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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, absenteeism, trade unions, industrial relations, cases under labour laws, glimpses of industrial awards, labour legislation, etc. Special articles embodying results of enquiries and research relating to wages, hours of work, unemployment, family budgets, etc., are published from time to time.

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Vol. LI]

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 1971

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Maharashtra, Bombay (Ex-Officio).

## The Month in Brief

### Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur consumer Price Index Number for the working class for the month of July 1971 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 189, 197 and 189 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of July 1971 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 187, 194, 189 and 173 respectively.

### Industrial Disputes

During May 1971, there were 63 strikes involving 11,883 workmen and a time loss of 38,587 working days, as compared to 70 disputes in April 1971, involving 16,678 workers and time loss of 82,707 Mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 158 to 159 and 190 to 196 of this issue.

### Absenteeism

During June 1971, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in seven important textile centres in the State, viz., Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 26.34 per cent. as against 24.34 per cent. in May 1971. For further particulars see page 160 of this issue.

### Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During March 1971, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,26,82,000 Kgs. of Yarn, 2,07,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 4,30,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. and packed 9,16,47,000 Kgs. wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 39,13,000 Kgs. of yarn 86,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,27,48,000 metres of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn miscellaneous goods and mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 1,65,95,000 Kgs., 2,93,000 Kgs., 4,38,000 metres and 11,43,95,000 metres respectively.

## Current Notes

### President Inaugurates Workers' Stadium

The long-left need of workers in the City for sports and cultural centre was met on Wednesday 17th August 1971, when President Shri V. V. Giri inaugurated the Mumbai Girni Kamgar Krida Bhavan (workers' stadium) at Parel.

Constructed at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs, the Bhavan is the consummation of the co-operative efforts by the State Government Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board employers and workers in the City. The State Government has given the financial assistance of Rs. 12 lakhs and the Bombay Millowners' Association Rs. 16.5 lakhs from arrears of unpaid accumulations.

The Bhavan provides the amenities such as pavilion stands for spectators outdoor play fields olympic swimming pool, children's park gymnasium, library, etc.

### One Union In One Industry Essential

President Dr V. V. Giri strongly emphasised in Bombay on 18th August 1971, the need for 'one union in one industry' for securing the welfare of the workers and making improvement in their working and living conditions.

Shri Giri who was inaugurating the Mumbai Girni Kamgar Krida Bhavan at Parel, said that the multiplicity of unions in a single industry had been the most serious impediment in the development of healthy trade unionism in the country. This had weakened the labour movement and affected its bargaining power with the employers and also prevented labour force from contributing its best to national growth. A union, the President said, should have the object of looking after the interests of the entire working community and should not waste its energies in party politics.

Recalling the early struggles of the labour movement for obtaining elementary rights for workers Shri Giri said that the days had gone now when the workers could be treated as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. The worker today, the President said, rightly aspires for the development of his personality and that was possible only if he was accorded his proper place in the industrial system.

Shri Giri said that an appropriate labour policy appeared essential for securing that degree of co-operation from workers which alone could lead to higher levels of productivity and put forth the slogan 'Produce or Perish' before the working community in the country.

The President referred to the role played by Maharashtra in political economic social and cultural movements and praised the citizens of Bombay on being the pioneers in the field of working class movement in the country.

Shri Giri said that in the stadium he saw the fulfilment of a dream and hoped that the Bhavan would be the forerunner of many such stadiums throughout Maharashtra and the country.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik in his speech said that the Maharashtra Government was doing its best to secure justice to the employees and promote healthy relations between employers and employees. Shri Naik expressed satisfaction over having such a rare and well equipped Krida Bhavan for workers and hoped that the workers would take full advantage of the Bhavan.

In his introductory speech, the State Labour Minister, Shri N. M. Tidke, described the Bhavan as a 'magnificent project' embodying the co-operation of the State Government, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Employers' and Employees' Organisations and explained various measures the State Government had taken for the welfare of the industrial workers in the State.

Giving the details of the Bhavan, Shri R. R. Ruia, Chairman of the Board for Bhavan, said that of the total expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs, the State Government has given the financial assistance of Rs. 12 lakhs and the Bombay Millowner's Association Rs. 16.5 lakhs from arrears of unpaid accumulations. The Bhavan, he said, had been provided with various amenities required for the recreational cultural and intellectual development of the workers.

### Harness Science and Technology to meet people's demand : President's Call

The President, Dr. V. V. Giri, on 19th August 1971 observed that science and technology should be harnessed for the fulfilment of our development plans and the demands of the people. He, however, maintained that scientific and technological revolution was possible only when there was corresponding social and cultural revolution.

The President also observed that science and technology could provide an important means to tackle the problems of millions of people who still suffered from inadequate housing and low living standards. The development of science had special meaning for the nation where incomes were meagre, unemployment high and illiteracy yet to be removed, he said.

The President, who was inaugurating the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Institute of Science, here, said that the educational system should be, flexible and allow experimentation and innovation. A rigid system could not meet the demands of the changing environment, the President added.

Concluding, the President said that our ultimate aim was to have a society where people were happy, contented and willing to work for the continuation

of the social framework rather than for a violent transformation in it. All the so-called monuments of development, Shri Giri said, would not mean much if everybody in the country did not have enough food to eat, water to drink, a minimum amount of clothing, shelter and opportunities.

Shri Giri expressed his satisfaction on the State Government's proposal to make the Institute an autonomous body and hoped it would permit to introduce flexibility, experimentation and innovation in its training programme.

The President, also released the commemoration volume and declared open the science exhibition.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Ali Yavar Jung, Governor of Maharashtra, said that the presence of the President on this occasion was symbolic of his abiding and continuing interest in science and research. Institution, old or new, depended for their progress mere upon public support rather than Government assistance.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, in his speech, assured that the Maharashtra Government would provide necessary Funds for the maintenance and growth of the Institute and appealed to the industrialists and others to donate generously for building laboratories, creating professorships, instituting lecturer-ship etc. at the Institute. Shri Naik hoped that the Institute which was committed to teaching and research would, in future, play a significant part in showing how knowledge could be fruitfully utilised for the benefit of the society.

In his welcome speech, State Education Minister, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, said that the State Government was considering a proposal to make the Institute an autonomous body to ensure its proper development. Referring to the needs of the Institute, Shri Chaudhari said that a committee of eminent scientists was appointed under the chairmanship of Prof. V. V. Narlikar to go into this subject and its recommendations had been generally approved by the Government. The Government had also taken steps to institute additional scholarships and fellowships for talented students studying for various courses at the Institute, he added. The Minister also announced a donation of Rs. Four lakhs of the K. C. Mahindra Education Trust for the creation of a Chair of Nuclear Chemistry at the Institute. As a first instalment of the donation, a cheque of Rs. 75 thousands on behalf of the Trust, was presented on this occasion.

#### **Conference of Representatives of Trade Union Organisations— Prime Minister's Inaugural Address :**

**Inaugurating the Conference of the Representatives of Trade Union Organisations in New Delhi on 20th May 1971 the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi:**

It must be over a year since I first expressed my desire to have frank dialogue with representatives of organised labour. I am glad that my colleague

Shri Khadilkar has now arranged such a meeting, and that you have responded to our invitation. I think this meeting is one of the most crucial in recent years. We are at a significant stage in the evolution of our political and economic system.

Trade union leaders owe allegiance to different political ideologies. Such diversity is expected in an open democratic society. I do hope however, that within the broad spectrum of organised political opinion ranged around this table, there is a basic unity of purpose and a determination to jointly explore avenues of co-operation in tackling our problems of poverty and social injustice.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has posed certain specific issues for your consideration. I sincerely hope that at the end of our deliberations certain definite conclusions are reached. For this it is necessary to approach the problems facing us with the temper and spirit required for their solution.

We have here leaders who speak for organised labour, who seek to reflect their hopes and aspirations and to ventilate their grievances. It is perhaps understandable that a segment of society should equate its own sectional interest with those of the whole. During the last two or three years I have been deeply anxious about the deterioration in industrial relations. Strikes, lock-outs and closures have become more frequent and less peaceful. One wonders whether those who speak for labour or for management always keep in view the larger picture of Indian poverty.

We have strong trade unions to struggle for the interests of labour. We have equally vocal and close-knit organisations of management, keen and able to project their point of view. But who is to look after the interests of the vast numbers of the unorganized and voiceless. I am not speaking merely of consumers, although their interests must also be reconciled with those of labour and management. But in a country with depressingly low standards of consumption, the emphasis even on the interests of consumers becomes irrelevant beyond a point.

When Trade Union leaders talk of protecting the living standards of the working class, or when managements use sophisticated jargon about "incentives", they hardly seem to show concern whether the economic philosophy which lies at the root of these demands had any relevance to the problems of the really poor. Please do not misunderstand me. It is legitimate for the Trade Unions to champion the cause of their members, and it is no unpatriotic for workers to try to secure a larger share in the fruits of economic growth. Similarly, the question of incentives for innovative enterprise cannot be completely brushed aside. At the same time, industrial relations are too serious and important to be left entirely to employers and the employed. The maintenance of industrial peace is an issue in which the poor and the unemployed employed, who stand outside the serried ranks of organised labour and industry, have a vital stake. Indeed it is an issue of national survival.

When we talk of the larger social responsibilities of labour, it is said that labour will give of its best only if economic and social policies are more radical and the fruits of economic growth are not monopolised by the few. Believe in radicalism but it must deliver the goods. I am against privilege, if by privilege is meant reward or recognition unrelated to functional efficiency. World economic history and our own experience point to the fact that privileges, however, defined, become entrenched in a period of economic stagnation, rather than in a period of growth.

The emphasis on a faster rate of growth does not therefore represent any retreat from radicalism or egalitarian principles. On the contrary, a higher rate of growth is an essential pre-requisite to welfare on an enduring basis. It does not matter to the privileged if the growth rate is 2 per cent or 6 per cent, for they already have the means of a good life at their command.

A higher rate of growth is vital for those who are currently unemployed or under-employed. A speedy and substantial increase in production is necessary to generate resources for expansion of employment. Ever since Independence, industrial expansion has acted as the pace setter for our economy. But in the last two years, it is the increase in agricultural production that has kept the economy moving forward. The growth of agricultural production since 1967-68 has been satisfactory and has helped to maintain a moderate increase in *per capita* income, industrial production has failed to reach its targets. In the first two years of the Fourth Plan it has been only around 6 per cent, instead of the expected 10 per cent. An increase in industrial output is essential for the structural transformation of our economy. It is also vital for economic and political self-reliance.

Not for a moment am I suggesting that the lower industrial production in these last few years is due solely or even substantially to industrial strike. Shortage of raw materials, obsolete administrative procedures, mismanagement and misdeployment of resources have also hit production. But, no observer of our scene will fail to concede that lack of industrial harmony has surely been an important contributory factor. I understand that the number of man days lost as a result of strikes has risen nearly three times : from about 6.5 million or so in 1965 to about 19 millions in 1970. It would be sterile exercise to seek to apportion the blame for this situation now. What we have to consider is whether we can reduce this wastage within the framework of our present social and political order : or must we wait for the fulfilment of the ideal social order which each political party may have in view.

Let us be frank enough to recognise that his increase in the intensity and duration of stoppages or work has prevented our economy from realising its full potential. Whichever party to the dispute may have emerged victorious from these confrontations, so far as the nation is concerned the strikes have inflicted unmitigated loss. We need industrial harmony not for the benefit of the classes who control the means of production, not for the further advancement of the affluent sections of the society, but, for the sake of the poorer

masses, who suffer an erosion of their low standards of living as a result of these interruptions in production. The unemployed whose only hope lies in a higher rate of capital formation and investment, whether in the public or in the private sector, suffer most in the process.

We are all here today to find a solution to this grave industrial problem, and to consider how to mitigate, if not to end the present stage of anarchy in labour-management relations.

The Ministry of Labour have made several suggestions to promote industrial harmony such as ending the multiplicity of trade unions, the recognition of a single bargaining agent and so on. These lead to other related issues such as how to promote internal leadership within the Trade Union Movement and what agencies should be set up to consider and resolve disputes as they arise. Shri Khadilkar tells me that these points were set out more as a basis for discussion and to help in your deliberations. I do not wish to go into these issues in detail : nor to prejudge or prejudice the discussions. But may I suggest that you evaluate these points and any others which aim with one criterion—they will accentuate or abate industrial disputes.

Trade Union leaders have always been in the vanguard of progressive forces in our public life. Whatever their other differences, they have stood for the uplift of the poorer sections of society and for the subordination of personal to larger interests. They would be untrue to this tradition if they do not focus their attention on the problem of augmenting production in the economy at this critical juncture, when apart from our other problems three million victims of the reign of terror unleashed across our borders have sought refuge in our land.

The shortfalls in production have also affected Government revenues and reduced potential levels of investment. The increase in unemployment in the last few years, particularly among technical personnel and skilled workers, is directly traceable to lower investment. When you consider ways and means of improving industrial relations as a whole, please do give special thought to the evolution of a healthy and fruitful partnership between management and labour in public undertakings, in which the nation has such a large stake.

The working class and their leaders have been among the foremost in urging the expansion of the public sector and the nationalisation of key sectors of the economy. Government and the public are, therefore, entitled to expect of workers in public enterprises greater devotion and dedication to work than has been so far evident. I must admit that there is scope for the improvement of communication between management and workers in public enterprises. I do not think that it is enough to give workers representation merely on the Boards of management. We need to involve them more intimately in the problems of the enterprises at various levels.

We hear constantly of the need to check the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few in the private sector. I believe that by far the most effective,

means of checking these trends is to enlarge the role of the public sector and to upgrade its efficiency. The formidable managerial problems of the public sector need immediate attention. But the acceptance of a greater measure of discipline and dedication on the part of labour in public enterprises is also an essential element in our strategy to make the public sector the pace setter in our economy.

It is hardly necessary to remind you that labour is a major participant in the productive process, and the quality and intensity of its efforts are critical in increasing the rate of growth of production and therefore of investment in the economy. The demands for higher wages and other benefits by organised labour are understandable. But these have to be pursued within a policy framework which pays due regard to the general state of the economy and the interests of the unemployed. As I have said elsewhere, in a country where there are millions of unemployed and underemployed, what is needed is a fair distribution of opportunities for gainful employment. In this sense, the employed particularly in the organised sector, who enjoy a measure of social security, should recognise that in our country to be employed is in itself a privilege. Hence they should not seek unilateral gains for themselves but have some compassion for those who are willing to work yet are not able to do so because of the comparatively low rate of capital formation in our country.

I am sure that trade unions will interpret their responsibilities in this wider sense and work towards securing for labour—those now employed as well as potential entrants from the rank of labour—an increasing equitable share of progressively rising national product. Our country has gone through a very difficult period but there is every indication that we are poised for rapid advance. So it is specially disturbing that we should be quarrelling amongst ourselves instead of being partners in the common endeavour to take the country forward and give a better life to the masses of our people. I have great pleasure in inaugurating this conference.

#### **Fifteen Asian Countries Join Forces in Attack on Unemployment**

Fifteen Asian countries and five United Nations agencies have joined forces in a new project to combat unemployment within the framework of the International Labour Organisation's World Employment Programme.

The three-year project—the Asian Regional Project for Employment Promotion is receiving assistance totalling \$2,364,900 from the United Nations Development Programme. The participating countries (+) are providing \$265,000.

ILO is carrying out the project in association with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Afghanistan, Ceylon, Rep. of China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Khmer Rep., Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Rep. of Vietnam.

The project is structured around the work of an interdisciplinary team of experts established by the ILO in Bangkok, a nucleus of which for two years has been planning the project and helping Asian countries to gain a deeper understanding of the unemployment problem and possible lines of remedial action. The team will now be reinforced and will expand this work of survey and research under the project and, what is considered most important, will assist in the participating countries' own efforts to deal with the problem in its various aspects. It will also act as a clearing house for interchange of information on the experience of various countries on measures to deal with unemployment.

Assistance will be given to participating countries in formulating and carrying out concrete policies and programmes of employment promotion, both of a long-term and short-term nature.

As host government, the Government of Thailand will provide office accommodation for the project as part of its counterpart contribution. The Governments of Japan and New Zealand have also agreed to make contributions to the project in suitable form.

UNDP assistance includes provision of expert services, equipment and training under fellowships.

The ILO's World Employment Programme, launched in 1969, is designed to help participating countries in raising substantially the level of productive employment and to mobilise and co-ordinate international assistance in this endeavour.

As part of the project it is proposed to undertake surveys by comprehensive strategy missions to certain selected countries by interdisciplinary teams composed of members of the project team and other eminent experts engaged for each survey.

The first such survey to be undertaken in Asia under the project began in Ceylon in March with the arrival of a special employment mission. Eight international agencies, including the United Nations and the World Bank, are co-operating with the ILO in the survey.

#### **ILO Decentralises More Services to Asia.**

With the posting of a team of technical officials from Geneva headquarters to its Regional Office for Asia in Bangkok at the beginning of this year, the International Labour Organisation has moved an important step further in its policy of providing greater on-the-spot services to member-countries.

Under a policy of decentralisation of activities initiated four years ago the ILO has progressively built up a co-ordinated network of action stations in each of the world's major developing regions. In Asia, the system consists of

area offices in Islamabad, New Delhi and Manila, a country representative in Djakarta and branch offices in Taipei and Tokyo, all of them co-ordinated by the Bangkok-based Regional Office. The system is headed by Regional Director Surendra K. Jain.

The addition of specialised technical staff in such fields as development planning, employment, vocational training, management development, labour policy and labour institutions now equips the ILO with the means of providing a large measure of direct technical servicing, support and supervision to its expanding programme of technical co-operation in Asia. These services, previously centralised in Geneva, can now be more swiftly brought to bear in assisting the 113 technical co-operation projects currently being carried out by the ILO in 19 Asian countries and territories.

In addition, a team of seven technical advisers is at present based in Bangkok for the purpose of rendering direct advisory assistance to member-countries on request. Their specialisations include manpower planning and assessment, vocational and pre-vocational training, management development, conditions of work, social security and workers' education.

ILO Director-General Wilfred Jenks, who examined the progress being made in decentralisation during a visit to Bangkok in January, has described the policy as envisaging the outposting to developing regions "not only of the staff required to negotiate with governments and organise a constantly developing and changing operational programme but of a substantial part of the cadre of technical expertise necessary for the technical servicing of projects, the staff necessary for their administrative and financial servicing, the intelligence and research staff necessary to ensure that the ILO knows promptly and can appraise understandingly everything of major significance affecting its work, and the relations staff necessary for concerted action with other world and regional organisations and for the continuous contact with workers and management indispensable to the reality of the tripartite character of the whole operation."

The approach, he adds, "promises rich dividends: a vitality, breadth of outlook and responsiveness to a changing world in the outposted staff which no desk-bound staff can have; a sense of participation in a world-wide effort . . . and a constant flow of revitalising energy between headquarters and the field."

**Shri M. Haque Chaudhary, Union Minister for Industrial Development delivered speech at the 13th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Productivity Council, in Bombay on Friday, July 30, 1971**

..... The productivity movement, as you would be aware, has become a subject of my utmost concern. . . . Only last week, we had at New Delhi the NPO Council meeting at which there was a frank exchange of views on productivity matters. It is my firm belief that productivity is the

firm foundation on which we have to build our economic prosperity and advancement. And, not unnaturally, when a reference came up recently in Parliament on the need to improve industrial relations, and the atmosphere for productivity, I felt that all of us—Government, Management and Labour—should vigorously strive, more than ever before, to improve the climate for productivity in this country. I would particularly welcome suggestions from leaders of industry, and trade union leaders and others here as to what the Government and the National Productivity Council should do in this connection.

The Government, as you know is committed to promoting productivity in all sectors of our economy, and the NPC was, set up for this very purpose. But why is it that in spite of the efforts of NPC/LPCs the productivity movement has not gathered greater momentum than it has hitherto. What are the factors that are impeding productivity? I know that the Bombay Productivity Council has made an attempt to probe into this. By way of explanation we are often told that we are a nation with diverse traditions, and socio-economic conditions. This is true. It is also true that we had shortfalls in food production in the 'sixties'; we had to face external threats in 1962 and 1965; we had acute shortage of foreign exchange and the consequent slashing of imports; and we have had ever so many other problems. It is said that all these factors had a somewhat dampening influence on the productivity drive. The Green Revolution in 1968-69 has, however, brightened up our economy, and our exports are working up. Over the last two Decades we have not only built up a sound infra structure but enormous and diverse industrial and technical skills. These are the foundations of further progress.

I believe, the NPC/LPCs have succeeded to a very large extent in creating productivity consciousness, but that is obviously not enough. Productivity consciousness has now to be felt and realised in more concrete terms. The time has come when the country expects concrete and substantial results.

My question then is—why is the attitude towards the productivity movement somewhat lukewarm? Is it because of the apathy on the part of management or lack of interest on the side of labour?

Recently, there have been references both in Parliament and outside to the unsatisfactory state of industrial relations in the country. Industrial disputes have become a matter for growing concern. There has been a marked rise in the intensity and duration of work stoppages which are no longer confined to private sector undertakings. The number of man-days lost in 1967 and 1968 was about 17 million each, and in 1969 it went up to 19 million. According to available information, the number of man-days lost in 1970 should be 18.7 million.

We can make a significant progress only if we can ensure industrial peace and in this task both management and labour have to take equally keen interest. Our Prime Minister has repeatedly pleaded for wider co-operation for faster economic growth in the interests of the vast masses of the unemployed and the under-employed. Any slow down of production and consequently of economic growth will certainly be harmful to the nation at this particular juncture.

The Government has supported the principle of participation in management of labour and has taken a policy decision on this matter. As a result, various public and private sector undertakings are being asked to associate workers with the running of the plants, and these units are trying now to form various committees with workers' representatives on them. I understand a few have already implemented the Government decision. It would, therefore, be appropriate for the NPC and the LPCs to launch a new training programme which would prepare workers for effective participation in the management of industries through Joint Management Councils at the plant level.

When we speak of building up proper attitudes among workers, we should not be unmindful of the role of Supervisors in this task. In fact, it has been recognised that the supervisor is the vital link in the implementation of productivity techniques on the shopfloor. Weak and ineffective supervision has been one of the impediments to productivity in our country. I think that the NPC/LPCs are rendering a valuable service to the nation through the new Supervisory Development Scheme which was introduced last year.

Friends, we should not also ignore the fact that we have to compete on equal terms in the world markets. The quality of our products must be good, and I can hardly emphasize too strongly on the need for cost reduction. Reduction in cost and the consequential reduction in the selling prices of manufactures are two of the vital steps which can trigger the process of economic growth of our country through chain reaction. Cost reduction is not possible without a cost consciousness, and since productivity is interlinked with costing, the spirit of cost consciousness needs to be inculcated from the top management to the shipfloor level of an enterprise. In fact, cost and productivity, like the Siamese twins, are, in practice virtually inseparable.

In this context, let me also briefly refer to the need for the conservation of fuel. The region of Bombay is far away from coalfields and, therefore, most of the industries are using fuel oil, a substantial portion of which we are importing by spending precious foreign Exchange. Therefore, industries in Maharashtra should utilise the fuel oil with the greatest possible efficiency. Not only would this enable us to save the scarce foreign exchange resources for our country, but it would also reduce the costs of manufacture. Since 1964 NPC's Fuel Efficiency Service has been rendering assistance to industries in reducing fuel consumption, and I hope that industries here, and in other States, will make use of NPC's services to their advantage. Efficient use of fuel will also mean lesser pollution of the atmosphere, and therefore, cleaner and better life for everyone.

I would like the Productivity Councils to pay some more attention to the productivity problems of small-scale industries. We know that the small-scale industry sector has become a vital sector of private enterprise and we must help them out of their managerial and operational bottlenecks. With this laudable end in view, Governments of Tamil Nadu and Punjab have helped in the setting up of Productivity Cells for Small-Scale Industries, and have given direct financial assistance to NPC and LPCs for this purpose. I hope that other State Governments would also extend their support to the NPC/LPCs in providing specialised productivity services for this sector.

There is need for an integrated approach to the application of productivity techniques, and with this object the NPC is simultaneously conducting its two-year Industrial Engineering Courses in Madras a large variety of productivity techniques including work study, production planning and control, inventory and quality controls, operations research, etc. I am glad that the NPC has addressed itself to this task already.

There are a number of other areas also needing attention. I would like to emphasise, now that a number of competent people representing various sections of industry are present here, the need for organising productivity comparison on an industry-wise basis. The development of the inter-firm comparison technique in this country is essential as it constitutes the really effective means for a continuous upgrading of industrial productivity. We have in our midst a number of industrial firms with widely varying levels of productivity. I believe that the inter-firm technique can go a long way in solving this difficulty. The NPC should be able to help industry organise inter-firm comparisons.

There have been recently talks of linking wages to productivity, and also of sharing the gains of productivity. None can dispute that workers are entitled to higher wages, but these should be earned by a corresponding rise in productivity. The trade union movement should give us much importance to increased productivity as to increase in wages, because emphasis on the latter only to the neglect of the former would lead to inflation. In fact, it would be quite appropriate to stress here that all collective bargaining may have to take on largely the role of productivity bargaining.

The awareness of productivity seems not to have made much impact on the productivity of industry. I would suggest that top management should be inducted into the ambit of the productivity concept. It is necessary that more programmes are organised for top and senior management personnel, and I would particularly ask the NPC/LPCs to concentrate in this regard and also in respect of special programmes for workers in their future activities. It may also be a healthy proposition if the training activities are organised on an industry-wise basis, and that too covering the top management, middle management, the junior management, and the workers, exposing each group to the subject of productivity in all its facts.

Summing up, I would like to reiterate that common man is looking for the betterment of his lot with impatience. The Productivity Movement should cover all areas of collective endeavour and all levels of productive activity. It merits the attention of all not only management and labour, but of every citizen in the country.

The nation is facing the stupendous task of building a new social and economic order. Government has defined the economic priorities as the acceleration of economic growth, and creation of full employment. Management and labour must co-operate with the Government in ensuring that production is not hampered in any way, as we are now passing through a very critical period in the life of the nation.

I am a born optimist, and I have great hopes of the Productivity Movement in this country. I am confident that the expertise available with the Productivity Councils will render in the coming years assistance to all sectors of the economy, and along with other organisations in the field, help to accelerate the rate of economic growth. Let us try to make the country in the coming years more and more aware of the significance of the factor productivity. Allow me to conclude by quoting two lines from a famous poet—

“Grow old with me The best is yet to be”

#### 70,000 Workers provided Employment in Parbhani District—Rs. 54 lakhs spent on Scarcity Works

As many as 69,141 workers have been provided employment in scarcity-hit areas of Parbhani district. Of these, 51,000 workers are engaged on various scarcity works and 18,141 workers on 497 normal works undertaken by various Government departments.

Giving this information, the District Collector, Shri B. N. Bhagwat, said that of the Rs. 56 lakhs sanctioned by Government for scarcity works Rs. 54 lakhs had been spent so far by way of providing daily wages to the workers. Road works of 1,191 km. and bunding works on 10,370 hectares have been completed.

#### Public Utility Services Declared

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

Serial No.	Name of the undertaking	Period	No. and date of the Notification and M. G. G. in which published
1	2	3	4
1	Fire Brigade Services under the Bombay Municipal Corporation Bombay, and the Poona City Municipal Corporation, Poona.	Six months from 10th July 1971.	No. IDA/1469/Lab-II, dated 21st June 1971, published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 1st July 1971, at page No. 3483.
2	Road Transport Services operated by the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., its Workshops, garages, depots and Officers in the State of Maharashtra.	Six months from 26th June 1971.	No. IDA/1470/Lab-II, dated 28th June 1971, published in M. G. G., Part I-L dated 8th July 1971, at pages No. 3788-89.
3	Kulthapur Municipal Transport Service, Kulthapur.	Six months commencing on 29th July 1971.	No. IDA/1469/163517/Lab-II, dated 20th July 1971, published in M. G. G. Part I-L, dated 29th July 1971, at page No. 4108.

### Regulation of Trade in Apta Leaves Rules Published

The Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade in Apta leaves) Rules, 1971 have been finally published in part IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of July 1, 1971.

The rules lay down the procedure for the appointment of agents, transport permits, publication of price, business of advisory committee, registration of growers and manufacturers of bidis, enquiry about rejected leaves and certificate of sale of Apta leaves.

The rules empower the State Government to specify the terms and conditions for the appointment of agents and to grant transport permit for the transport of Apta leaves for use within the State or for sale outside the State. These rules also make obligatory for every manufacturer of bidis and every exporter of Apta leaves to get himself registered and to produce a certificate of sale (in support of his claim) issued by the State Government or the authorised officer or an agent who sells or delivers Apta leaves.

### Framework for better Industrial Relations Scope of New British Act

Britain's Industrial Relations Act, designed to create an up-to-date framework of law as background to the day-to-day conduct of industrial relations between management and unions, became law from 5th August 1971.

First steps in its implementation will be the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions and Employees' Associations and the establishment of a National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC). These processes must take some little time.

The need for the new law arose from the growth in recent years of the number of short and often highly disruptive industrial stoppages—usually known as wild-cat strikes. These strikes, mostly initiated without official trade union authority and in breach of agreements with the employers, have had serious effects, despite the fact that loss of working time a year per head of population through strikes is lower in Britain than in a number of other major industrial countries.

### CIVIL ACTION

Under the new law, strikes or other irregular industrial action without trade union authority will be illegal and subject to civil action for compensation, with the cases to be heard in the National Industrial Relations Court which is to be set up.

Trade unions, on the other hand, will be in breach of the law only if they break an agreement which has been officially agreed to be legally binding.

In order to enjoy this protection against civil action—which already exists—unions will have to be registered. This status is open to any union having sound rules. Action in the NIRC will be at the instance of the aggrieved party and not of the Government.

The Act thus places no restraint on normal and responsible trade union activity, and unions will continue to be able to launch industrial action in furtherance of a dispute ; rather it buttresses the traditional voluntary system while reforming it.

The exception is that the Government will be able to delay for upto 60 days but not to prohibit industrial action in rare cases of national emergency where it considers that there has been insufficient time for negotiations between the parties. It may also require a non-binding pre-strike ballot of union members involved.

#### CODE OF PRACTICE

The Act seeks to promote an atmosphere in which industrial relations everywhere will rise to the highest level—by encouraging responsible and wise action both on the management and the union side.

A code of industrial relations practice not legally binding, but admissible as a guide in industrial court actions, is expected to be an important factor in this general improvement. A draft code was issued by the Government in June as a basis for public discussion and comment, and it is intended to produce a final version for the approval of Parliament at the end of the year.

The establishment of the absolute right to belong to a trade union, permission for compensation in the case of unjustified dismissal, and new machinery for improving the procedures of collective bargaining are other important elements of the Act.

#### All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (on base : 1960 = 100) for July 1971.

The new series of All India average consumer price index number for industrial workers on base 1960 = 100 for July 1971 stood at 190 (One hundred and Ninety) as compared to 187 in June 1971. The index for July 1971 on Base : 1949 = 100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 231.

## Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

### Cost of Industrial Accidents

By

K. N. PARAKH,\*

An industrial accident is defined as any occurrence in an industrial establishment that interferes with the daily progress of work. Such an accident involves not only a man injured or otherwise—but the also equipment, material, tools, machinery and time.

Accident costs include not only direct cost of work injury to management in shape of compensation payments and medical expenses, but also indirect or unscheduled cost of repair, replacement of machinery, equipment, materials, tools, man-power and production time lost. The cost of an accident, as represented by compensation and medical payments alone may some times amount to as much as 20 to 30 per cent of the total pay-roll. Thus accident cost in itself is shown to be a material factor in efficient management.

Workers are less able to afford their share of the financial burden caused by industrial accidents. In addition, it must be remembered that it is they who must bear the physical pain and suffering that normally accompany every injury. One half to approximately 2/3 rds only of his normal wages are usually paid to injured workers on accident leave. Again industrial accidents also place a heavy burden on society and community in general. Injured workers and their families often require financial help or support from social agencies.

Employers to remain solvent, include their accidents costs in the selling prices of their materials. Thus accident increase the costs of every article that is sold. Every buyer helps to pay the cost of industrial accidents every time he makes a purchase. Thus industrial accidents pay nobody. It can be safely stated that there is never any return on money spent on industrial accidents.

Accident costs are generally divided into—

- (i) direct or insured costs :
- (ii) indirect or uninsured costs.

For item No. (i), an employer can insure his risk, by taking out a policy under Workmen's Compensation Act with an insurance firm or where Employees State Insurance Scheme is operating, he covers his risk by paying his

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contribution. No matter who pays the injured worker his wages and medical expenses, this is a national loss. This direct cost as mentioned above, consists of compensation payments and medical costs. On the other hand, item (ii) viz. uninsured or indirect costs consists of a far larger amount, which becomes difficult to compute, varies from industry to industry and also from plant to plant in the same industry. This being so, it becomes difficult to cover managements' risk in this regard by taking out any suitable comprehensive insurance. This includes cost of damage to machinery, material, plants, tools or equipments, cost of learning period of new worker, loss of production time by injured worker and several other items listed below of uninsured cost, as given by *Heinrich*.

1. Cost of lost time of injured employee.
2. Cost of time lost by other employees who stop work :—
  - (a) Out of curiosity :
  - (b) Out of sympathy for the injured :
  - (c) To assist the injured :
  - (d) For other reasons such as protest, go slow as a result of accidents, giving statements, attending Courts as witnesses etc.
3. Cost of time lost by foreman, Supervisors or other executives for,—
  - (a) assisting injured employee :
  - (b) investigating the cause of the accident independently, as a part of a team etc.
  - (c) Arranging for the injured employee's production to be continued by some other worker
  - (d) Selecting, training, or breaking in a new worker to replace the injured man
  - (e) Preparing statutory accident reports correspondence pertaining to accidents, attending to Government Inspector's enquiries, attending hearings before Government Officials, Courts etc.
4. Cost of time spent on the case by first aid personnel, ambulance room staff, departmental hospital staff (it is possible to cover the cost of this item to be paid by an insurance carrier in some cases).
5. Cost due to damage to machines, tools, other property or to the spoilage of materials
6. Incidental cost due to interference with production, failure to fill orders on time, loss of bonuses, payments of profits and similar items
7. Cost to employer under Employee Welfare and Benefit system
8. Cost to employer in continuing the wages of the injured worker in full after his return, even though the services of the injured may for a time be worth only half of their normal value

9. Cost due to loss of profit on the injured worker's productivity and on idle machines
10. Cost of subsequent injuries that occur in consequence of the excitement or weakened morale due to the original accident
11. Overhead cost per injured worker expense of light, heat, rent and such other items which continue while the injured employee is a non-producer

Certain cost studies have been carried out to determine the ratio of direct to indirect costs. These reveal that the higher the frequency rate of accidents (No. of accidents per one million man hours worked), the higher the ratio of the uninsured cost to the injured cost. These studies have also revealed that this ratio varies widely from 1:1 in large labour intensive industries to as much as 1:20 in heavy capital intensive industries. The average in most cases varies between 1:2 to 1:4 and on that basis, the total cost of industrial accidents in factories governed by the Factories Act, 1948 in our State of Maharashtra is worked out below for a calendar year.

The official figures for Year 1966 are given below

- (1) Employment in about 10,000 "factories" was about 9 lakhs.
- (2) No. of legal accidents; 53,000 (an accident in a factory premises whereby the injured is not able to resume duty within the next 48 hours is a legal accident)
- (3) No. of fatal accident—107
- (4) Average number of days—10 days absence from work per legal accident

For every fatal accident, as per international standards, 6,000 man-days are chargeable i.e. it is assumed that the deceased might have worked for another 20 years of useful life, on an average at the rate of 300 working days per year.

The following assumptions have been made in working out the cost viz. —

- (i) Average wage per worker in our State—at Rs. 4 per day
- (ii) Medical expenses per legal accident—at Rs. 5 per day.

If these averages at present are not correct, the error will certainly be on the minus side and the total accident costs, if anything will work out on the higher side than what is worked out below. Again, it is common knowledge that the number of legal accidents in our State have shown an upward trend for several reasons, which it is not intended to discuss here. Thus, even in this regard the costs worked out below will tend to err on the conservative side and thus cannot be accused for creating a false alarm in regard to the heavy national loss caused from year to year on account of industrial accidents.

Direct costs

1. For deaths  $107 \times 20 \times 300$  (6,000 mandays lost per 1 fatal accident) (About 20 years average life expectation)  
On average, at Rs. 4 per day—Rs. 25,68,000
2. For temporary disabilities  
For 10 days at Rs. 4 per day  
 $53,000 \times 10 \times 4$ —Rs. 21,20,000
3. On the day of accident.—each one of these 53,000 accidents had to be paid in full by the employers, although they could not have worked for full day. Taking an average of half a day lost, wages to be paid without any return were  
 $53,000 \times 2 =$  Rs. 1,06,000
4. One-day accidents (Lost time as per international Standards). These are usually twice reportable accidents. Thus it works out a total of 1,06,000 at Rs. 4 per day— $1,06,000 \times 4 =$  4,24,000

The above does not include simple first-aid cases, where injured continues duty after obtaining first-aid treatment. Here too, some valuable production time of injured worker is lost medical expenses are incurred for rendering simple first-aid in such cases. Cost on this account is ignored in these calculations.

5. Medical Expenses.—Estimated at a conservative figure of Rs. 5 per day.

	Rs.
(i) Rs. $5 \times 10 \times 53,000$	26,50,000
(ii) Rs. $5 \times 1 \times 1,06,000$	+ 5,30,000
Total	Rs. 31,80,000

Thus direct cost comes to

	Rs.
(i) Due to deaths	25,68,000
(ii) Temporary disabilities	21,20,000
(iii) On day of accident	1,06,000
(iv) One-day accidents	4,24,000
(v) Medical expenses	+ 31,80,000
Total	83,98,000
	Say Rs. 84 lakhs.

Indirect costs

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (i) with ratio 1 : 2  | Rs. 168 lakhs. |
| (ii) with ratio 1 : 4 | Rs. 336 lakhs. |

Total of direct and indirect costs

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (i) with ratio 1 : 2  | Rs. 252 lakhs  |
| i.e.                  | Rs. 2.5 crores |
| (ii) with ratio 1 : 4 | Rs. 420 lakhs  |
| i.e.                  | Rs. 4.2 crores |

This colossal amount is being wasted every year on accidents in our State (Maharashtra) alone, which can be profitably utilized to set up so many small factories every year to create more employment and national wealth. Thus importance of avoiding all accidents, (98 per cent of which are preventable can be seen and appreciated. An infinitesimal fraction of this colossal amount of waste, if properly spent on an efficient accident prevention programme in all factories would have prevented this sorry state of affairs.

The purpose of this article was to bring out the national loss suffered on account of industrial accidents from year to year, by attempting to work out in a rough but tangible manner, the co-relation between the accident figures which are available and the total amount in rupees going waste down the drain. We hear so much of national loss suffered by man-days lost on account of strikes, lock-outs, and closures of industrial establishments due to causes beyond the control of managements or Government etc. but we hear so very little in regard to so much loss suffered on account of industrial accidents in our country from year to year. If this article has been able to highlight this point to the reader, its purpose will have been served.

### Summary of the Employment Review (1969-70)

This review is based on information collected under the Employment Market Information programme from all establishments in the Public Sector and establishments in the Private Sector employing 10 and or more workers excepting Greater Bombay area wherein the coverage was limited to establishments employing 25 and or above employees.

In this review an attempt has been made to analyse employment situation in the organised sector, unemployment trends revealed from the day to day operations of the employment exchanges and manpower imbalances indicated from the available sources of information on the subject.

Over all employment situation in the organised sector of the economy increased by 2.3 per cent during 1969-70 i.e. from 24.67 lakhs at the end of March 1969 to 25.23 lakhs at the end of March 1970. This may presumably be due to recovery from recessionary tendency in the industry, further increase in the agricultural production and additional expenditure made by the Central as well as State Government during the period under report. The employment growth rate was the highest since last 3 years but it has not attained the rate of growth obtained during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Employment in the Public Sector which constitutes about 55 per cent of the total employment covered by the Employment Market Information Programme continued to rise. The rate of growth during the year under review was 3.1 per cent. as against 1.8 per cent during the previous year. As against this the Employment growth rate in the Private Sector declined from 2.8 per cent during 1968-69 to 1.1 per cent during 1969-70.

The improvement in employment growth in the Public Sector and corresponding lesser employment growth in the Private Sector was mainly attributed to transfer of employment as a result of nationalisation of Banks. However, on giving due weightage to the employment transferred from Private to Public Sector, the actual employment growth rates in the Public and Private Sectors during the year under report were 2.6 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. respectively. Within the Public Sector, the increase in employment growth rate was prominent in the Quasi-Government establishment (+14.6 per cent.) followed by local bodies (+2.4 per cent) and Central Government establishments (+1.5 per cent). There was slight decline of 0.4 per cent in the State Government establishments. The over all better performance during the year under report was mainly due to 7.0 per cent. increase in the industrial production.

\* Abstract from State Employment Review 1969-70, issued by Director of Employment, Industries and Labour Dept., Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.

### EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT REGIONS AND DISTRICTS

The share of employment in the organised sector by various regions in the State revealed that as many as 52.5 per cent. of its total employment in the organised sector was in Industrially developed areas namely Bombay and Poona areas. This was followed by about 15.0 per cent. in Western Maharashtra comprising the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Nasik, about 15.0 per cent in the districts of Vidarbha about 8.0 per cent in Konkan about 5.0 per cent in Khandesh and remaining 5.7 per cent in Marathwada.

The employment situation improved in all the abovementioned regions. However, it was prominent in Western Maharashtra (+5.7 per cent) followed by Konkan (+4.8 per cent), Bombay and Poona area (+1.5 per cent.) Marathwada (+1.5 per cent.), Vidarbha (+1.4 per cent) and Khandesh (+0.9 per cent). The significant increase in Western Maharashtra was mainly as a result of adequate availability of sugarcane which resulted in new openings, expansion of crushing capacities and lengthening of period of employment in the sugar factories. Within this region the growth rate was prominent in Sangli (+16.0 per cent), Nasik (+9.4 per cent.), Ahmednagar (+7.2 per cent), Kolhapur (+4.6 per cent) and Satara (+3.8 per cent). A slight decline of 0.8 per cent. was reported in Sholapur.

In Konkan, the increase was prominent in Thana (+5.5 per cent) followed by Ratnagiri (+2.4 per cent.) and Alibag (+2.5 per cent.). The employment growth rate was 1.5 per cent both in Bombay and Poona areas. In Marathwada area the significant increase was reported in Aurangabad (+4.6 per cent) followed by Parbhani (+3.0 per cent.), Nanded (+1.1 per cent.), and Osmanabad (+0.9 per cent.). As against this, there was decline of 4.5 per cent in Bhir. In Vidarbha region, Employment gains were reported in Bhandara (+3.0 per cent.) followed by Chandrapur ( 2.8 per cent.), Akola (+2.4 per cent.) Wardha (+1.4 per cent.), Nagpur (+1.4 per cent.), Buldhana (+1.0 per cent.) and Yeotmal (+0.4 per cent.). A slight decline of 0.5 per cent was recorded in Amravati.

### EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Of the total employment in the organised sector covered by E. M. I. programme, 11.2 per cent. were engaged in the seasonal industries and the remaining 88.8 per cent were engaged in the industries providing perennial type of employment. The employment in seasonal industries declined by 4.0 per cent during the year 1969-70 as against increase of 3.9 per cent reported during the year 1968-69. The decline in seasonal employment was reported both in the Public (+4.3 per cent.) and Private Sectors (+3.4 per cent.). The employment in non-seasonal industries increased by 3.0 per cent. This increase was reported both in the Public (+4.2 per cent.) and Private Sectors (+1.8 per cent.). The employment in the Industrial sector increased by 2.5 per cent. while the employment in Commercial and Services sector increased by 3.2 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively during year 1969-70. Within the Industrial

sector the employment increased by 2.6 per cent. in manufacturing activity and 2.0 per cent. in Generation and distribution of Electricity etc. within manufacturing activity the significant increase in Employment was reported in production of Sugar (+12.5 per cent.) Engineering (+4.9 per cent.), and Chemical Products (+4.0 per cent.) and Textiles (+0.3 per cent.). Amongst Engineering, the prominent gains were revealed in manufacturing of Sundry hardware (+10.7 per cent.), manufacturing of Iron and Steel (+9.9 per cent) and manufacturing of machinery other than transport and Electrical equipments (+6.7 per cent.) Amongst Chemical and Chemical products (the significant increase was reported in manufacturing of Turpentins, (+12.7) per cent. Manufacturing of Acids and Alkalis (+7.0 per cent.) Manufacturing of dyes and Paints (+4.7 per cent) and manufacturing of Cines (+4.1 per cent.).

In the commercial sector the gain in Employment was prominent both in Transport and Communication (+3.0 per cent) and in the Trade and Commerce activities (+3.5 per cent). Within Transport and Communication, the gain in Employment was prominent in Motor transport (+6.4 per cent) and Railway (+3.4 per cent). The increase in Employment in Banking activities (+8.0 per cent) was chiefly responsible for improvement perceived in Trade and Commerce activities. In the services sector the gain in employment was prominent in non-technical educational services (+8.0). Medical and Health Services (+3.6 per cent) Administrative Services of the State Government (+4.0 per cent) and Quasi Government and Local Bodies (+2.4 per cent).

#### WOMEN EMPLOYEES

The women employees constitute 9.0 per cent of the total employment in the organised sector covered by the Employment Market Information programme at the end of March 1970. The women employees increased by 1.5 per cent during 1969-70 as against the growth rate of 3.6 per cent obtained during 1968-69. This decline was mainly reported in the establishments engaged in manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce and transport storage and communication activities. The women employees increased by 4.8 % in the Public Sector while it has declined by 2.3 % in the private sector which was mainly due to nationalisation of banks in general and retrenchment of women employees from the seasonal establishments in the Private Sector in particular. The major increase in women employment was reported in Educational Services (+4,000), Medical and Health Services (+1370), Railways (+600) and Administrative offices of the Public Sector establishments (+1,200), Banking institutions (+500). As against this, the decline in women employment was mainly reported in seasonal industries engaged in constructional activities (—3000), Cotton Ginning and pressing activities (—1800) and Textiles in Mills (—500).

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges further increased from 2.92 lakhs at the end of March 1969 to 2.93 lakhs at the end of March 1970 indicating an increase of 0.3 per cent. The rate of increase during 1967-

68 and 1968-69 was 5.8 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively. The rate of increase among educated i.e. matriculates and above was 2.9 per cent during the year under review. The total number of educated work seekers was 123.1 thousand which include 109.4 thousand Matriculates including Intermediates, 12.8 thousands Graduates and 0.9 thousand post-graduates. Of the total employment seekers at the end of December 1969 as many as 225.2 thousands (or 75.6 per cent of the total) were in the prime of youth i.e. in the age group of 15 to 24 years. As many as 3/4 of the total employment seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges in the State were fresh entrants to the Labour Market neither having any vocational training nor any job experience. Out of the remaining 1/4th applicants, nearly 3/5th were only trained i.e. either having vocational and/or professional training but had no job experience in the trade. About 1/3rd of the total employment seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges were from industrially developed areas like Bombay and Poona, followed by about 1/4th from Vidarbha and 1/4th from the Western Maharashtra including Khandesh areas and about 11.0 per cent and 6.0 per cent from Marathwada and Konkan areas respectively. Nearly 1/3rd of the total Employment seekers were from the rural areas and the remaining 2/3rd were from the Urban areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The employment opportunities notified to the Exchanges in the State increased from 77,308 in 1968-69 to 86,320 in 1969-70 showing an increase of about 11.6 per cent. The distribution of Employment avenues by broad occupational groups revealed that the increase in employment avenues was prominent for professional, technical, craftsmen, clerical and sales and transport and communication workers. The distribution of employment openings by broad industry divisions revealed that the significant increase in the notification of vacancies was reported from Services, Manufacturing and Trade and Commerce activities.

#### UTILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT AVENUES FOR THE EXCHANGE RESTRAINTS

In all 40,815 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in the State during 1969-70 as against 39,973 during 1968-69. The ratio of vacancies filed to notified comes to 48.0 per cent during the year under review as against 52.0 per cent during the previous year.

#### MANPOWER IMBALANCES

The surpluses of manpower were mainly reported in the categories of school drop outs, fresher matriculates, III class graduates with languages, biology, zoology, botany, Philosophy, Politics etc. neither having any professional skill nor job experience. The surpluses are also discernible in the categories of craftsmen, trained I. T. Is. like Fitter, Turners etc. and engineering degree and diploma holders. These surpluses are mainly as a result of growing tendencies of the employers to notify the vacancies in terms of high standard of

performance in the examination and/or adequate experience in the field against this the persistent shortages were reported in the categories of and para-medical persons i.e. Doctors, Nurses, Compounders etc. There also shortages in the engineering and para-engineering personnel, Engineers, Chemical engineers, Electrical engineers etc. There is a shortage of University teachers in engineering subjects and in other various faculties. There were widespread shortages of trained Secondary School teachers for English and Science. Amongst clerical and other categories, there is an acute shortages for Stenographers, Statisticians, Accountants and auditors etc. In the category of craftsmen, the large number of vacancies notified for die-makers, drillers, grinders, sheet metal workers, viewor workshop air compressor operators Boilermen, Firemen, bull-dozer operators etc. could not be filled in owing to non-availability of suitable man-power.

#### (B) The Year in Retrospect

(i) *The Economic Situation.*—The State Income at constant prices during 1969-70 recorded an increase of 2.3 per cent over that of previous year against an increase of 3.7 per cent in 1968-69 over the earlier year. There was however, fractional decrease in the per capita income of Rs. 409.7 during 1969-70 over Rs. 410.8 of previous year. The rise in the State income was mainly due to rise in the sectors other than agriculture. Taking 1966-67 as a base year, the index of agricultural production was 109.3 in 1967-68, 114.0 in 1968-69, while in 1969-70 it was 110.9. The level of agricultural production of 1969-70 was thus better than that of 1967-68 but lower than that of 1968-69 by about 2.75 per cent. The total cereals and oil-seeds production was more or less at the same level, while production of pulses, cotton and sugarcane showed decrease during 1969-70 as compared to that of earlier year.

The index number of industrial production in India recorded an increase of seven per cent in the year 1969 as compared with the earlier year. In Maharashtra State, the number of factories which was 9,116 in 1968 increased to 9,570 in 1969 showing 5.0 per cent increase, while the factory employment which was 887 thousand in 1968 increased to 927 thousand showing the increase of 4.5 per cent in 1969.

Under mineral production, although the production of coal increased by 13 per cent, iron ore by 25 per cent and limestone by 172 per cent during 1969 as compared to previous year, the production of manganese ore declined by 46 per cent and bauxite by 80 per cent during this period. On the whole, the value of mineral production registered a slight decrease of 1.5 per cent from Rs. 9.72 crores in 1968 to Rs. 9.58 crore in 1969. Electricity generation in the State increased by 10 per cent while its consumption increased by 11 per cent in 1969-70 as compared to that of earlier year.

During 1969, the consumer price index number for working class for Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur rose by 4.2, 3.6 and 3.6 per cent respectively, while those for Poona, Jalgaon and Nanded rose by 3.2, 1.2 and 2.9 per cent respectively. The index number for Aurangabad was more or less stationary

during 1969. The retail price index number for urban Maharashtra for 1969 showed an increase of 1.4 per cent over the level of 1968, while the retail index number for rural areas in 1969 showed a slight decline of one per cent during this period. During the year 1970 there were 640 disputes in the State involving 3,53,555 workers with a time loss of 21,57,034 man days against 616 disputes involving 1,82,432 workers and a time loss of 12,08,434 man days in 1969.

In order to accelerate the industrial development of the country, various centrally sponsored and state sponsored corporations and private agencies provide different type of assistance by way of loans, grants and other facilities essential for development of Industries. During the year 1969-70, the assistance for Industrial growth has been given by —

(i) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the year ending June 1970 sanctioned financial assistance to the extent of 6.57 crores to the Industrial Units in Maharashtra as against 7.02 crores during the earlier year.

(ii) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., a privately owned financial institution, had given financial assistance of about 7 crores during 1969 to the various companies in Maharashtra as against 10 crores during 1968.

(iii) The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation had sanctioned loan to the tune of 7.93 crores and the loan actually disbursed were of the order of 4.21 crores.

(iv) The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. sanctioned financial assistance of the order of 9.72 crores during the disbursed 1969-70 and amount actually was 3.92 crores.

(v) The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., has rendered financial assistance to the extent of 5.68 lakhs for the rehabilitation of silk textile mills in the State.

(vi) The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board has given financial assistance of Rs. 5.47 lakhs to various Khadi and Village Industries during 1969-70.

(vii) Life Insurance Corporation of India has given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 8.0 crores in the State during 1969-70 to Public Sector under-takings like State Electricity Board, Financial Corporation Co-operatives Industrial Estates, Co-operative Sugar Factories etc.

(viii) Financial assistance by way of loan is given to the Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the State through Zilla Parishads, Bank of Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and the rules thereunder. During the year 1969-70, the loan given by the above agencies was of the order of 132.71 lakhs.

(ix) During the year 1969-70, the Maharashtra State Industrial Development Corporation incurred a total capital expenditure of Rs. 255.40 lakhs.

## NON-ECONOMIC FORCES.

The comprehensive details regarding the total employment avenues in the economy of the State during 1969-70 are not available. However, the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges from the establishments coming under the purview of the Employment Exchanges (C.N.V.) Act, 1959 revealed that there is a significant increase in the notification of vacancies from 77,308 in the year 1968-69 to 86,320 during 1969-70 indicating increase of 11.6 per cent. As against this there is a constant addition to the Labour Force in the age group of 15 to 59.

There was also a continuous increase in the output of educated persons. The number of Matriculates increased from 1,66,231 during the year 1968-69 to 1,84,033 during the year 1969-70. There is a further demand for wage paid employment as indicated by the number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State. This is more significant, in view of the employment growth obtained during the period under report.

Recently the Government of Maharashtra has appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme to solve unemployment amongst educated persons. But the choice of employment-seekers is playing a vital role in deciding the level of unemployment in the State. Some attempts were made by this Directorate to find out the response of educated applicants for taking up self-employment. In this regard, it is revealed that out of 8337 educated applicants on the Live Register of Kolhapur, Sangli, Ratnagiri and Wardha (C.D. Block) Exchanges, 2880 were selected for the study. Out of which 1942 have responded to the enquiry and out of those responded only 310 have shown willingness to take up self-employment i.e. hardly 16 per cent. Thus about 84 per cent of the total educated applicants were looking after salaried employment. This motivation of Employment seekers to take up self-employment is a colossal problem.

## Manpower Situation

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to identify various forces that are operating in the Labour Market in Maharashtra State. This state predominantly having an agricultural economy, the various forces that are operating in the Labour Market may have limited impact in general. However, it may have some significant impact in urban areas mainly due to economic, scientific and technological development on the one hand and subjective decisions of the employment seekers on the other. The information on employment and unemployment in the organised sectors and in the urban areas respectively is limited in scope and content and thus does not serve the purpose to a greater extent for formulating any policy for correcting imbalance in the employment market. This has already been stressed in the report of the "Committee of experts on unemployment estimates". Thus there is a necessity to refine the present statistics on employment and unemployment in the country. Despite the limitations inherent in the current statistics on Employment and Unemployment some broad trends mainly flowing from the day-to-day operations of the employment service in the State are discernible and these are briefly mentioned below.

## A. WORK-SEEKERS

In the absence of any comprehensive and authentic information about the extent and magnitude of unemployment, a data relating to work-seekers remaining on the Live Register of Exchanges may broadly indicate the unemployment trends in urban areas in the State. The main limitations are :—

- (a) All the employment-seekers are not registering with the Employment Exchanges.
- (b) Many employed persons are seeking better jobs through Employment Exchanges.
- (c) Some students are also registering with the Employment Exchanges.
- (d) Some proportion of work-seekers from rural areas are also registering with the Employment Exchanges.

The effects of the above factors probably come in the way assessing the level of unemployment in the State.

The total number of work-seekers at the end of March 1970 was 2.93 lakhs as against 2.92 lakhs at the end of March 1969. Comparing the position for last 3 years, it would be seen that the Live Register of Exchanges was increased by 5.8 per cent between 1967-68. It was however increased by only 0.6 per cent in 1968-69 and 0.3 per cent during 1969-70. For assessing the correct position relating to extent and magnitude of unemployment in the Urban area of the State there is a necessity to evolve correction factors such as percentage of employed persons on the Live Register of Exchange, the percentage of employment seekers registering with the Exchanges, the proportion of student work-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges and the proportion of rural employment-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges.

From the results available for the 22nd round of the National Sample Survey according to which 48.01 per cent of the Urban Employment-seekers were registered with the Employment Exchanges. Similarly according to sample survey of 1,600 applicants remaining on the Live Register of Bombay, Nagpur and Nanded Exchanges conducted by this Directorate —

- (a) 36.7 per cent of the work seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges were employed, and
- (b) 7.0 per cent were students.
- (c) The information relating to composition of rural work seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges was obtained from the Exchanges for the period ending December, 1970 and it is revealed that about 33.0 per cent of the employment-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges in Maharashtra were from rural areas.

Applying these correction factors, the estimated unemployment in the Urban areas of Maharashtra would be about 2.31 lakhs i.e. representing 4.4 per cent of the total Urban Labour Force in the age group of 15 to 59.

## B. AGE DISTRIBUTION

The information relating to distribution of work-seekers by age group is available for the period ending December 1969 and this has made use of this report. As many as 2.25 lakhs out of 3.00 lakhs work-seekers were in the age group of 15 to 24. Their proportion to the total work-seekers comes about 75 per cent. Appendix XI will give detailed information regarding age distribution-cum-educational composition of work-seekers at the end of December 1969. The following is a summary of distribution of work-seekers by age groups:—

*Age distribution of work-seekers remaining on the Live Register at the end of December 1968 and 1969*

TABLE 23

Age group	Numbered in 000's	Percentage to total	
		1968	1969
Below 14 years .. .. .	0.5	0.1	0.2
15 to 19 years .. .. .	62.2	23.1	20.7
20 to 24 years .. .. .	163.0	25.5	54.3
25 to 34 years .. .. .	62.1	18.5	20.7
35 to 44 years .. .. .	10.3	5.2	3.4
45 to 54 years .. .. .	1.8	0.6	0.6
55 and above .. .. .	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	300.1	100.0	100.0

A comparison of the proportion of work-seekers by age groups revealed that there is slight decline about 3.0 per cent in the age group of 15 to 19 while there is corresponding increase in the age group of 20 to 24 and 25 to 34. The decline in the age group of 15 to 19 may partly be attributed to the decline in the labour force participation rate in this age group which again may be due to increasing facilities for higher education available in the State.

A close analysis of work-seekers by level of education age groups, and sex given in Appendix XI revealed that—

(a) The women work-seekers constitutes 11.0 per cent of the total work-seekers in the State.

(i) Amongst these women work-seekers about 75 per cent were in the age group of 15 to 24.

(ii) Similarly amongst women work-seekers 55 per cent were Matriculates and above.

(b) Amongst male work-seekers about 75 per cent were in the age group of 15 to 24 years.

(i) Similarly as many as 60 per cent of the total male work-seekers were below Matriculates including illiterates and the remaining 40 per cent were Matriculates and above.

(c) Amongst total school dropouts including illiterate 75 per cent were in the age group of 15 to 24.

(d) About 20 per cent of the school dropouts including illiterate were in the age group of 25 to 35.

## C. THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF JOB-SEEKERS

The break up of work-seekers by level of education is available for June 1970 and this has been made use of in this report. The table below will give the number of educated and other applicants in lakhs on the Live Register of exchanges at the end of June 1970:—

TABLE 24

Type of Applicants	Number of work-seekers on Live Register at the end of June 1970		Percentage to the total		Percentage change between 1970/69	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Below Matriculate including illiterates	1.73	0.18	58.5	45.0	-3.4	+2.5
Educated work-seekers i.e. Matriculate and above.	1.23	0.22	41.5	55.0	+2.9	+12.0
Total ..	2.96	0.40	100.0	100.0	-0.7	+7.7

It would be seen from the above table that the pressure of illiterates and those studied upto matriculate has declined which may very well be due to restricted scope of employment while the number educated applicants has increased. It would also be seen from the abovementioned table that there is a comparatively greater pressure of women employment-seekers which is indicative of increase in the women participation rate in the labour force. Further break up of the educated employment-seekers by educational attainment is given in the following table (in thousand):—

TABLE 25

	Number of work-seekers		Percentage of total		Percentage change between 1970/69	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Matriculate including intermediates ..	109.4	19.5	88.9	87.8	+6.1	+7.8
Graduates ..	12.8	2.5	10.4	11.3	+26.5	+62.9
Post Graduates	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	+6.0	+2.6
Total ..	123.1	22.2	100.0	100.0	+2.9	+12.0

It is evident from the above table that there is a significant increase in the graduates including the post-graduates work-seekers as compared to the previous year. Further, this increase is more significant in respect of women

graduates. Considering the job opportunities available for this category of work-seekers, there is a necessity to create an environment which will motivate the educated employment seekers to take up self-employment or considering the dearth of skills they may be provided with some suitable training which will enhance the employability of employment seekers.

#### D. GRADUATE WORK-SEEKERS

The distribution of 13,700 graduates including post-graduate work-seekers according to different specialities is given in the following table:—

TABLE 26

	June 1970	Percentage change 70/69
<b>Graduates :</b>	12,796	+26.5
Arts .. .. .	4,345	+19.8
Science .. .. .	3,173	+44.2
Commerce .. .. .	3,308	+19.6
Engineering .. .. .	827	+5.4
Medical .. .. .	54	+26.5
Others .. .. .	1,089	+56.9
<b>Post-Graduates :</b>	894	+6.0
Arts .. .. .	344	+26.9
Science .. .. .	266	+28.5
Commerce .. .. .	185	+11.4
Engineering .. .. .	10	-75.6
Medical .. .. .	1	+100.0
Others .. .. .	88	+43.9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,690</b>	<b>+24.9</b>

The number of graduates including Post-Graduates increased by 24.9 per cent. The post-graduates increased by 6.0 per cent while the graduates increased by 26.5 per cent. The significant increase amongst graduates was reported in the science faculty followed by Arts, Commerce and Medical. In this regard it may be pointed out here that the demand for personal is generally in terms of experience and or high standard of performance in examination. The sizeable proportion of these applicants have passed their Graduation or Post-Graduation Examination in 3rd class. Thus lesser standards attained in the examination coupled with non-experience in the job make these applicants unwanted in the Employment Market mainly at places like Bombay, Poona, Thana, Nagpur, etc. Besides this, the subjective decisions of the employment-seekers mainly low mobility, etc. comes in the way of providing jobs to this segment of employment-seekers. Here there is a necessity to have an effective dialogue between Industry and Education at all levels which will probably be helpful in correcting the imbalances in the Labour Market. The variation in the number of educated employment-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges between December 1968 to June 1970 is given in Appendix XIII.

#### Occupational Composition of Work-Seekers

The table below shows the characteristic of persons on Live Register of Exchanges in terms of occupational groups to which the registrants are assigned by the Employment Exchange Officers on the basis of their qualification and work experience. The occupational divisions have been done on the basis of the National Classification of Occupations and distinguish persons with any work experience or training from others.

With all the limitations, the number of work-seekers can be considered as an indicator of unemployment, it might be interesting to study the shifts in their occupational composition. In order to facilitate the meaningful analysis of the shifts in the occupational composition of employment-seekers, for the first time an attempt has been made by this Directorate to obtain the composition of fresh work-seekers in each of the occupational divisions. The detail analysis of shifts in occupational composition of work-seekers and the size and magnitude of proportion of freshers among each of the occupational groups is given below —

TABLE 27

Group	Occupational Divisions	No. of applicants on Live Register at the end of March of 1970			Per centage change between 1970-69		
		Total in thousands	Per centage to total L. R.	Fresher in thousands	Per centage of freshers to total in the respective Division	Total	Freshers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	Professional, Technical etc. . .	11.8	4.0	6.6	55.9	-4.8	-9.6
1	Administratives and Executive.	0.7	0.2	0.3	42.8	+40.0	
2 & 3	Clerical and Sales Workers ..	28.9	9.9	21.7	75.1	+8.2	+13.6
4 & 5	Farmer, Fishermen, Miners, Quarrymen, etc.	1.8	0.6	1.1	61.1	+28.6	+37.5
6	Workers in Transport Communication activities.	6.0	2.0	3.4	56.7	+25.0	+30.8
7 & 8	Craftsmen and Production Process Workers.	11.7	4.0	5.5	47.0	-32.8	-40.2
9	Services, Sports and other related Workers.	2.5	0.9	0.4	16.0	+13.6	-33.4
	Unskilled Labourers	11.6	4.0	4.6	39.7	-26.6	-52.1
	<b>Sub-Total ..</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-11.9</b>
	<b>Freshers ..</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.4</b>
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>293.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>261.9</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.5</b>

It would be seen from the above table that as many as 3/4th of the total applicants remaining on the Live Register of Exchanges are neither having any professional skill nor any job experience. It would be observed that the Administrative, Executive and Managerial Work-seekers; Farmers, Fishermen and Miners and Quarrymen etc., Service, Sports and Recreation etc. Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations and Clerical and Sales workers have shown an increase over the previous year. While there was significant decline in the Craftsmen and Production Process Work-seekers and Unskilled Work-seekers. This decline was mainly reported in the fresher Professional Technical and fresher Craftsmen and Production Process categories. Perhaps this may be attributed to some recovery from recessionary tendencies in the industry which must have absorbed these workers during the year under report.

Further analysis revealed that only 1/4th of the total work-seekers on Live Register of Exchanges have either some job experience or any professional or technical training. Out of these, as many as 3/5th were having no previous experience and were only trained in various trades. In this regard, there is necessity to have an effective co-ordination between manpower preparing and employing agencies. As regards Craftsmen and professional and technical workers, the demand is generally in term of experience. Thus there is a necessity to motivate employers to take freshers as a trainee and subsequently absorbed these in the industry.

Further break up of fresh entrants to the Labour Market those having neither any professional skill nor any job experience, by level of education is given below:—

TABLE 28

Level of Education	No. of applicants on Live Register of Exchanges at the end of March (figures in 000)	
	1969	1970
Matriculate	69.3	69.3
Intermediate	3.3	4.0
Graduates	6.7	8.5
Post-Graduates	96.5	101.0
Literate but below Matric	98.3	103.2
Illiterate	29.6	32.3
Total	207.4	218.3

It would be seen from the above table that the number of school dropouts has increased as compared to the previous year. This poses a colossal problem to provide jobs to this segment of labour force to their satisfaction and which will accrue sufficient earnings to maintain themselves. It is also interesting to note that the number of graduates including post-graduates has shown

significant increase over the previous year. As all these are fresh entrants to the Labour Market neither having any professional skill nor having any job experience, it becomes rather difficult for the Employment Exchanges to develop job opportunities for such persons mainly in view of the fact that the demand from the employers generally in terms of experience. Thus considering the present rate of growth of employment on the one hand and the increase in supply of educated persons on the other, there is immediate need to motivate these educated employment-seekers to take up self-employment.

## DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT-SEEKERS

In order to identify the extent and magnitude of unemployment there is a necessity to find out the duration period of employment-seekers remaining on the Live Register of Exchanges. The information on this subject received from Exchanges indicating the position at the end of September 1969 has been utilised in this report.

A detail statement showing by broad occupational groups the number of applicants on the Live Register of Exchanges classified by period of registration as on 30th September 1969 is given in the Appendix XII. A summary of the same is given in the following table:—

TABLE 29

Period for which remained on Live Register	No. of applicants on Live Register of Exchanges at the end of September 1969		
	Submitted	Not-submitted	Total
	2	3	4
Less than 1 year	54,448 (17.3)	1,46,806 (46.6)	2,01,254 (63.9)
1 year to 2 years	37,139 (11.8)	31,084 (9.9)	68,223 (21.7)
2 years to 3 years	16,311 (5.1)	9,916 (3.2)	26,227 (8.3)
3 years and about	15,868 (5.8)	3,139 (0.3)	19,007 (6.1)
Total	1,23,766 (40.0)	1,90,945 (60.0)	3,14,711 (100.0)

It would be seen from the above table that nearly 2/3rd of the total applicants on the Live Register of Exchange in the State at the end of September 1970 were for a period of less than one year and out of these about 3/4th were not submitted against any vacancies. This may include all fresher Matriculates and school dropouts neither having any professional skill nor any job experience. It is interesting to note that hardly 0.3 per cent of the total applicants are on Live Register of Exchanges for more than 3 years without getting any opportunity of submissions against any suitable employment. As many as 158 candidates remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges for more than 3 years, though they were submitted against various vacancies. It is, therefore, necessary that the Vocational Guidance Officers should review such cases with a view to assist these candidates in obtaining early employment or motivate such candidates to take up any other avocation according to their aptitude, interest, etc. in the existing format of the Socio-Economic structure.

#### EMPLOYMENT-SEEKERS BY AREAS

The distribution of employment-seekers by areas in the State is given in Appendix XIV. A summary of the same is given in the following table—

TABLE 30

Name of the Region	No. of Employment-seekers on the Live Register at the end of		
	March 1970	Percentage to total	Percentage Change over previous year
1	2	3	4
Konkan	0.18	6.1	5.6
Industrially developed areas	0.99	33.8	2.2
W. Maharashtra	0.50	17.0	4.7
Khandesh	0.19	6.5	23.5
Marathwada	0.33	11.3	5.5
Vidarbha	0.74	25.3	5.9
Total	2.93	100.0	0.3

It would be seen from the abovementioned table that nearly 1/3rd of the total Employment-seekers in the State were seeking employment assistance from Exchanges in Bombay and Poona areas. Another 1/3rd were from Vidarbha and Marathwada area taken together and the remaining were from Konkan, Khandesh and Western Maharashtra areas. Further break-up of

Employment seekers by level of education and areas is given in Appendix XIII. The total educated Employment seekers increased by 13.8 per cent between December ending 1968-69. The significant increase was reported in Konkan area (42.3 per cent.) followed by Western Maharashtra (40.1 per cent.) Vidarbha (14.7 per cent.), Bombay-Poona Track (7.6 per cent.) and Marathwada (2.3 per cent.) A detailed analysis of employment variation and work-seekers by areas is given in Appendix XIV.

#### COMPOSITION OF RURAL WORK-SEEKERS

With a view to fill in the gap in the Statistics relating to Urban unemployment, an attempt was made by this Directorate to obtain the composition of rural work-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges in the State. A summary of the information collected is given in the following paragraphs:—

#### RURAL AND URBAN WORK-SEEKERS CLASSIFIED BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The composition of work-seekers classified by level of education and type of areas is given below:—

TABLE 31

No. of employment seekers at the end of December 1970

Category	Urban	Percentage to total	Rural	Percentage to total	Total	Percentage to the Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Educated applicants ..	94,703	28.8	47,479	14.5	1,42,182	43.3
Other applicants i.e. below matric including illiterate.	1,22,770	37.4	63,361	19.3	1,86,131	56.7
Total	2,17,473	66.2	1,10,840	33.8	3,28,313	100.0

From the above, it would be seen that.

- (1) About 1/3rd of the total work-seekers were from rural areas.
- (2) About 1/6th of the total employment-seekers were educated work-seekers from the rural areas.
- (3) About 1/5th of the total employment seekers were unskilled work-seekers from the rural areas.

Further break-up of educated employment-seekers by rural and urban areas is given below:

TABLE 32

	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Matriculates including Intermediate	83,520 (58.7)	44,349 (31.2)	1,27,869 (89.9)
2. Graduates and post-graduates	11,183 (7.9)	3,130 (2.2)	14,313 (10.1)
Total	94,703 (66.6)	47,479 (34.4)	1,42,182 (100.0)

Out of the total educated work-seekers a little less than 1/3rd were Matriculates including intermediates from the rural areas. Hardly 2.5 per cent of the total educated employment-seekers were graduates from rural areas.

Further analysis of Graduates by faculties by rural and urban areas is given below:—

	Urban	Rural	Total
Arts and Other	6,808 (51.4)	2,393 (18.2)	9,201 (69.6)
Science	2,651 (20.0)	528 (4.0)	3,179 (24.0)
Engineering	792 (6.1)	51 (0.3)	843 (6.4)
Grand Total	10,291 (77.5)	2,972 (22.5)	13,223 (100.0)

Of the total 13223 graduates (excluding post-graduates) 18.2 per cent. were from rural areas having Arts, Commerce and Laws faculties. The proportion of Science and Engineering graduates was comparatively low amongst the rural graduate work-seekers.

#### DEMAND FOR PERSONNEL

In the absence of any comprehensive information in regard to identification of employment opportunities arising in the economy, the only statistics regarding demand for personnel notified to the Employment Exchanges under the provision of Employment Exchanges (C. N. V.) Act, 1959 can be considered to indicate broadly the trends in employment openings in the State. Under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (C. N. V.) Act, 1959, all

establishments in the Public Sector and those establishments in the Private Sector employing 25 or more workers are required to notify vacancies occurring with them to the Exchanges.

The table below give an analysis of demand placed upon Exchanges by sectors during the year ending March, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

TABLE 33

Year	Vacancies notified from Establishments		
	Public Sector 2	Private Sector 3	Total 4
1967—68	63,443	32,506	95,949
1968—69	46,296	31,012	77,308
1969—70	50,616	35,704	86,320

#### DEMAND FOR PERSONNEL BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

It would be seen from the above table that the demand placed upon Employment Exchanges increased during the year under report as compared to the previous year. This increase has been shared between both the Public and Private Sectors. However, it has not reach the level attained during the financial year ended March 1968.

Further break up of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by broad occupational divisions is given below:—

TABLE 34

Occupational Divisions	No. of vacancies notified during year	
	1968-69	1969-70
Professional and Technical	9,206	11,630
Administrative and Executive	839	927
Clerical and Sales	15,741	17,713
Farmers, Fishermen, Miners, etc.	1,136	1,151
Transport and Communication Workers	2,522	3,991
Craftsmen and Production Process Workers	15,217	16,988
Services, Sport and Recreation Workers	1,865	3,211
Unskilled Workers	30,280	27,561
Total	76,806	83,172

Note.—Out of the total vacancies notified to the Exchanges 77,308 and 86,320 during 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively, the break-up of vacancies by broad occupational group is available for 76,806 and 83,172 respectively.

It would be seen from the above table that increase in the notification of vacancies was significant in the categories of Professional and Technical Transport and communication workers, Craftsmen and Production Process workers and Services, Sport and Recreation Workers. This may probably be due to recovery from recessional tendencies in the industry.

It would also be seen from the above table that nearly 1/3rd of the vacancies were notified for craftsmen and production process workers, professional and technical workers and workers in Transport and Communication Occupations which are considered as a key occupations in the process of the economic development. Further details of vacancies notified in selected occupations is given in Appendix XV.

#### DEMAND FOR PERSONNEL BY BROAD INDUSTRY DIVISION

The percentage distribution of vacancies notified by broad Industry division is given below

TABLE 35

Industry Division	Description of Industry	Percentage of vacancies notified during 1968-69]	Percentage of vacancies notified during 1969-70
0	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry, etc. . .	1.8	1.7
1	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.9
2 & 3	Manufacturing	33.6	35.0
4	Construction	4.9	6.1
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Service	1.3	2.0
6	Trade and Commerce	3.9	4.7
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	5.9	3.0
8	Services	48.5	46.6
	Total	100.0	100.0

It would be seen from the above table that nearly 46 percent of the vacancies were notified by the Services activity and 1/3rd of the vacancies were notified from the manufacturing activities. It would also be seen from the above mentioned table that the percentage of vacancies notified by the manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, Construction and Electric Gas, Water Supply etc. activities has increased as compared to the previous year while the percentage of vacancies notified from services, and Transport, Storage and Communication activities declined.

#### PLACEMENTS

The number of employment opportunities utilized by the Employment Exchanges in the State during the year ending March 1968-69 and 1970 is given below

TABLE 36

Year	Total
1967-68	39004
1968-69	39973
1969-70	40815

The percentage of utilization of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by placing Exchange nominees in suitable Employment was 48 percent during the year under report as compared to 52.0 percent. during the year ending March 1969.

#### SCHEDULED CASTE AND TRIBES WORK-SEEKERS.

Available information regarding the number of scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes work-seekers, vacancies notified and Placement made during the calendar year 1967-1968 and 1969 is given in Appendix XVI. From this it would be observed that

1. The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges increased during the period under report by 4.2 percent.
2. The number of reserved vacancies notified to the Exchanges slightly declined by 0.5 percent over the last year. This decline was mainly observed in respect of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Caste candidates. As against this the reserved vacancies for Scheduled tribes candidates, it has increased by +2.1 percent over previous year.
3. Comparing the position during the last year, the number of candidates placed against reserved vacancies increased by 26.3 percent in respect of Scheduled Caste candidates and 1.3 percent in respect of Scheduled tribe candidates.
4. The number of candidates placed against non-reserved vacancies increased by 16.3 percent in regard to Scheduled Caste Candidates and +0.3 percent in respect of Scheduled Tribe candidates.
5. Thus the total placements increased by 23 percent over the previous year.

It would be seen from the above that so far the organised sector is concerned the position of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes was slightly more promising compared to the situation that prevailed in 1968. However, there is need to ensure that the Government policy of recruitment is followed in its true spirit at least in the Public Sector Establishments.

## MANPOWER IMBALANCES

In the developing economy, the Manpower imbalances are the common characteristics. The continuing and growing manpower surplus mainly in the rural areas is a fact to be reckoned with. The growing population coupled with lesser employment avenues in the urban areas has also resulted in indicating surplus of educated and trained manpower. However, on the other side in some of the rural areas unskilled workers are not coming forward for the developmental activities namely Soil Conservation, etc. which may be attributed to the fact that there is strong resistance towards accepting the available manual job with the prevailing wage-rate. Thus the choice of work is playing the vital role in deciding the level of employment in the rural sector. In the urban areas also, as a result of technological and scientific change, the shortage of some skills is discernible. The lack of effective co-ordination between the manpower preparing and utilising agencies coupled with subjective decisions of employment seekers namely choice of place and the price of employment including other working conditions are also coming in the way of matching the demand for and supply of manpower.

In the absence of any comprehensive information on the subject, only the data available through the day-to-day operations of Employment Exchanges, and Employment Market Information Programme would be, to some extent helpful in analysing these problems in the State.

The areas of imbalances revealed from the above sources are given below :

## (a) SCHOOL DROP-OUTS

A little less than 50 per cent of the total fresher employment seekers, neither having any job experience nor any professional and technical training were school drop-outs. The number of such job seekers has increased from 98.3 thousands at the end of March 1969 to 103.2 thousands at the end of March 1970. The significant proportion amongst these, belongs to the economically weaker sections from the rural areas who could not offer luxury of perseverance in pursuing the further education or any training which would enable these employment seekers to enhance their employability and thereby transforming to this segment from unwanted to wanted in the employment market. The comprehensive information relating to employment seekers is necessary for suggesting the remedial measures for optimum utilisation of this manpower resource.

## (b) EDUCATED EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS BOTH MATRIC AND GRADUATES

As much as 2.5 th of the total employment seekers were educated applicants. The number of such applicants increased by 2.9 per cent over the last year. It is interesting to note that the women educated employment seekers increased by 12.0 percent over the last year. The comprehensive information relating to employment opening by level of education is not available for analysing the supply of and demand for this category of applicants. However, from the general experience of the Employment Exchanges, a sizeable number amongst

these were fresher matriculates, intermediates, and third class graduates in Arts/Science/Commerce and law, etc. neither having any professional skill nor having any job experience. As a result of limited employment opening mainly in the public sector services activities, there is a necessity to divert these applicants for self-employment opportunities mainly in the distributive trades.

It is observed that there are some openings for the second class graduates with Commerce, economics, statistics, physics and chemistry faculties mainly as a result of expansion of banking financing, commercial and industrial establishments in the State. However, there are less employment avenues for the III class graduates with languages (like Marathi, Hindi, Sanskrit, Gujarathi, etc.) Biology, Zoology, Botony, Philosophy, Politics, History, Psychology, etc.

Besides, a larger number of candidates belonging to this Group are females, and rather reluctant to move out of their residential towns. There is some evidence of the universalization of education in the Labour force. Now a days the demand for Assistant cadre slightly above in pay scales than the clerks is generally for Graduates with economic, Statistics, commerce, maths., etc. As a result of this Graduates of other faculties are becoming for in excess of the demands. Here it is suggested that at least in the Public Sector some operation research project may be considered in some fields of activities for providing suitable Employment to this segment of manpower.

## CRAFTSMEN

The number of craftsmen and production process workers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges was about 12,000 at the end of March 1970. Their number has declined by 32.8 percent as compared to the previous year. It is interesting to note that as many as 50 per cent of these were fresher i.e. only having technical training in the trade, while the remaining 50 per cent were trained as well as having some experience in the trade. As against this, above 17,000 vacancies were notified for Craftsmen and Production Process workers in the State during the period under report. However, amongst the total craftsmen on the Live Register of Exchanges as many as 7,300 were I.T.I. trained and another 500 were trained under the Apprenticeship Act, considering the intake capacity of the Industrial Training Institutes in the State and the number of applicants seeking work through Employment Exchanges and the total demand for craftsmen in the State, there is some evidence to show that there is an excess in relating to demand. However further analysis will reveal that the gap between the demand for and supply of craftsmen is both quantitative and qualitative. A detailed analysis in regard to some of the occupations is given in Appendix—XV.

From this Appendix, it would be seen that there appears to be acute shortage of Die-maker/Turners/Millers/Drillers/Grinders/Sheet Metal workers/Viewer Workshop/Air-compressor Operator/Boiler Attenden's and Firemen/Bulldozer Operators, etc. as against this, shortages perceived for Moulder/Fitters/Welders were amongst a plenty. A large number of vacancies for the

craftsmen are generally in terms of experience. Some of the important suggestions for improving the quality of training given by the Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra are worthwhile to combat unemployment amongst craftsmen in the State.

#### ENGINEERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

In all 2483 Engineering degree and diploma holders were in Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June 1970 as against 2791 at the end of June 1969. Further break up of this revealed the following :—

Category	No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of June 1970	
	1969	1970
Degree holders	826	704
Diploma holders	1,965	1,779

From the above it would be seen that the decline in the number of employment seekers were reported both in the degree and diploma holders. The facultywise analysis of engineering degree and diploma holders on the Live Register of Exchanges for the year ending June 1970 is given below :—

*Table showing facultywise Engg. Degree and Diploma holders seeking employment assistance through Employment Exchanges in the State as on 30th June 1970.*

TABLE 37

Faculty	No. of applicants on Live Register of Exchanges at the end of June 1970		
	Degree	Diploma	Total
1. Civil	214	732	946
2. Mechanical	215	602	817
3. Electrical	181	362	543
4. Architecture	38	2	40
5. Chemical	22	1	23
6. Telecommunication	-	..	2
7. Auto Engg.	1	4	5
8. Radio	..	14	14
9. Metallurgy	21	8	39
10. Mining	..	7	7
11. Industrial Eng.	4	25	29
12. Textile	..	9	9
13. Others	6	13	19
Total	704	1,779	2,483

From the above it would be seen that there is surplus of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical engineers. However, the general experience of the Employment Exchange so far Civil Engineers is concerned is that large number of candidates

are not responding to the Exchange call-letters. Probably this may be due to the fact that they might be employed and only seeking better employment prospects through Employment Exchange.

As against this in all about 3,300 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchange for engineering degree and diploma holders between 1st July 1969 to 30th June 1970. Considering the total number of employment seekers on the Live Register of the Engineers, the output of the engineering institutes in the State as well as its migration of degree and diploma holders from other states into this state, this segment of manpower is in surplus. Further detail of imbalances in respect of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical engineers is given in the Appendix-XV.

The general experience of the Employment Exchanges is that these engineering graduates and post-graduates are rather reluctant to accept the post of University teachers in the engineering subjects as a result of which some of the posts are remaining unfilled for want of suitable applicants. Recently Central as well as State Governments have taken certain steps for combating unemployment amongst engineers. However, still there is time for creating an environment for developing entrepreneurship amongst qualified engineers which will motivate the employment-seekers to take up jobs on their own account. There is a shortage of chemists considering the supply and demand for personnel in this occupation.

#### MEDICAL AND PARA MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Although the stock of Doctors has increased during the last 10 years, there is a persistent shortages of Doctors which result in cancellation of demands for this category for want of suitable applicants with the Exchanges. Similarly, the persistent shortages were noticed in respect of Nurses, Compounders and Midwives. One of the most impediment in regard to this category of employment seekers is low mobility. Thus, there is a necessity to augment the supply of medical and para medical personnel which are in short supply by way of increasing the intake capacity and inducing the qualified personnel to go into the remote rural areas.

In respect of other categories, there are shortages of trained secondary school teachers in English, Mathematics and Science subjects, Librarians, Stenographers, Drivers, Accountants and Auditors and Statisticians.

#### VACANCIES REPORTED UNFILLED BY EMPLOYERS AND THOSE CANCELLED BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES FOR LACK OF SUITABLE APPLICANTS.

The manpower imbalances can also be assessed by identifying the employment openings which will require to be notified to the Employment Exchange under the provision of Employment Exchanges (C. N. V.) Act and the vacancies that remained unfilled with the Employers at the end of quarter for want of suitable applicants as a by-product of day-to-day operations of Employment Exchanges, the information relating to vacancies cancelled by Employment Exchanges for want of suitable applicants on their Live Registers may to some extent corroborate the manpower shortages mainly in the organised sector. This data have been analysed in the Appendix-XVII.

From this, it would be observed that the number of vacancies remained unfilled with the employers per quarter during the year 1969-70 was 1,96 while number of vacancies actually cancelled by the Employment Exchange was of the order of 7,253. Considering the total demand notified to the Employment Exchanges which was of the order of 86,320. This 8.4 per cent of the total vacancies which are cancelled partly due to the structural changes on account of the imperfection in the Labour Market. Thus the extent of rectification in the existing educational and training system will be revealed from this. The bulk of the vacancies which remained unfilled for want of suitable personnel related to Professional and Technical workers and Craftsmen and Production Process workers which account for about 80.0 per cent of the total vacancies remained unfilled with the employers.

#### VACANCIES FOR FRESHERS

The sizeable number of vacancies remained unfilled with the Employers or cancelled by Employment Exchange for want of suitable applicants with them are as a sequel to changing pattern in employment demand. The table below will give an analysis of vacancies notified for freshers in selected fields of education.

TABLE 38

Faculty	No. of vacancies notified during April 1969 to March 1970		
	Total	Open to freshers	Percentage of freshers to total vacancies notified
Engineering	1,259	620	49.2
Technology	158	106	67.1
Agriculture	49	44	89.8
Medicine	105	64	60.9
Natural Science	564	344	61.0
Social Science (Including teaching)	669	514	76.8
Others	1,249	800	64.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>61.5</b>

*Note.*—Based on the data obtained through Employment Exchanges in the State for the compilation of Bulletin on Job opportunities at National Level. This is not comprehensive information in regard to all the Employment opportunities in the fields of manpower.

From the above table, it would be seen that 2/5th of the total vacancies have been notified in terms of experience and about 3/5th vacancies were open to fresher candidates. The constant review of this situation and a comprehensive information of all employment openings in the organised sector will definitely throw some light on the problem of utilisation of jobs by the available manpower sources.

#### APPENDIX I

Establishments in selected Services March 1969-70

Industry No. (1969-70)	Description of Industry	No. of establishments at the end of						Percentage
		1969			1970			
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
000	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal wheat etc.).	33	6	39	32	6	38	-2.6
020	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.	67	1	68	66	1	67	-1.5
040	Production and rearing of livestock such as cow, buffalo goat, etc.	26	3	29	25	3	28	-3.4
	Others	70	16	86	69	17	86	
	Division 0 : Total	196	26	222	192	27	219	-1.4
107	Quarrying of stone, asbestos, gypsum, etc.	..	27	27	..	27	27	
	Others	11	31	42	10	26	36	-16.1
	Division 1 : Total	11	58	69	10	53	63	-8.7
200	Production of rice, ata, flour, etc.	..	81	81	..	82	82	+1.2
201	Production of sugar and syrup from sugar cane in mills.	..	42	42	..	49	49	+16.7
205	Slaughtering preservation of meat and fish etc.	1	64	65	1	62	63	-3.1
207	Production of edible fats and oil.	..	106	106	..	107	107	+0.9
209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and Muri Murki etc.	..	26	26	..	27	27	+3.8
226	Manufacturing of bidi	..	272	272	..	268	268	-1.5
236	Cotton ginning, cleaning	..	299	299	..	307	307	+2.7
232	Cotton spinning and weaving	..	130	133	3	126	129	-3.0
233	Cotton dyeing bleaching	..	42	42	..	42	42	..
234	Cotton dyeing etc.	..	227	227	..	215	215	-5.3
235	Cotton weaving in handloom	..	157	159	2	136	138	-13.2
260	Spinning and Weaving of silk textile in mill.	..	96	96	..	95	95	-1.0
263	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	..	57	57	..	48	48	-15.8
273	Making of tex garment	..	64	64	..	65	65	+1.6
279	Manufacturing of tex products not covered above.	..	33	33	..	32	32	-3.0
280	Sawing and Planning	..	100	100	..	95	95	-5.0
281	Manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.	..	31	31	..	32	32	+3.2
289	Manufacturing of other wood	1	26	27	..	26	26	-3.7
290	Manufacturing of pulp from wood rags.	..	40	40	..	39	39	-2.5
300	Printing of publishing of newspaper.	2	58	60	2	63	65	+8.3

Industry Code No. (3 digit level)	Description of Industry	No. of establishments at the end of						Percentage change 1970/69
		1969			1970			
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
301	Printing of publishing of books ..	5	100	105	4	100	105	..
302	Printing of block etching, etc. ..	7	122	129	7	120	127	-1.6
330	Manufacturing of acids, alkalis ..	1	74	75	1	73	74	-1.3
331	Manufacturing of dyes and paints. ..	..	78	78	..	81	81	+3.8
335	Manufacturing of medicines ..	3	135	138	3	133	136	-4.4
336	Manufacturing of soap ..	..	35	35	..	34	34	-2.9
337	Manufacturing of turpentine ..	..	79	79	..	80	80	+1.3
338	Manufacturing of common salt ..	..	35	35	..	34	34	-2.9
339	Manufacturing of inedible oils, fats. 1	54	55	1	51	52	-2.9	
340	Manufacturing of brick, tile ..	..	55	55	..	55	55	..
341	Manufacturing of cement and cement products. 1	67	68	1	73	74	+8.8	
343	Manufacturing of structural stone. 1	33	34	1	31	32	-5.9	
357	Manufacturing of glass and glass products. ..	27	27	..	27	27	..	
360	Manufacturing of iron and steel ..	..	70	70	..	74	74	+5.7
361	Manufacturing of smelting, etc. ..	..	64	64	..	62	62	-3.1
363	Manufacturing of rail sheet, plates. 5	56	61	5	59	64	+4.9	
364	Manufacturing of iron and steel furniture. ..	45	45	..	33	33	-26.7	
365	Manufacturing of brass etc. ..	60	60	..	60	60	..	
367	Manufacturing of metal products ..	1	39	40	1	39	40	..
368	Enameling and galvanising ..	39	39	..	42	42	+7.6	
369	Manufacturing of pipe, wire nets bolt screw, bucket, etc. 3	253	256	3	259	262	+2.3	
370	Manufacturing of machinery ..	78	78	..	77	77	-1.3	
371	Manufacturing of diesel engines, road rollers, tractors, etc. 2	56	58	2	57	59	+1.7	
372	Manufacturing of machine tools ..	1	30	31	1	28	29	-6.5
373	Manufacturing of textile machinery and accessories. ..	39	39	..	39	39	..	
374	Manufacturing of motors, generators ..	30	30	..	28	28	+6.7	
379	Manufacturing of electric machinery. ..	95	95	..	92	92	-3.2	
383	Manufacturing of motor vehicles parts. ..	42	42	..	43	43	+2.4	
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, etc. 20	61	81	19	60	79	-2.5	
391	Manufacturing of optical instruments and lenses, etc. ..	28	28	..	27	27	-3.6	
Others	..	44	729	773	41	711	752	-2.7
Total, Division 2 and 3		44	1,666	1,710	41	1,652	1,693	+1.6

Industry Code No. (3 digit level)	Description of Industry	No. of establishments at the end of						Percentage change 1970/69
		1969			1970			
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
400	Construction of erection, flooring etc. 180	128	308	174	122	296	-3.9	
401	Construction and maintenance of road, railways, etc. 58	11	69	56	11	67	-2.9	
403	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water dam, canal, tank, etc. 221	8	229	226	11	237	+3.5	
Total : Division 4		459	147	606	456	144	600	+1.0
500	Generation and transmission of electric energy. 29	24	53	29	25	54	+1.9	
501	Distribution of electric energy ..	43	25	68	52	24	76	+11.8
511	Garbage and sewage disposal, etc. 28	..	28	27	..	27	+3.6	
Others	..	11	9	20	12	9	21	+5.0
Total : Division 5		111	58	169	120	58	178	+5.3
600	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses. 7	98	105	7	96	103	-1.9	
602	Wholesale trading in garments, silk, etc. ..	32	32	..	31	31	-3.1	
639	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above. 2	23	25	2	22	24	-4.0	
640	Retail trading in pulses, fruits, etc. 2	81	83	2	84	86	+3.6	
650	Retail trading fibres, yarns, dhori ..	1	110	111	1	110	111	..
689	Retail trading in goods unspecified. 2	35	37	2	35	37	..	
690	Importing and Exporting of goods, etc. 2	50	52	2	50	52	..	
693	Providents and Insurance ..	19	42	61	18	44	62	+1.6
695	Banking and similar type of financial operation. 243	374	617	426	237	663	+7.5	
699	Electric fan, microphone, etc. ..	92	67	159	94	62	156	-1.9
Others	..	12	348	360	12	331	342	-5.0
Total : Division 6		382	1,260	1,642	566	1,102	1,668	+1.6
700	Transporting by railways ..	49	1	50	50	50	..	
701	Transporting by tramway and bus service. 30	33	63	30	33	63	..	
710	Services, incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency. 5	37	42	5	37	42	..	
720	Operation of storage such as warehouses. 27	4	31	26	4	30	-3.2	
722	Operation of storage of other type. 28	8	36	27	8	35	-2.8	
730	Postal, telegraphic wireless ..	61	61	61	..	61	..	
732	Information and broad casting ..	63	63	67	..	67	+6.3	
Others	..	25	35	60	24	36	60	..
Total : Division 7		25	35	60	24	36	60	..

Industry Code No. (3 digit level)	Description of Industry	No. of establishments at the end of						Percentage change 1969-70
		1969			1970			
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
804	Public Service-Central Government	201	..	201	201	..	201	..
805	Public Service-Quasi Government Organisation, Municipalities.	405	..	405	392	..	392	..
809	Public Service-State Government	902	..	902	898	..	898	..
810	Technical colleges and schools, etc.	246	89	335	248	88	336	+0.3
811	Colleges, Schools (Non-tech.)	187	1,906	2,093	190	2,026	2,216	+5.1
812	Scientific Services and research institutions.	179	10	189	169	10	179	-5.3
820	Hospitals, sanataries nursing homes, maternity, etc.	283	118	401	285	118	403	+0.3
821	Veterinary Services rendered by organisations and individuals.	38	1	39	33	..	33	-13.4
832	Welfare services, relief societies, red-cross organisations, etc.	64	7	71	63	7	70	-1.3
850	Engineering Services professional organisation.	..	32	32	1	32	33	+3.1
851	Business services, accountants, auditors, book-keepers.	..	90	90	..	89	89	+1.1
860	Services rendered by trade associations chambers of commerce.	1	58	59	1	72	73	+23.7
861	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural.	49	15	64	47	12	59	-7.8
862	Community Services, libraries, museums, botanical gardens.	60	4	64	60	4	64	..
871	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses.	..	310	310	..	316	316	+1.9
882	Recreation services theatres, opera cos.	8	1,121	1,129	8	1,105	1,113	-1.4
890	Services rendered by organisations.	3	55	58	3	54	57	+1.7
	Others.	14	82	96	14	84	98	+2.1
Total : Division 8		2,640	3,898	6,538	2,613	4,017	6,630	+1.4
Grand total		4,191	10,221	14,412	4,346	10,117	14,463	+0.4

## Notifications Under Labour Laws

### Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 5271/1343336/Lab-III. 15th July 1971.*—The following notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), is republished :—

Dated New Delhi, the 21st June, 1971/31, Jaistha, 1893 SE.

S.O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that, for a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act, in so far as it requires a Register of Overtime and Muster Roll to be maintained in the prescribed forms, namely, Forms IV and V of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, shall not apply in relation to the employees of Bombay Port Trust for whom minimum rates of wages have been fixed under the said Act, subject to the condition that particulars of such employees shall be maintained in Form G-14B which is set out in the Schedule to this notification and which shall be deemed to be the Register of Overtime and Muster Roll aforesaid for the purpose of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) and the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 and subject also to the condition that the number of hours of overtime put in by a worker on different dates as well as the total of overtime work put in by the worker in a month shall be indicated in the proposed form under columns 11 and 12 respectively, in the line immediately following the line on which the name of the worker is entered.

### FORM G-14B

#### SCHEDULE

Muster Roll for the Month of 197

Date of Appointment	Leave			Serial No.
	Earned	Casual	Sick	
1	2	3	4	5
Designation	Name	Father's/ Husband's Name	Minimum Wage Rs.	Sex
6	7	8	9	10

Muster Roll for the month of 1971.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
11															
11--contd.															
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

No. of days	Rate per month	Overtime rate	Normal hours per week	No. of days for which overtime admissible under	
				MWA	P.T. Rules 3
12	13	14	15	16	17

## Pay and Allowance

Pay	Acting Allowance	Other Allowances and Dearness pay	House Rent Allowance	Compensatory Allowance	Dearness allowance	Overtime	Gross Wage payable
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.

Muster Roll for the month of 1971.

Deductions					
P.F. Subscription	V.P.F. Subscription	P.F. Advance	S.I.P. I.P.	Income-Tax	Co-operative Credit Society
26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.

## Deductions-contd.

Rent for Quarters	Other Deductions	Total	Actual Wages Payable	Dates on which over-time payment is made	Remarks
32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.

(Signed) B. K. SAKSENA,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. CL-MWA-SPL/Shop., 23rd July 1971.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay (being the competent authority appointed by the Government of Maharashtra by its Notification in the Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA/2662/80868/LAB-III, dated the 16th January 1965, under clause (c) of section 2 of the said Act), after having ascertained the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any shop or commercial establishment not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any of the other entries in the Schedule to the said Act (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") hereby declares the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (new Series) specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto, to be the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas specified against them in column 1 of the said Schedule.

<sup>1</sup> M.G.G., Pt. I-L, July 29, 1971, p. 4110.

## SCHEDULE

Area	Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series)
1	2
I. Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and Thana Municipal Council.	Bombay City Index Number.
II. Areas within the limits of—	
(i) Municipal Corporation of Nagpur	Nagpur Index Number.
(ii) Municipal Corporation of Poona and Cantonment limits of Poona and Kirkee.	Poona Index Number.
(iii) Municipal Corporation of Sholapur	Sholapur Index Number.
(iv) Municipal Councils of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nizampur.	Bombay City Index Number.
III. Areas within the limits of—	
(i) Municipal Councils of Nasik, Nasik Road-Deolali and Malegaon.	Bombay City Index Number.
(ii) Municipal Councils of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji.	Sholapur Index Number.
(iii) Municipal Councils of Amravati and Akola ..	Nagpur Index Number.
(iv) Municipal Councils of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusaval.	Jalgaon Index Number.
(v) Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Cantonment limits of Aurangabad.	Aurangabad Index Number.
(vi) Municipal Council of Nanded	Nanded Index Number.
(vii) Municipal Council of Ahmednagar	Poona Index Number.
IV. 1. All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	Bombay Index Number.
2. All areas in the Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	Jalgaon Index Number.
3. All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	Nagpur Index Number.
4. All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	Poona Index Number.
5. All other areas in the Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts and those specified above.	Sholapur Index Number.
6. All other areas in the Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	Aurangabad Index Number.
7. All other areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	Nanded Index Number.

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 4268-LAB. III, dated 27th July 1971*.—Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 4268/90053-LAB. III, dated the 24th March 1971 thereafter referred to as "the said notification"), the Government of Maharashtra, has in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), revised the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in the employment in any shop or commercial establishment not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any of the other centres in the Schedule to the said Act (hereinafter referred to as "the said Scheduled employment") ;

And whereas, under clause (8) of the Explanation to the said notification it is specified that the minimum rates of wages shall consist of a basic rate only and a special allowance at a rate which will be determined in accordance with the provisions of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, and the special allowance so determined shall be payable to the employees along with the basic wages, in respect of the month of July 1971 and thereafter.

And whereas, the competent authority (appointed by the Government of Maharashtra by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-LAB. III, dated the 16th January 1965) has, in pursuance of clause (b) of section 2 of the said Act, ascertained and declared that the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (new series) mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule hereto shall be the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the said Scheduled employment in the areas specified against them in Column 1 of the said Schedule.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby directs that so long as the said notification remains in force—

(a) the competent authority shall after the expiry of every six months commencing on the 1st day of January 1971 calculate the average of the cost of living index number applicable to the employees in the areas specified in Column 1 of the said Schedule for those six months and ascertain the rise of such average over the index numbers mentioned against them in Column 3 of the said Schedule. For every such rise of the number of points specified in Column 4 of the said Schedule, the special allowance (hereinafter referred to as "the cost of living allowance") payable in addition to the basic rates of wages for each of the six months immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the areas specified in Column 1 of the said Schedule shall be at the rates shown against them in Column 5 of the said Schedule ;

(b) the competent authority shall then compute the cost of living allowance in accordance with the direction made under clause (a) ;

(c) the cost of living allowance computed as aforesaid shall be declared by the competent authority by a notification in the *Official Gazette* in the last week of July when such allowance is payable for each of the months of July to December, and in the last week of January when such allowance is payable for each of the months of January to June.

## SCHEDULE

Area	Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (New series)	Index Number	Points	Rs.
7	2	3	4	5
I. Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and of Thana Municipal Council.	Bombay City Index Numbers.	180	2	1.50
II. Areas within the limits of—				
(i) Municipal Corporation of Nagpur.	Nagpur Index Numbers.	184	2	1.50
(a) Municipal Corporation of Poona and Cantonment limits of Poona and Kirkee.	Poona Index Numbers.	168	2	1.50
(ii) Municipal Corporation of Sholapur.	Sholapur Index Numbers	182	3	1.50
(iv) Municipal Councils of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nizampur.	Bombay City Index Numbers.	180	2	1.50
III. Areas within the limits of—				
(i) Municipal Councils of Nasik, Nasik Road-Deolali and Malegaon.	Bombay City Index Numbers.	180	2	1.00
(ii) Municipal Councils of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji.	Sholapur Index Numbers	182	3	1.00
(iii) Municipal Council of Amravati and Akola.	Nagpur Index Numbers	184	2	1.00
(iv) Municipal Councils of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusaval.	Jalgaon Index Numbers	179	2	1.00
(v) Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Cantonment limits of Aurangabad.	Aurangabad Index Numbers.	181	4	1.00
(vi) Municipal Council of Nanded.	Nanded Index Numbers	190	4	1.00
(vii) Municipal Council of Ahmednagar.	Poona Index Numbers	168	2	1.00

## SCHEDULE—contd.

Area	Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (New Series)	Index Number	Points	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
IV. (1) All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	Bombay Index Numbers.	180	2	1.00
(2) All other areas in the Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	Jalgaon Index Numbers.	179	2	1.00
(3) All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	Nagpur Index Numbers.	184	2	1.00
(4) All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	Poona Index Numbers.	168	2	1.00
(5) All other areas in the Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts and those specified above.	Sholapur Index Numbers.	182	3	1.00
(6) All other areas in the Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	Aurangabad Index Numbers.	181	4	1.00
(7) All the areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	Nanded Index Numbers.	190	4	1.00

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA.-CL/M/90, dated 29th July 1971\*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department No.MWA.2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as the Competent Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is, after having ascertained pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in employment in any industry in which any process of printing by letter-press, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or book binding is carried on, for the month shown in column (1) of the Schedule hereto appended, shall be as shown in column (2) of the said Schedule, for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act.

\* M. G. .G, Pt. I-L, August 5, 1971, p. 4244.

## Schedule

Month	Cost of living index number
(1)	(2)
January, 1971	804
February, 1971	808
March, 1971	817
April, 1971	826
May, 1971	826
June, 1971	835

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 No. MWA. SPL/Cine/Bom. 4, dated 29th July 1971<sup>a</sup>.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as the Competent Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is after having ascertained, pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories for the month shown in column (1) of the schedule hereto appended shall be as shown in column (2) of the said Schedule, for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act :—

## SCHEDULE

Month	Cost of living index number
(1)	(2)
January 1971	181
February 1971	182
March 1971	184
April 1971	186
May 1971	186
June 1971	188

<sup>a</sup> M. G. G., Pt. I-L, August 5, 1971, p. 4245.

## Minimum Wages Act, 1941

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA. SPL/Cine/KLR-4, dated 29th July 1971<sup>a</sup>.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948-Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as the Competent Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is after having ascertained pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories for the month shown in column (1) of Schedule hereto appended, shall be as shown in column (2) of the said Schedule, for the purpose of section 2(d) the said Act :—

## SCHEDULE

Month	Cost of living index number
(1)	(2)
January 1971	187
February 1971	187
March 1971	187
April 1971	186
May 1971	185
June 1971	191

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

Industries and Labour Department No. UWA. 1371(IS)/132126-Lab-IV, dated 13th July 1971<sup>b</sup>.—Whereas, the Bombay Iron and Steel Labour Board has communicated to the Government of Maharashtra on June 9, 1971, the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a member of the Board, representing the employers, on account of the resignation of Shri Chandulal J. Ambani ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, read with section 6 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969), the Government of Maharashtra hereby nominates Shri Batukbhai Vrajlal Mehta, Partner, Bombay Hardware Mart, Iron Market, Sant Tukaram Road, Bombay-9, to fill in the said vacancy and accordingly amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1369 (Iron and Steel) Lab-IV, dated the 15th December 1969, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification—

(a) in clause (b), under the heading "Members representing employers", for entry No. 3, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. Shri Batukbhai Vrajlal Mehta, Partner, Bombay Hardware Mart, Iron Market, Sant Tukaram Road, Bombay-9";

(b) in clause (d), for the words and letters "Shri Chandulal J. Ambani", the words and letters "Shri Batukbhai Vrajlal Mehta" shall be substituted.

<sup>a</sup> M.G.G., Pt. I-L, August 5, 1971, p. 4246.

<sup>b</sup> M. G. G., Pt. I-L, August 5, 1971, p. 4202.

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL-AL. 13-1, dated 30th July 1971<sup>a</sup>.—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the competent authority (whereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 262/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees in the employment in any industry in which any process of Printing by Letter-Press, Lithography, Photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or Book Binding is carried on (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, from time to time—

## SCHEDULE I

Month (1)	Cost of living index number (2)
January 1971 .. .. .	804
February 1971 .. .. .	808
March 1971 .. .. .	817
April 1971 .. .. .	826
May 1971 .. .. .	826
June 1971 .. .. .	835

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(I)-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months commencing from the 1st day of January 1965, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 500 and also to determine for such rise of every ten points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the zones, specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the rates specified in the column (2) of the said schedule.

## SCHEDULE II

Zones (1)	Rates (2)
I .. .. .	Rs. 2.00 per month.
II .. .. .	Rs. 1.50 per month.
III .. .. .	Rs. 1.25 per month.
IV .. .. .	Rs. 1.00 per month.

Explanation.—The purpose of this Notification Zones I, II, III and IV shall respectively mean Zones I, II, III and IV, formed for the purpose and shown in Notifications, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662-(II)-Lab-III, dated 31st December 1964 and No. MWA. 2662-Lab-III, dated 31st April 1965 (Bombay Notification).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(I)-LAB-III, dated 2nd December 1965, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the zones mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing from the 1st day of July 1971 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

## SCHEDULE III

Zones (1)	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance) (2)
I .. .. .	Rs. 62.00
II .. .. .	Rs. 46.50
III .. .. .	Rs. 38.75
IV .. .. .	Rs. 31.00

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. WMA-SPL-AL. 3-3 dated 30th July 1971<sup>a</sup>—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour Bombay, having been appointed as the competent authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any industry in which any process of Printing by Letter-Press, Lithography, Photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or Book Binding is carried on (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, from time to time—

## SCHEDULE I

Month (1)	Cost of living index number (2)
January 1971 .. .. .	804
February 1971 .. .. .	808
March 1971 .. .. .	817
April 1971 .. .. .	826
May 1971 .. .. .	826
June 1971 .. .. .	835

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662. Lab-II, dated 2nd December 1965, has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months commencing from the 1st day of January 1965, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 500 and also to determine for such rise of every ten points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of wages which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the zones specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the rates specified in the column (2) of the said schedule.

## SCHEDULE II

Zones					Rates
(1)					(2)
I	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.50 per month.
II	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.25 per month.
III	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.00 per month.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this Notification,—

(a) Zone I shall comprise of the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur.

(b) Zone II shall comprise of the area within the Municipal or as the case may be village panchayat limits of Amravati, Akola, Gondia, Chanda, Wardha, Yeotmal, Khamgaon, Kamptee, Achalpur, Malkapur (Buldhana), Bhandara, Buldhana and Wani.

(c) Zone III shall comprise of all other places in the Vidarbha Region of the State of Maharashtra not included in Zones I and II.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662. Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Zone mentioned in column (1) Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing from the 1st day of July 1971 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule III.

## SCHEDULE III

Zones					Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance)
(1)					(2)
I	..	..	..	..	Rs. 46.50
II	..	..	..	..	Rs. 38.75
III	..	..	..	..	Rs. 31.00

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL-AL. 13-7-71. Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour Bombay, having been appointed as the competent authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any industry in which any process of printing by Letter-Press, Lithography-Photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or Book Binding is carried on (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, from time to time—

## SCHEDULE I

Month	Cost of living Index number			
(1)	(2)			
January 1971	..	..	..	804
February 1971	..	..	..	808
March 1971	..	..	..	817
April 1971	..	..	..	826
May 1971	..	..	..	826
June 1971	..	..	..	835

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(u)-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months commencing from the first day of January 1965, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 500 and also to determine for such rise of every ten points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages), for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the zones specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto at the rates specified in the column (2) of the said schedule.

## SCHEDULE II

Zones					Rates
(1)					(2)
I	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.25 per month
II	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.00 per month

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this Notification Zones I and II shall respectively mean Zones I and II formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662 (u) Lab-III, dated 31st December 1964 (Hyderabad Notification).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662 (ii) LAB-III, dated 2nd December 1965 the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Zones mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing from the first day of July 1971 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

## SCHEDULE III

Zones	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance)
(1)	(2)
I	Rs. 38.75
II	Rs. 31.00

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, dated 30th July 1971, No. MWA-SPL/Cine/4.1.—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay having been appointed as the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965 has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette from time to time.

## SCHEDULE I

Month	Cost of living index number (New Series)
(1)	(2)
January 1971	181
February 1971	182
March 1971	184
April 1971	186
May 1971	186
June 1971	188

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268 150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969 (read with appendix has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the 1st day of January and 1st July, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 100, and also to determine for such rise of every five points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid), payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the Zone specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the rate specified in column (1) of the said schedule.

## SCHEDULE II

Zone	Rates
(1)	(2)
Zone I	Rs. 3.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification Zone I shall mean Zone I formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-5268-150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December, 1969 the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said schedule employment in the Zone mentioned in column (1) of the Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the first day of July 1971 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

## SCHEDULE III

Zone	Amount of special allowance (Cost of living allowance).
(1)	(2)
Zone I	Rs. 48.00

By the Deputy Commissioner of labour and competent authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. No. MWA-SPL/Cine 4.2, dated 30th August 1971.—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay having been appointed as the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority), vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 2662/80368-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, from time to time.

## SCHEDULE I

Month (1)	Cost of living index number (New Series) (2)
January, 1971	187
February, 1971	187
March, 1971	187
April, 1971	186
May, 1971	185
June, 1971	191

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969 (read with appendix) has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the 1st day of January and 1st July, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 100, and also to determine for such rise of every five points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid), payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the Zone specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the rate specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

## SCHEDULE II

Zone (1)	Rates (2)
Zone II	Rs. 3 00 per month

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this Notification Zone II shall mean Zone II formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-5268-150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969 the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Zone mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relations to six months commencing on the first day of July 1971 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

## SCHEDULE III

Zone (1)	Amount of special allowance (Cost of living allowance). (2)
Zone II	Rs. 51 00

## Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

*Industries and Labour Department, No. WCE-1071-LAB-III, dated 19th July 1971<sup>10</sup>.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri M.D. Gadgil, to be a Commissioner for Workmens' Compensation for the area of Greater Bombay.

## The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

*Industries and Labour Department, No. EPF. 1371(a)-Lab-I, dated 31st July 1971<sup>11</sup>.*—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), and in supersession of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. EPF.1369(a)-Lab-I, dated the 28th May 1969, the Government of Maharashtra hereby specifies Shri Devdatta Vinayak Konkar, Under Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department as the authority for the purposes of the said sub-section (3).

*Industries and Labour Department, No. EPF. 1371-Lab-I, dated 31st July 1971<sup>12</sup>.*—In exercise of the powers of the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), delegated to the State Government by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. S.R.O. 1258, dated the 10th April 1957, read with the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 1777, dated the 11th July 1960 and in supersession of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. EPF. 1369-Lab-I, dated the 28th May 1969, the Government of Maharashtra hereby specifies Shri Devdatta Vinayak Konkar, Under Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department as the authority for the purposes of the said sub-section (3).

*By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL-Shop, dated 31st July 1971<sup>13</sup>.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as the Competent Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is, after having ascertained pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in employment in any Shop or Commercial Establishment not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any of the other entries in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the months shown in column (1) of the Schedule hereto appended, shall be as shown in columns 2 to 7 of the said Schedule, for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act.

<sup>10</sup>, <sup>11</sup>, M.G.G., Pt. I-L, Aug. 12, 1971, p. 4 315.

<sup>12</sup>, <sup>13</sup>, M.G.G., Pt. I-L, August 12, 1971, p. 4316.

## SCHEDULE

Month	Bombay Index Number	Sholapur Index Number	Poona Index Number	Jalgaon Index Number	Auranga- bad Index Number	Nanded Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January, 1971	181	187	174	189	189	197
February 1971	182	187	173	185	185	193
March, 1971	184	187	171	183	185	193
April, 1971	186	186	172	185	184	193
May, 1971	186	185	171	184	185	193
June, 1971	188	191	173	185	187	197

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL-AL-Shop-1, dated 31st July 1971<sup>14</sup>—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the competent authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January, 1965, has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in columns 2 to 7 of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column 1 of the said Schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any shop or commercial establishment not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any of the other entries in the Schedule to the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, from time to time—

## SCHEDULE

Month	Bombay Index Number	Sholapur Index Number	Poona Index Number	Jalgaon Index Number	Auranga- bad Index Number	Nanded Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January, 1971	181	187	174	189	189	197
February, 1971	182	187	173	185	185	193
March, 1971	184	187	171	183	185	193
April, 1971	186	186	172	185	184	193
May, 1971	186	185	171	184	185	193
June, 1971	188	191	173	185	187	197

<sup>14</sup> M. G. G., Pt. I-L., Aug. 12., 1971, p. 4317.

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 4268-Lab-III, dated 27th July, 1971, has directed the said competent authority to calculate after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the 1st day of January 1971, the average of each of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over respective index number and also to determine for every such rise of specified points on the index number applicable to respective centres the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the areas specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the rate specified in the column (2) of the said Schedule.

## SCHEDULE II

(1) Area	(2) Rate	
	For every rise of	Rupees payable per month
I. Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and of Thana Municipal Council.	2 points	1.50
II. Areas within the limits of—		
(i) Municipal Corporation of Poona and Contonment limits of Poona and Kirkee.	2 points	1.50
(ii) Municipal Corporation of Sholapur	3 points	1.50
(iii) Municipal Councils of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nizampur.	2 points	1.50
III. Areas within the limits of—		
(i) Municipal Councils of Nasik, Nasik Road, Deolali and Malegaon.	2 points	1.00
(ii) Municipal Councils of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji.	3 points	1.00
(iii) Municipal Councils of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusaval	2 points	1.00
(iv) Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Contonment limits of Aurangabad.	4 points	1.00
(v) Municipal Council of Nanded	4 points	1.00
(vi) Municipal Council of Ahmednagar	2 points	1.00
IV. (1) All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	2 points	1.00
(2) All other areas in the Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	2 points	1.00
(3) All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	2 points	1.00
(4) All other areas in the Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts and those specified above.	3 points	1.00
(5) All other areas in the Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	4 points	1.00
(6) All the areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	4 points	1.00

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 4268-Lab-III, dated 27th July 1971, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the 1st day of July, 1971 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

## SCHEDULE III

Area	Amount of Allowance (cost of living allowance) payable per month
1	2
	Rs.
I. Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and of Thana Municipal Council.	3.00
II. Areas within the limit of :—	
(i) Municipal Corporation of Poona and Cantonment limits of Poona and Kirkee.	3.00
(ii) Municipal Corporation of Sholapur	1.50
(iii) Municipal Council of Kalyan-Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nizampur.	3.00
III. Area within the limits of :—	
(i) Municipal Councils of Nasik, Nasik Road, Deolali and Malegaon.	2.00
(ii) Municipal Councils of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji.	1.00
(iii) Municipal Councils of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusaval . .	3.00
(iv) Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Cantonment limits of Aurangabad.	1.00
(v) Municipal Council of Nanded	1.00
(vi) Municipal Council of Ahmednagar	2.00
IV. (1) All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	2.00
(2) All other areas in the Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	3.00
(3) All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	2.00
(4) All other areas in the Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts and those specified above.	1.00
(5) All other areas in the Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	1.00
(6) All other areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	1.00

*N B*—Notification about special allowance payable to employees employed in the area falling in whole of Nagpur Revenue Division is being issued, separately very soon.

*Industries and Labour Department, No. TUA. 1170/38748-Lab-III, dated 31 July 1971<sup>18</sup>.*—exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), and in supervision of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. TUA 1169 105928-Lab-III, dated the 3rd February 1970, the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri M. B. Durve, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Maharashtra.

## Factories Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1671/138777-Lab-III, dated 3rd August 1971<sup>19</sup>*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the Air Craft Manufacturing Factory of HAL Ozar, from the provisions of sections 51, 54 and 56 of the said Act for a period of three months from the date of the notification, subject to the condition that (i) daily hours of work shall not exceed 12 hours, (ii) monthly total hours of over-time shall not exceed 50 hours.

<sup>18</sup> M.G.G., Pt. I-L, August 19, 1971, p. 4387.

<sup>19</sup> M.G.G., Pt. I-L, August 19, 1971, p. 4389.

## Labour Legislation

## The Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Act, 1971

Ministry of Law

(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1971/Vaisakha 3, 1893 (Saka).

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd April, 1971 and is hereby published for general information :—

## THE LABOUR PROVIDENT FUND LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1971\*

Act No. 16 of 1971

(23rd April, 1971).

*An Act further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, and the Employee's Provident Funds Act, 1952.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Act, 1971.

2. *Amendment of long title.*—In the long title to the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), (hereinafter referred to as the Coal Mines Act), after the words " Provident Fund Scheme ", the words " a Family Pension Scheme " shall be inserted.

3. *Amendment of preamble.*—In the preamble to the Coal Mines Act, the first paragraph shall be omitted.

4. *Amendment of section 1.*—In sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Coal Mines Act, after the words " Provident Fund ", the words " Family Pensions " shall be inserted.

5. *Amendment of section 2.*—In section 2 of the Coal Mines Act, after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(ee) " Family Pension Fund " means the Family Pension Fund established under the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme framed under sub-section (1) of section 3E ;'

6. *Amendment of section 3A.*—In section 3A of the Coal Mines Act—

(a) in sub-section (3), after the words " The Board shall ", the words, figure and letter " subject to the provisions of section 3E, " shall be inserted ;

(b) in sub-section (4), for the words " the Scheme aforesaid ", the words " the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme " shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of section 3C.*—In sub-section (3) of section 3C of the Coal Mines Act, after the words " Coal Mines Provident Scheme ", the words " and the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme " shall be inserted.

8. *Insertion of new sections 3E and 3F.*—After section 3D of the Coal Mines Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

" 3E. *Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme.*—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, frame a scheme to be called the Coal Mines Family

\* M.G.G. Part VI, Aug 5, 1971, p. 251-259

Provision Scheme for the purpose of providing family pension and life assurance benefit to such employees as are covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

(2) There shall be established, hereinafter as may be after the framing of the aforesaid Scheme a Family Pension Fund into which shall be paid from time to time in respect of every such employee

(a) an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the amount payable under sub-section (1) of section 10D as the employer's contribution as well as the employee's contribution, as may be specified in the said Scheme, and

(b) such amount being not less than the aggregate of the amount payable in pursuance of clause (a) out of the employer's contribution under sub-section (1) of section 10D and an amount equivalent to one-sixteenth of the employer's contribution under that sub-section in respect of such employee, as the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, specify.

(3) The Family Pension Fund shall vest in and be administered by the Board.

(4) Any scheme framed under the provisions of sub-section (1) may provide for all or any of the matters specified in the Second Schedule.

3E. *Special grant by Central Government.*—The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay such further sums as may be determined by it into the Family Pension Fund to meet all the expenses in connection with the administration of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme other than the expenses towards the cost of any benefits provided by or under the said Scheme.”

9. *Amendment of section 5.* In sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Act, for the words “Second Schedule” the words “Third Schedule” shall be substituted.

10. *Amendment of section 8.* In section 8 of the Coal Mines Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

“(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the family pension or any other amount payable under the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme as they apply in relation to any amount payable out of the Fund.”

11. *Insertion of new Second Schedule.*—The Second Schedule to the Coal Mines Act, shall be re-numbered as the Third Schedule and before the Third Schedule as so re-numbered, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely :—

#### “THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 3E)

##### MATTER TO BE PROVIDED FOR IN THE COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION SCHEME

1. The employees or class of employees to whom the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme shall apply and the time within which option to join that Scheme shall be exercised by those employees to whom the said Scheme does not apply.

2. Subject to the provisions of section 3E(2), the portion of employer's and employee's contribution which may be credited to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which may be credited.

3. The contribution by the Central Government to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which such contribution is to be made.

4. The manner in which the accounts of the Family Pension Fund shall be kept and the investment of moneys belonging to the Family Pension Fund with the Central Government at a rate of interest which shall not be less than five and a half per centum per annum.

5. The form in which an employee shall furnish particulars about himself and his family whenever required.

6. The nomination of a person to receive the assurance amount due to the employee after his death and the cancellation or variation of such nomination.

7. The registers and records to be maintained in respect of employees, the form or design of any identity card, token or disc for the purpose of identifying any employee, or the nominee or a member of his family entitled to receive the pension.

8. The scales of family pension and the assurance amount.

9. The mode of disbursement of family pension and the arrangements to be entered into with such disbursing agencies as may be specified for the purpose.

10. The manner in which the expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme may be paid by the Central Government to the Board.

11. Any other matter which is to be provided for in the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme or which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of implementing the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme.”

12. *Amendment of long title.*—In the long title to the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), (hereinafter referred to as the Provident Funds Act), after the words “provident funds”, the words “and family pension fund” shall be inserted.

13. *Amendment of section 1.*—In section 1 of the Provident Funds Act—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words “Provident Funds”, the words and “Family Pension Fund” shall be inserted;

(b) the proviso to sub-section (5) shall be omitted.

14. *Amendment of section 2.*—In section 2 of the Provident Funds Act,—

(a) after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

‘(gg) “Family Pension Fund” means the Family Pension Fund established under the Family Pension Scheme;

(ggg) “Family Pension Scheme” means the Employees' Family Pension Scheme framed under section 6A;’

(b) for-clause (1), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

‘(1) “Scheme” means the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme framed under section 5.’

15. *Amendment of section 5A.*—In section 5A of the Provident Funds Act—

(a) in sub-section (3), after the words “The Central Board shall”, the words, figure and letter, “subject to the provisions of section 6A,” shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (4) after the words “of the Scheme”, the words “and the family pension scheme” shall be inserted.

16. *Amendment of section 5D.*—In sub-section (3) of section 5D of the Provident Funds Act, after the words “the Scheme”, the words “and the Family Pension Scheme” shall be inserted.

17. *Amendment of section 5E.*—In section 5E of the Provident Funds Act, after the words “the Scheme”, the words “and the Family Pension Scheme” shall be inserted.

18. *Insertion of new sections 6A and 6B.*—After section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

“6A. *Employees' Family Pension Scheme.*—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, frame a scheme to be called the Employees' Family Pension Scheme for the purpose of providing family pension and life assurance benefits

(2) There shall be established, as soon as may be after the framing of the Family Pension Scheme, a Family Pension Fund into which shall be paid from time to time in respect of every such employee—

(a) such portion, not exceeding one-fourth of the amount payable under section 6 as contribution by the employer as well as the employee, as may be specified in the Family Pension Scheme,

(b) such sums as are payable by the employer of an exempted establishment under sub-section (6) of section 17, and

(c) such sums, being not less than the amount payable in pursuance of clause (a) of the employer's contribution under section 6, as the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, specify.

(3) The Family Pension Fund shall vest in and be administered by the Central Board.

(4) The Family Pension Scheme may provide for all or any of the matters specified in Schedule III.

(5) The Family Pension Scheme may provide that any of its provisions shall take effect either prospectively or retrospectively on such date as may be specified in this behalf in that Scheme.

6B. *Special grant by Central Government.*—The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay such further sums as may be determined by it into the Family Pension Fund to meet all the expenses in connection with the administration of the Family Pension Scheme other than the expenses towards the cost of any benefits provided by or under the said Scheme."

19. *Amendment of section 7.*—In sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words "any Scheme framed under this Act", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

20. *Amendment of section 7A.*—In sub-section (1) of section 7A of the Provident Funds Act, for the words "or of the Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme, as the case may be," shall be substituted.

21. *Amendment of section 8.*—In clause (b) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words and figures "under section 17", the words and figures "under section 17 or in respect of the contribution payable by him towards the Family Pension Scheme under the said section 17" shall be substituted.

22. *Amendment of section 10.*—In section 10 of the Provident Funds Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the family pension or any other amount payable under the Family Pension Scheme as they apply in relation to any amount payable out of the Fund."

23. *Amendment of section 11.*—In clause (b) of section 11 of the Provident Funds Act, after the words "under the rules of the provident fund," the words, brackets and figures "any contribution payable by him towards the Family Pension Fund under sub-section (6) of section 17," shall be inserted.

24. *Amendment of section 13.*—In section 13 of the Provident Funds Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "or of any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted;

(b) sub-section (2A) shall be re-numbered as sub-section (2B) and before sub-section (2B) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2A) Any Inspector appointed under sub-section (1) may, for the purpose of inquiring into the correctness of any information furnished in connection with the Family Pension Scheme or for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the provisions of this Act or of the Family Pension Scheme have been complied with in respect of an establishment to

which the Family Pension Scheme applies, exercise all or any of the powers conferred on him under clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (2).";

(c) in sub-section (2B) as so re-numbered, after the words, brackets and figure "under sub-section (2)", the words, brackets, figure and letter "or under sub-section (2A), as the case may be," shall be inserted.

25. *Amendment of section 14.*—In section 14 of the Provident Funds Act—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "or under any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "A Scheme framed under this Act", the words "The Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (3), for the words "or under any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

26. *Amendment of section 14A.*—In section 14A of the Provident Funds Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "or the Scheme made thereunder", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "or the Scheme thereunder", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

27. *Amendment of section 17.*—In section 17 of the Provident Funds Act,—

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(1A) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Family Pension Scheme, any establishment if the employees of such establishment are in enjoyment of benefits in the nature of family pension, and the Central Government is of opinion that such benefits are on the whole not less favourable to such employees than the benefits provided under this Act or the Family Pension Scheme in relation to employees in any other establishment of a similar character."

(b) in sub-section (4),—

(i) in clause (a), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(aa) in the case of an exemption granted under sub-section (1A), with any of the conditions imposed under that sub-section; and";

(c) for sub-section (5), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"(5) Where any exemption granted under sub-section (1), sub-section (1A) or sub-section (2) is cancelled, the amount of accumulations to the credit of every employee to whom such exemption applied, in the provident fund or the family pension fund of the establishment in which he is employed shall be transferred within such time and in such manner as may be specified in the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme to the credit of his account in the Fund or the Family Pension Fund, as the case may be.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1A), the employer of an exempted employee of an establishment to which the provisions of the Family Pension Scheme apply, shall, notwithstanding any exemption granted under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), pay to the Family Pension Fund such portion of the employer's contribution as well as the employee's contribution to its provident fund within such time and in such manner as may be specified in the Family Pension Scheme."

28. *Amendment of section 18.*—In section 18 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words "or under any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

29. *Amendment of section 19.*—In section 19 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words "or any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

30. *Insertion of new Schedule III.*—After Schedule II to the Provident Funds Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely :—

“ SCHEDULE III

[See section 6A (4)]

MATTERS FOR WHICH PROVISION MAY BE MADE IN THE FAMILY PENSION SCHEME

(1) The employees or class of employees to whom the Family Pension Scheme shall apply and the time within which option to join that Scheme shall be exercised by those employees to whom the said Scheme does not apply.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 6A (2), the portion of employer's and employee's contribution which may be credited to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which it may be credited.

(3) The contribution by the Central Government to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which such contribution is to be made.

(4) The manner in which the accounts of the Family Pension Fund shall be kept and the investment of money belonging to the Family Pension Fund with the Central Government at a rate of interest which shall not be less than five and a half per centum per annum.

(5) The form in which an employee shall furnish particulars about himself and his family whenever required.

(6) The nomination of a person to receive the assurance amount due to the employee after his death and the cancellation or variation of such nomination.

(7) The registers and records to be maintained in respect of employees, the form or design of any identity card, token or disc for the purpose of identifying any employee, or his nominee or a member of his family entitled to receive the pension.

(8) The scales of family pension and the assurance amount.

(9) The manner in which the exempted establishments have to pay the contributions (both employer's and employee's shares) towards the Family Pension Fund and the submission of returns relating thereto.

(10) The mode of disbursement of family pension and the arrangements to be entered into with such disbursing agencies as may be specified for the purpose.

(11) The manner in which the expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the Family Pension Scheme may be paid by the Central Government to the Central Board.

(12) Any other matter which is to be provided for in the Family Pension Scheme or which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of implementing the Family Pension Scheme.”

31. *Consequential Amendment of Act 31 of 1956*—In section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(g) any Family Pension Scheme framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), or the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), for the purpose of providing family pension and life assurance benefits to the employees covered by the said Scheme.”

32. *Repeal and savings.*—(1) The Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1971 (3 of 1971), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Coal Mines Act or the Provident Funds Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the Coal Mines Act or the Provident Funds Act as amended, by this Act, as the case may be, as if this Act had come into force on the 13th day of February 1971.

\* \* \* \*

## Other Legislation

### MAHARASHTRA MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (REGULATION OF TRADE IN APTA LEAVES) RULES 1971\*

#### Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation) of Trade Act 1969.

*Revenue and Forests Department, No. MFP. 1569/6297-U. dated the 7th July 1971.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1969 (Mah. LVII of 1969), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, in respect of regulation of trade in *Apta* leaves, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act, namely

1. *Short title.*—These rules, may be called the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce Regulation of Trade in *Apta* Leaves) Rules, 1971.

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

(1) “ Act ” means the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1969 ;

(2) “ *Apta* leaves ” means leaves of the plant known as *Apta* (*Bauhinia Racemosa*) ;

(3) “ Divisional Forest Officer ” means the Forest Officer-in-charge of a Forest Division or an independent Forest Sub-Division in which the unit formed under section 3, is situate.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this definition a Forest Division or an independent Forest Sub-Division includes any area transferred to the Forest Development Board (being the Board, set up under Government Resolution, Revenue and Forest Department, No. FCT. 1568/257958-Y, dated the 13th February 1969), from a Forest Division or Sub-Division ;

(4) “ exporter of *Apta* leaves ” means a person who sells *Apta* leaves to any other person having business at a place outside the State of Maharashtra ; or who exports *Apta* leaves for the manufacture of *bidis* by himself, at any place, outside the State of Maharashtra ;

(5) “ form ” means a form appended to these rules ;

(6) “ manufacturer of *bidis* ” means a person who manufactures *bidis* using *Apta* leaves as raw material or gets them manufactured for the purpose of trade therein ;

(7) “ purchaser ” means a person to whom *Apta* leaves have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the State Government ;

(8) “ section ” means a section of the Act ;

(9) “ transport permit ” means a permit issued under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 5, for transport of *Apta* leaves.

3. *Appointment of agents.*—(1) The State Government shall, for enabling it to appoint an agent or agents for the purpose of purchase of, and trade in, *Apta* leaves in respect of any unit or units under sub-section (1) of section 4, published a notice in such manner as it may think fit, specifying the terms and conditions of agency and inviting applications for such appointment.

(2) Every application for agency shall be made to the State Government in Form A, which may be obtained from the office of the Divisional Forest Officer on payment of rupees five for each form.

(3) Every such application for agency shall be accompanied by a receipted treasury *challan* showing a cash deposit by the applicant of rupees five hundred made under the head "Revenue Deposit" or Bank Draft on a Schedule Bank of equal amount in the name of the Divisional Forest Officer, as earnest money.

(4) No person shall be allowed to apply on behalf of another person unless he holds power of attorney from such another person empowering him to act on his behalf. A copy of such power of attorney shall accompany the application for agency, and the original thereof shall be produced before the Divisional Forest Officer on demand by him.

(5) The application for agency duly completed in all respects, shall be submitted to the State Government before such date and in such manner as may be specified in the notice issued under sub-rule (1).

(6) The applicant shall not withdraw his application except with the permission of the State Government until another person is appointed as agent for the unit to which the application relates.

(7) The State Government may accept the application or reject it without assigning any reasons therefor. The earnest money shall be refunded to the applicant whose application is rejected. The amount deposited under sub-rule (3) by the applicant appointed as an agent shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (9), be adjusted against the security deposit required to be deposited under sub-rule (10).

(8) If, in the opinion of the State Government, it is not possible to select a suitable agent for any unit from amongst the applicants for appointment as an agent, or where an agency is terminated and it is considered necessary to make a fresh appointment immediately in the interest of the trade in *Apta* leaves, the State Government may appoint any person as an agent who in its opinion is suitable to work as an agent.

(9) Every person on his appointment as an agent shall execute an agreement in such form as the State Government may approve in this behalf, within 15 days of the date of receipt of the order of appointment. Where any such person fails to execute the agreement, his appointment as an agent shall be liable to be terminated.

(10) (a) Every agent appointed under this rule for any unit shall, before signing the agreement deposit as security for the proper execution and performance of the agency, a sum to be calculated at the rate of rupees five per quintal for the quantity shown against the unit applied for, in the notice under sub-rule (1) inviting applications for agency.

(b) the security deposit shall be either—

(i) in cash and credited to Government Treasury under the head "Revenue Deposit" in the name of the Divisional Forest Officer ; or

(ii) in the form of a Bank Draft on a Schedule Bank ; or

(iii) in the form of a Bank Guarantee, in the form in which guarantees are offered by Scheduled Banks to the Departments of the Government of Maharashtra under the Bank Guarantee Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India ; or—

(iv) in the form of National Savings Deposit Certificate or 12-year National Defence Certificate, duly transferred in the name of the Divisional Forest Officer.

(11) (a) Unless otherwise directed by the Divisional Forest Officer, the agent shall purchase *Apta* leaves from persons mentioned in item (b) of sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) of section 2 and collect *Apta* leaves from Government land at the depot or depots set up in accordance with the provisions of section 8 and these rules, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of

the agreement entered into by the agent under these rules. The Divisional Forest Officer may, from time to time, give him appropriate directions in this behalf, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, these rules and the said agreement.

(b) The agent shall not slacken or stop the work of purchase and collection in any of the depots within the unit except under and in accordance with prior orders in writing of the Divisional Forest Officer or an Officer authorised by him in this behalf.

(12) The agent shall maintain such accounts and submit such periodical returns, as may be directed by the State Government. Such accounts shall be submitted to the Divisional Forest Officer or to any other officer authorised by him in this behalf.

(13) Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be construed to confer on the agent the exclusive right to purchase and collect *Apta* leaves in the unit for which he is appointed as an agent and the State Government shall have the right to purchase and collect *Apta* leaves in that unit through any officer authorised by it in writing, in that behalf.

4. *Transport permits*.—(1) Every person desiring to transport *Apta* leaves whether for use within the State or for sale outside the State shall make an application in Form B to the Divisional Forest Officer or any Officer authorised by him in that behalf (hereinafter referred to as the "Permit Officer").

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) the Permit Officer may make such inquiries as he may deem necessary and if he is satisfied that there is no objection to grant the permit applied for, he may grant to the applicant a permit in Form C where the *Apta* leaves are to be transported within the State and also a permit in Form D, where such leaves are to be transported outside the State.

(3) If the Permit Officer has reason to believe that the *Apta* leaves, in respect of which the application has been made have not been purchased from the State Government or the authorised Officer or agent, he may, after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, reject such application by an order in writing, after recording his reasons for such rejection.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the Divisional Forest Officer may authorise any person not being an Officer, to issue a transport permit in Form C and may for good and sufficient reasons cancel such authorisation to issue permits. Such authorisation shall be issued in Form E.

(5) All transport permits shall be subject to the following conditions, namely

(a) Each consignment of *Apta* leaves during transit by any mode of transport, that is to say, by road, rail, water or air, shall be accompanied by the appropriate transport permit;

(b) The *Apta* leaves shall be transported only by the route specified in the permit and shall be produced for checking at checking depots established for checking of forest produce in transit ;

(c) Except with the permission in writing of the Permit Officer, the *Apta* leaves shall not be transported at any time after sunset and before sunrise ;

(d) The permit shall be valid for such period as may be specified therein ;

(e) The transport permit in Form C or Form D shall be liable to be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer if he has reason to believe that it has been misused. An appeal against an order of such cancellation shall lie to the Conservator of Forest concerned and shall be made within one month from the date of such order ;

(f) All transport permits after transporting the *Apta* leaves or after the expiry of the period mentioned therein, whichever is earlier, shall be returned within a fortnight to the nearest Range Forest Officer.

**Procedure for conducting business of the Advisory Committee.**—(1) The State Government shall, subject to the provisions of section 6, publish the names of the members of each Advisory Committee constituted under that section in respect of *Apta* leaves, appointing one member as the Chairman and another as the Convener.

(2) Every meeting of the Committee shall be presided over by the Chairman, and in his absence, the Convener. If both the Chairman and the Convener are absent, the members present shall elect one of the members present as the Chairman and proceed with the meeting.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee shall fix the date, time and place of the meeting. Advance notice of the meeting of not less than seven days in case of an ordinary meeting and not less than three days in case of an emergent meeting, shall be given to all the members of the Committee.

(4) Four members of the Committee shall constitute the quorum.

(5) The Committee's advice shall be conveyed to the State Government through the proceedings of the meeting, which shall be sent so as to reach the Secretary to the Government in charge of the Revenue and Forests Department, before the expiry of the period specified by the Government under sub-section (5) of section 6, or within the period extended by the State Government under the proviso to section 7. The request for extension of time on behalf of the Committee shall be made well in advance by the Convener.

(6) (a) The non-official members of the Committee who are members of the State Legislature or of the Parliament shall be entitled to draw travelling and daily allowances in accordance with the law relating to allowances of Members of the State Legislature or, as the case may be, of the Parliament. All other non-official members of the Committee, shall be entitled to travelling and daily allowances in accordance with the scale I given below clause (b) sub-rule (1) of rule 1 under section I of Appendix XI.II-A of the Bombay Civil Services Rules, 1959.

(b) The travelling allowance bills shall be presented to the Convener who shall, after scrutiny thereof countersign the bills, and disburse the allowances.

**6. Other manner of publication of price under section 7.**—The price fixed in respect of *Apta* leaves under section 7 shall be published, in addition to the publication in the *Official Gazette* also in such newspapers having circulation in such Revenue Commissioner's Division or Divisions, as the State Government may deem appropriate.

**7. Registration of growers.**—(1) Every grower of *Apta* leaves (other than the State Government) shall, if the quantity of *Apta* leaves grown by him during any year is likely to exceed 50 bales, get himself registered under section 10.

(2) An application for registration as a grower shall be in Form F, and be presented to the Range Forest Officer within whose jurisdiction the grower's land on which *Apta* plants are grown. The Range Forest Officer, shall, after due verification, grant a certificate in Form G, or reject the application after recording his reasons therefor.

(3) The certificate of registration shall be valid till such time as it is cancelled by the Range Forest Officer for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, or till the time the applicant is in possession of the land in respect of which the certificate of registration has been obtained, whichever is earlier.

(4) If the certificate is lost, destroyed or mutilated, a certified copy thereof may be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer on payment of rupee one for each copy thereof.

(5) The certificate of registration shall, when *Apta* leaves are offered for sale at the depot set up in the area under section 8, be produced before the authorised officer or agent purchasing the *Apta* leaves for entries being made of the quantity of *Apta* leaves purchased by him.

(6) If so required by the State Government, every grower of *Apta* leaves holding a certificate of registration shall furnish, not later than the 30th day of November each year, information to the total quantity of *Apta* leaves collected by him and its disposal during the preceding year ending on the 31st day of October in such form as the State Government may direct. In the event of failure to submit the said information on or before the aforesaid date, the certificate of registration shall be liable to be cancelled.

**8. Procedure of enquiry about rejected *Apta* leaves.**—(1) On receipt of a complaint under sub-section (2) of section 9, the officer holding the enquiry shall, as soon as possible, intimate the place, date and time fixed for holding the enquiry, to the complainant.

(2) On the date fixed or on any subsequent date to which the enquiry may be adjourned, such officer shall, after hearing the complainant or his duly authorised representative who may appear before him, and after making such further enquiry as he may deem necessary, pass such orders in terms of sub-section (3) or (4) of section 9 as he may consider fit.

(3) If the complainant does not appear either personally or through his duly authorised representative, the enquiry officer shall take decision *ex-parte* after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary.

(4) Any compensation ordered to be paid as a result of the enquiry or any collection charges so ordered to be paid under sub-section (4) of section 9 shall be paid within one month from the communication of the orders to the person concerned.

**9. Registration of manufacturers of *Bidis*.**—(1) Every manufacturer of *bidis* and every exporter of *Apta* leaves shall get himself registered under section 11 in the manner hereinafter provided on payment of a registration fee of rupees fifty.

(2) An application for registration shall be in Form H and shall be presented to the Divisional Forest Officer within whose jurisdiction the manufacturer of *bidis* or as the case may be, the exporter of *Apta* leaves resides, or the principal place of his business is situate. If the manufacturer of *bidis* or, as the case may be, the exporter of *Apta* leaves resides outside the State of Maharashtra, he may submit his application to any Divisional Forest Officer within the State. The application shall specify the calendar year for which registration is required, and shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the registration fee. The Divisional Forest Officer may, after making such enquiry as he deems necessary, grant a certificate of registration in Form I or reject the application after recording his reasons therefor.

(3) The registration shall be valid for the calendar year for which the certificate of registration is issued.

(4) Every registered manufacturer of *bidis* or every exporter of *Apta* leaves shall maintain a register of accounts of *Apta* leaves in Form J. He shall submit to the Divisional Forest Officer returns of stocks of *Apta* leaves in Form K twice every year in respect of stocks as on the 31st March and the 31st August not later than such date or dates as the Divisional Forest Officer may direct.

(5) On receipt of the certificate of registration granted by the Divisional Forest Officer under sub-rule (2), every manufacturer of *bidis* and every exporter of *Apta* leaves shall furnish a declaration in Form L to the Divisional Forest Officer on or before the 31st March or such other date as may be specified by the State Government.

(6) If a certificate is lost, destroyed or mutilated, a certified copy thereof may be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer on payment of rupees five for each copy thereof.

(7) (a) Where any manufacturer of *bidis* or exporter of *Apta* leaves has committed any breach of these rules, or has been prosecuted under section 15 of the Act and found guilty, the certificate of registration granted to him shall be liable to be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer.

Provided that, before the certificate of registration is cancelled on the ground of breach of any rule, the manufacturer or exporter concerned shall be given an opportunity of being heard.

(b) An appeal shall lie to the Conservator of Forests against an order of the Divisional Forest Officer cancelling the certificate of registration, which shall be made within three months from the date of such order.

10. Certificate of sale.—The State Government or the authorised officer or an agent who sells or delivers *Apta* leaves to the purchaser shall grant him a certificate of sale in Form M. Any person who claims to have purchased *Apta* leaves from the State Government or authorised officer or agent shall be required to produce such certificate in support of his claim failing which his claim shall not be accepted.

FORM A

[See rule 3 (2)]

FORM OF APPLICATION TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR APPOINTMENT AS AGENT IN RESPECT OF APTA LEAVES.

I We hereby apply for appointment as Agent for the purposes of purchase from growers and collection from Government land of *Apta* leaves in respect of unit No. .... (Name of Unit .....) of ..... Forest Division for the period ending ..... The required particulars are as follows :—

1. Name of the applicant (Give full name. In case of firm, give names of partner and of persons holding power of attorney to act on behalf of the firm).
2. Full address .. .. .
3. Profession .. .. .
4. Place or places of business .. .. .
5. Previous experience of agency or trade, if any, in *Apta* leaves and the area of operation.
6. Quantity of *Apta* leaves collected and traded during last three years.
 

Year	Quantity (in Quintals)
1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
7. Financial status with details of personal property, annual payment of income tax and any other relevant facts.

A receipted challan of ..... Treasury/Bank draft bearing serial number ..... of ..... Bank for Rs. 500 is enclosed herewith.

I We ..... hereby declare that I/We have read and understood all the provisions of the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1969 and the rules thereunder, and the conditions of a gency mentioned in the notice, for the appointment of agent and I/We agree to abide by the same. I/We have personally inspected the Unit No. .... If I/We am/are appointed as an Agent for the Unit mentioned above, I/We undertake to purchase from growers and collect from Government land, all the quantity of *Apta* leaves that may be available in the unit during the period of agency. I/We shall execute the agreement in the prescribed form within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the order of appointment by me/us.

Place .....  
Date ..... Signature of the Applicant.

FORM B

[See rule 4(1)]

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF TRANSPORT PERMIT IN RESPECT OF APTA LEAVES

To  
The Divisional Forest Officer,  
.....Division,  
.....

From :  
(Full name and address of the applicant) ]

Sir,  
I/We desire to transport.....quintals of *Apta* leaves purchased from.....Forest Division/imported from..... State and stored at.....to.....by rail/road/air/sea (place of storage) route via.....The transported goods will be stored at..... (place of storage)

The certificate of sale issued by.....Forest Officer is enclosed.

Necessary transport permit for the transport of above goods may please be issued.

Yours faithfully,

Place .....  
Date ..... Signature of the Applicant,

FORM C

[See rule 4(2)]

FORM OF TRANSPORT PERMIT IN RESPECT OF APTA LEAVES

From To Route

Name of Permit holder	Description of produce	Quantity	Value	Period allowed for transport
			Rs .	

Signature of Permit Officer or authorised person.

Place .....

Date .....

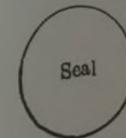
FORM D

[See rule 4(2)]

FORM OF EXPORT PERMIT IN RESPECT OF APTA LEAVES

(For export of Apta Leaves outside the State of Maharashtra)

Shri/Sarvashri ..... purchaser of  
 ..... for unit No. .... of Division .....  
 is hereby permitted to export ..... quantity of Apta Leaves  
 packed in ..... bags from ..... to .....  
 by road/rail/sea/air ..... via (route) .....  
 This permit is valid upto .....



Place .....  
 Date .....

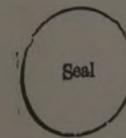
.....  
 Divisional Forest Officer,  
 ..... Division.

FORM E

[See rule 4(4)]

FORM OF AUTHORISATION TO ISSUE TRANSPORT PERMIT IN RESPECT OF APTA LEAVES

Under the provisions of rule 4 of Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade in Apta leaves) Rules, 1971, the Divisional Forest Officer ..... hereby authorises Shri ..... to issue Transport permits for transport of ..... quintals of Apta leaves belonging to Shri/Sarvashri ..... from ..... to ..... by ..... route ..... via .....  
 This authorisation shall remain in force upto .....  
 unless cancelled earlier.



Place .....  
 Date .....

.....  
 Divisional Forest Officer,  
 ..... Division.

FORM F

[See rule 7(2)]

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A GROWER OF *Apta* LEAVES

To

The Range Forest Officer,  
.....

Sir,

I/We desire to be registered as grower of *Apta* leaves. The required particulars are given below :—

- (1) Full name and address of the applicant
- (2) Location, survey number and area of the plots on which *Apta* leaves are grown.
- (3) Number of *Apta* trees grown in the area ..
- (4) Estimated annual production of the *Apta* leaves
- (5) Quantity collected during last three years.

Year	Production (in quintal)
1.	
2.	
3.	

- (6) Place or places, where *Apta* leaves will be stored temporarily till delivery

Certificate of record of rights proving ownership of the above land/s/ls enclosed.

Place .....

Date .....

Signature of the Applicant

FORM G

[See rule 7(2)]

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS A GROWER OF *Apta* LEAVES

This is to certify that Shri ..... resident of  
..... taluka ..... district .....

falling in Unit No. .... of Division ..... has been registered as Grower of *Apta* leaves under section 10 of the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1969. The estimated annual production of *Apta* leaves fit for manufacture of *bidis* in his holding as shown below is ..... quintals.

Village	Details of holdings	Place of storage
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

The certificate is granted subject to the condition that the person named herein shall abide by the provisions of the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade in *Apta* leaves) Rules, 1971.



.....  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
.....Division.

Place .....

Date .....

FORM H

[See rule 9(2)]

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURER OF *BIDIS* AND EXPORTER OF *APTA* LEAVES.

To

The Divisional Forest Officer,  
..... Division.

From

(Give full Name and Address)

Sir,

I/We desire to be registered as manufacturer of *bidis* and/or exporter of *Apta* leaves for the year ..... for ..... quintals of *Apta* leaves. The required particulars are as below :—

1. Full name and address of the Applicant.
2. Location, survey number and area of the plots on which manufacture of finished goods is done.

3. Name and trade mark, if any, of the finished goods using *Apta* leaves as raw material.

4. (a) Annual production of finished goods and the quantity of <i>Apta</i> leaves consumed for last three years	Year	Quantity consumed	Quantity of finished goods manufactured
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		

OR

(b) Quantity of <i>Apta</i> leaves exported outside the State for last three years.	Year	Quantity exported.
	1.	
	2.	

5. Estimated annual requirement of *Apta* leaves for purpose of:

(i) exports

(ii) manufacture

6. Name of places of godowns where applicant's stock of *Apta* leaves is stored.

7. How last three years requirement of *Apta* leaves were obtained :—

Year	Quantity obtained within the State of Maharashtra.	Quantity imported from outside the State of Maharashtra.
------	--	--

8. Since when the applicant is in the trade as—

(i) manufacturer of *bidis*

(ii) exporter of *Apta* leaves

9. Quantity (in quintals) of *Apta* leaves for which registration is required.

10. Year for which registration is required.

11. Whether the applicant was previously registered and, if so, in what year and in which division, and for what quantity.

12. Any other information the applicant desires to give as an evidence that he is a *bona fide* manufacturer or exporter.

13. Evidence of payment of registration fee of rupees fifty.

Place .....

Date .....

Signature of the Applicant.

FORM I

[See rule 9 (2) ]

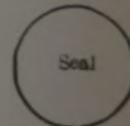
FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS MANUFACTURER OF BIDIS AND/OR EXPORTER OF APTA LEAVES.

This is to certify that Shri/Sarwashree ....., of ....., tahsil ....., district ....., has/have been registered for the year ..... as manufacturer of *bidis* and or exporter of *Apta* leaves for purposes of section 11 of the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1969, and the rules made thereunder.

Estimated quantity of ..... leaves handled annually for manufacture of *bidis*/export of *Apta* leaves is about ..... quintals stored at one, more or all of the following places :—

Place of storage

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....



Divisional Forest Officer,

..... Division.

Place .....

Date .....

Copy forwarded to Conservator of Forests, ..... Circle, for information.

FORM J

[See rule 9(4)]

Form of Register of Accounts of Manufacturer/Exporter of Apta leaves

Name of Godown ..... Name of Manufacturer/Exporter  
 ..... Registration No. ....

Date	Stock on hand	Quantity added		Total stock
		Source from which brought	Quantity	
1	2	3	4	5

Quantity removed	Quantity rendered useless and destroyed.	Balance	Remarks
1	2	3	4

Note.—The above account will be separately kept for each Godown.

FORM K

[See rule 9(4)]

Form of Statement of periodical return of Manufacturer/Exporter of Apta leaves

Return for period ending on ..... Name of Manufacturer/Exporter  
 ..... Registration No. ....

Name of Godown	Balance stock at the time of submission of last return or Stock in hand at the time of registration (in quintals)	Stock added during the interval between submission of last return and this return (in quintals)		Total stock (Columns 2+3+4)
		Purchase from Government	Imported from other States	
1	2	3	4	5

Stock utilised during the period of the return (in quintals)				Balance stock on the date of submission of return (in quintals)	Remarks
Consumed for Manufacture	Exported	Sold to Government	Destroyed		
6	7	8	9	10	11

Place .....  
 Date of submission of return

.....  
 Signature of Manufacturer/Exporter

## FORM L

[See rule 9(5)]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF MANUFACTURER/EXPORTER OF *Apta* LEAVES.

I/We ..... who is/are registered as Manufacturer/  
 Exporter in ..... Forest Division, hereby declare that the stocks  
 of *Apta* leaves as shown below are actually in my/our possession at the places shown against  
 them :—

Serial No.	Name of storage place	Stock on hand on..... (in Quintals)
.....	.....	.....

All the details given above are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and I/We shall be  
 able to produce evidence in their proof.

Place.....

Date of declaration. Signature of Manufacturer/Exporter.

Presented in duplicate on the ..... to the Divisional Forest  
 Officer .....

Signature of Manufacturer/Exporter.

Copy submitted to the Conservator of Forests ..... Circle.

## FORM M

(See rule 10)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF *Apta* LEAVES

..... quintals of *Apta* Leaves were sold to Shri/Sarvashri .....  
 ..... from Unit No. .... of .....  
 Forest Division on ..... 197 .....

Place .....

Date ..... Signature of authorised  
 Officer or Agent.

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

G. B. DASHPUTRE,  
 Deputy Secretary to Government.

## MISTRY OF LAW

(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 17th June, 1971/Jyaistha 27, 1893 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 17th June, 1971  
 and is hereby published for general information :—

## THE GENERAL INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1971

Act No. 17 of 1971

[17th June, 1971]

*An Act to provide for the taking over, in the public interest of the management of general  
 insurance business pending nationalisation of such business.*

WHEREAS it is expedient in the public interest that general insurance business should be  
 nationalised;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that pending such nationalisation, adequate steps should be  
 taken to protect the interests of the policy-holders;

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the General Insurance  
 (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 13th day of May, 1971.

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

(a) “appointed day” means the 13th day of May, 1971;

(b) “Custodian” means the person appointed under section 4 to take over the  
 management of the undertaking of any insurer;

(c) “general insurance business” means fire, marine or miscellaneous insurance  
 business, whether carried on singly or in combination with one or more of them, but does  
 not include capital redemption business and annuity certain business;

(d) “Insurance Act” means the Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938);

(e) “insurer” means an insurer, as defined in the Insurance Act, who carries on general  
 insurance business in India, and includes an insurer whose registration under that Act has  
 not remained wholly cancelled for a period of six months immediately before the appointed  
 day, but does not include the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the  
 Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), or any State Government which carries  
 on general insurance business;

(f) “notified order” means an order notified in the Official Gazette;

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

(h) “undertaking”, in relation to an insurer incorporated outside India means the  
 undertaking of that insurer in India;

(i) words and expressions used herein but not defined, and defined in the Insurance Act,  
 have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. *Management of undertakings to vest in Government on commencement of this Act.*—

(1) On and from the appointed day, the management of the undertakings of all insurers shall  
 vest in the Central Government, and, pending the appointment of a Custodian for the under-  
 taking of an insurer, the persons in charge of the management of such undertaking immediately  
 before the appointed day shall, on and from the appointed day, be in charge of the management  
 of the undertaking for and on behalf of the Central Government; and the management of the  
 undertaking of the insurer shall be carried on by them subject to the provisions contained  
 in sub-section (3) and (5) and to such further directions, if any, as the Central Government  
 may give to them by notice addressed and sent to the principal officer of the insurer.

(2) Any contract, whether express or implied, providing for the management of the undertaking of an insurer, made before the appointed day between the insurer and any person in charge of the management of such undertaking immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to have terminated on the appointed day.

(3) No insurer shall, without the previous approval of the person specified by the Central Government in this behalf in respect of that insurer (hereinafter referred to as the "authorised person"),—

(a) make any payment or grant any loan otherwise than in accordance with the normal practice observed by him in respect of such matters immediately before the appointed day;

(b) 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, insurance agents or for the purpose of meeting the routine day to day expenditure;

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

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

(e) acquire any immovable property of any moneys forming part of such assets;

(f) enter into any contract of service or agency, whether expressly or by implication, for purposes connected wholly or partly with the undertaking or vary the terms and conditions of any such contract subsisting on the appointed day;

(g) enter into any other transaction relating to the undertaking of the insurer other than a contract relating to the transaction of general relating to any such transaction subsisting at the commencement of this Act.

(4) The approval of the authorised person may be given either generally in relation to certain classes of transactions of the insurer or specially in relation to any of his transactions.

(5) Every insurer shall deposit all securities and documents of title to any assets appertaining to the undertaking in any Scheduled Bank or Nationalised Bank in which the insurer had an account immediately before the appointed day or in any branch of the State Bank in the place where the head office or the principal office of the insurer is situated or, where there is no branch of the State Bank in such place, the nearest branch of the State Bank; and no such security or document shall be withdrawn from the Scheduled Bank, the Nationalised Bank or the State Bank, as the case may be, except with the permission of the authorised person:

Provide that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any security or document of title kept in trust with an Official Trustee in pursuance of the articles of association of an insurer unless the Central Government, by notified order, otherwise directs.

*Explanation.*—In this sub-section,—

(a) "Scheduled Bank" means a bank included for the time being in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934);

(b) "State Bank" means the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955);

(c) "Nationalised Bank" means a corresponding new bank as defined in the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970).

(6) Every insurer shall deliver forthwith to the person specified in this behalf by the Central Government in respect of that insurer the following documents, namely:—

(a) the minutes book or any other book in India containing all resolutions up to the appointed day of the persons in charge of the management of the undertaking before the appointed day;

(b) the current cheque books relating to the undertaking which are at the head office of the principal office of the insurer;

(e) all registers or other books containing particulars relating to the investment of any moneys appertaining to the undertaking including investments on mortgaged properties and all loans granted and advances made;

(d) all brokers' notes or certificates in the possession of the insurer in respect of any orders for the investment of any moneys appertaining to the undertaking.

(7) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and to the provisions contained in sub-sections (3), (5) and (6), any direction issued under sub-section (1) require the persons in charge of the management of the undertaking of an insurer under this Act to furnish to the Central Government or to the authorised person such returns, statements and other information relating to the undertaking as may be mentioned in the direction.

(8) The persons in charge of the management of the undertaking of an insurer under this Act shall be entitled to such remuneration, whether by way of allowance or salary or perquisites as the Central Government may fix; and any such person may, by giving one month's notice in writing to the Central Government of his intention so to do, relinquish charge of the management of the undertaking.

4. *Power of Central Government to appoint Custodians to take over the management of the undertaking of the insurer.*—(1) The Central Government may, as soon as it is convenient administratively so to do, appoint any person as Custodian for the purpose of taking over the management of the undertaking of an insurer and the person so appointed shall carry on the management of the undertaking of the insurer for and on behalf of the Central Government.

(2) On the appointment of a Custodian under sub-section (1), the change of management of the undertaking of the insurer shall vest in him and all persons in charge of the management of such undertaking immediately before such appointment shall cease to be in charge of such management and shall be bound to deliver to the Custodian all books of account, registers or other documents in their custody relating to the undertaking of the insurer.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-sections (3), (5) and (6) of section 3 shall apply to any insurer the charge of management of whose undertaking has been taken over by the Custodian, but the Central Government may issue such directions to the Custodian as to his powers and duties as it deems desirable in the circumstances of the case, and the Custodian may apply to the Central Government at any time for instructions as to the manner in which he shall conduct the management of the undertaking of the insurer or in relation to any matter arising in the course of such management.

(4) The Custodian shall receive from the funds of the undertaking for the charge of management of which he is appointed under sub-section (1) such remuneration as the Central Government may fix.

(5) The Custodian shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

5. *Power of Custodian to institute proceedings, etc.*—The Custodian may, in relation to the undertaking of any insurer the charge of management of which has been taken over by him, exercise—

(a) all or any of the powers which the Controller of Insurance may exercise under section 106 or section 107 of the Insurance Act;

(b) all or any of the powers under section 52B, section 52BB, section 52C or section 52D of the Insurance Act which an Administrator appointed under section 52A of that Act could have exercised in relation to life insurance business of an insurer.

6. *Payment of compensation.*—(1) Every insurer shall be given by the Central Government compensation for the vesting in it, under section 3 of the management of the undertaking of the insurer.

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

(A) in the case of an insurer to which clause (b) of sub-section (9) of section 2 of the Insurance Act,—

(i) where the insurer has declared a dividend during at least one of the three calendar years 1967, 1968 and 1969,—

(a) a sum equal to one-twelfth of the annual average (for the three years) of the amount distributed to shareholders as dividend ; or

(b) a sum equal to two-and-a-half rupees for every thousand rupees or part thereof of the net premium income of the undertaking of insurer during the year 1969, whichever is greater ;

(ii) in any other case, a sum equal to two-and-a-half rupees for every thousand rupees or part thereof of the net premium income of the undertaking of the insurer during the year 1969 ;

(B) in the case of an insurer referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (9) of section 2 of the Insurance Act, a sum equal to two-and-a-half rupees for every thousand rupees or part thereof of the net premium income of the undertaking of the insurer in India during the year 1969.

7. *Compensation how to be paid.*—(1) The compensation referred to in section 6 shall be paid by the Central Government in cash to every insurer.

(2) The compensation received by an insurer under section 6 shall be dealt with by him in such manner as may be prescribed.

8. *Penalties.*—If any person—

(a) fails to deliver to the Custodian any books of account, registers or any other documents in his custody relating to the undertaking of an insurer in respect of the management of which the Custodian has been appointed, or

(b) retains any property of such insurer appertaining to the undertaking of the insurer, or

(c) fails to comply with the provisions contained in sub-section (3) or sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) of section 3, or

(d) fails to comply with any directions issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (7) of section 3,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

9. *Insurer not to be wound up by Court.*—No proceeding for the winding up of an insurer the management of whose undertaking has vested in the Central Government under this Act, or for the appointment of a Receiver in respect of such business, shall lie in any Court.

10. *Exclusion of time of Act for computing period of limitation.*—In computing the period of limitation prescribed by any law for the time being in force for any suit or application against any person by an insurer in respect of any matter arising out of his undertaking, the time during which this Act is in force shall be excluded.

11. *Effect of Act on other laws.*—The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

12. *Delegation of powers.*—The Central Government may, by notified order, direct that all or any of the powers exercisable by it under this Act may also be exercised by any such person as may be specified in the order.

13. *Protection of action taken under this Act.*—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any Custodian or authorised person 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 Central Government or any Custodian or authorised person for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

14. *Revocation of certificate of registration not to be issued.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Insurance Act, the Controller of Insurance shall not, after the appointed date, issue any new certificate of registration under that section to any person.

15. *Act where not to apply.*—Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to—

(a) any insurer whose business is being voluntarily wound up or is being wound up in a Court ;

(b) any insurer to whom the Insurance Act does not apply by reason of the provisions contained in section 2E thereof ;

(c) the Calcutta Hospital and Nursing Home Benefit Association Limited ;

(d) the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation ;

(e) the Deposit Insurance Scheme ;

(f) any scheme of insurance which might be exempted by the Central Government relating to—

(i) crop and cattle,

(ii) war risks,

(iii) emergency risks ;

(g) general insurance business carried on by a State Government or by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

16. *Power to make rules.*—(1) Central Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

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

(a) the form and manner in which books of account appertaining to undertakings shall be maintained by insurers ;

(b) the manner in which any compensation payable under this Act shall be dealt with by an insurer ;

(c) the circumstances in which the remuneration payable to persons in charge of the management of the undertaking of an insurer under this Act or to Custodians shall be met by the Central Government, whether wholly or in part ;

(d) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

17. *Repeal and savings.*—(1) The General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971 (6 of 1971), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken (including any direction given and orders and rules made) under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

## Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for July 1971

### BOMBAY\*

#### 189-A rise of 1 point

In July 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 189 being 1 point 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 2 points to 204 due to a rise in the average prices of arhaldal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, uriddal, eggs, milk-pure, curd and ghee.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 3 points to 197 due to a fall in the average price of pan-leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 185 due to a rise in the average price of charcoal.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla during the period ending June 1971. Accordingly, the index number for housing increased by 1 point to 116.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 182 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, long-cloth trouser's cloth, warkin, bush-shirt, full-pant and vest.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 165 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, barber charges, trunk, utensils brass) bucket, and railway fare.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		June 1971	July 1971
I-A. Food ..	57.1	202	204
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	200	197
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	184	185
III. Housing	4.6	115	116
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	181	182
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	163	165
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		188	189

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I-A Food—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Rice	kg.	59.23	0.70	1.37	1.35	196	193
(2) Wheat	..	25.05	0.41	0.90	0.89	197	217
(3) Jawar	..	9.42	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	170
(4) Bajra	..	3.22	0.55	0.84	0.89	153	162
(5) Bread	125 g.	0.92	0.12	0.21	0.21	175	175
(6) Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.15	0.15	167	167
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..						197	195
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	1.77	1.87	227	240
(2) Gram dal	..	12.99	0.60	1.28	1.32	213	220
(3) Moong dal	..	12.21	0.90	1.99	2.00	221	222
(4) Masur dal	..	7.87	0.78	1.46	1.62	187	208
(5) Urid dal	..	3.15	0.88	2.41	2.64	274	300
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b) ..						223	234
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Coconut oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	3.40	3.29	250	242
(2) Groundnut Oil	..	71.05	1.00	2.09	2.07	209	207
(3) Vanaspathi (loose)	500 g.	19.40	1.75	3.24	3.20	185	183
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c) ..						208	206
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	3.24	3.24	219	219
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumblewings	Dozen	38.41	0.44	1.93	1.05	157	239
(ii) Pamfret	Each	..	1.23	..	..	272	268
(3) Fish dry Bombay	Dozen	..	3.97	0.25	0.67	185	187
(4) Eggs	..	..	3.08	1.93	3.60	..	..
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d) ..						196	227

1	2	3	Year ended December 1960		6	Index number	
			4	5		7	8
(e) Milk and Milk Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure	L.	86.87	1.15	2.49	2.56		
(ii) Asses	..	..	1.03	1.70	1.70		
(2) Curd	kg.	1.31	1.57	3.18	3.22	191	
(3) Ghee	..	..	7.50	14.77	14.91	203	154
Total		100.00				197	205
Sub-group Index I-A(e) ..							199
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.29	0.29		
(2) Turmeric	500 g. ...	5.40	0.72	1.58	1.56	223	
(3) Chillies (dry)	..	28.42	1.73	2.58	2.57	219	223
(4) Chillies (green)	..	6.83	0.41	1.34	1.02	191	217
(5) Onion	..	19.42	0.13	0.20	0.20	327	190
(6) Garlic	..	4.87	0.60	1.13	1.06	133	249
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.94	0.93	188	133
Other Spices—						285	177
(8) Pepper	500 g. ...	16.91	3.69	4.94	4.94		282
(9) Jeera	..	..	1.80	2.53	2.52	303	304
(10) Lavang	10 g. ...	..	0.31	1.97	1.98		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(f) ..						223	217
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	kg.	19.74	0.25		0.51		
Mull	Judi	1.95	0.06		0.21		
Bristals	kg.	8.24	0.26		0.42		204
Cauliflower	..	4.34	0.35		1.02		350
Cabbage	..	6.07	0.26		0.93		162
Bhendi	..	4.34	0.42		0.72		291
Tomatoes (ripe)	..	9.76	0.38		0.97		358
Tomatoes (raw)	..	..	0.25		0.55		171
Pumkin (white)	..	0.65	0.29		0.55		238
Pumkin (red)	..	2.17	0.20		0.36		190
Karela	..	1.52	0.42		0.78		180
Palak	Judi	1.30	0.06		0.13		181
Methi	..	3.04	0.06		0.16		217
Tomli	kg.	7.38	0.26		0.60		267
Alu-leaves	Judi	4.77	0.06		0.10		231
Banana	doz.	14.10	0.48		1.12		167
Orange	..	3.47	2.10		4.00		233
Lemon	..	1.95	0.48		0.73		190
Mango Ratnagiri	..	5.21	3.46				152
Mango Amba	..	..	1.82		3.00		165
Total		100.00					
Sub-Group Index I-A(g) ..						229	220

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity	
			Year ended 1960	June 1971
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g. ..	24.80	0.39	0.98
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g. ..	12.80	0.11	0.58
(3) Ready-made	Plate of 8 pieces	15.00	0.11	0.25
(4) Snacks (Jalebi)	kg. ..	2.11	1.90	1.90
(5) Tea Readymade	Box of 340 ml.	34.45	0.07	0.42
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.12
Total		100.00		
Sub-group Index I-A(h) ..				
I-A. Food Group—				
(a) Cereals and cereals Products.		35.29		
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		4.79		
(c) Oils and Fats		5.78		
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		10.62		
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		9.53		
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.76		
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		8.24		
(h) Other Food		18.99		
Total		100.00		
Food-group Index I-A ..				
I-B. Tea, Supari, Tobacco.				
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	17.31	0.52	1.29
(2) Pan (finished)	Each ..	4.89	0.04	0.10
(3) Supari	500 g. ..	19.44	3.42	5.72
(4) Katha ..	..	3.83	4.76	12.52
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.28
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	4.34	0.14	0.38
(7) Chewing Tobacco	kg. ..	17.25	4.16	6.15
Total		100.00		
Sub-group Index I-B ..				
I. Fuel and Lighting—				
(1) Firewood	40 kg. ..	11.51	3.39	6.15
(2) Kerosene Oil	litre ..	42.64	0.28	0.27
(3) Electricity charges	Unit ..	9.81	0.22	0.23
(4) Charcoal	40 kg. ..	28.30	7.36	13.96
(5) Match box	Each (50 stick)	7.74	0.05	0.08
Total		100.00		
I-Group Index ..				

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—						115	116
(1) Residential House ..		100.00					
Total ..		100.00					
III. Group Index						115	116
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti—(Bleached)	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	22.70	22.67	211	211
Dhoti—(Unbleached)	..		8.89	17.20	17.29		
Saree (Ichalkaranj)	Each ..	28.14	11.74	18.21	18.23	148	148
Saree (Mal'gaon)	..		10.72	15.12	15.12		
Shirting (Shorrock)	M. ..	24.87	1.68	3.17	3.13	189	186
Shirting (Mofatal)	..		1.65	3.11	3.08		
Long Cloth	..		5.95	1.60	3.25	201	203
Trouser Cloth	..		2.76	1.80	3.46	192	219
Mulmul ..	..	8.54	2.23	4.39	3.95	220	222
Markin ..	..		1.09	2.65	4.31		
Bush Shirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	6.99	7.07	166	168
Full-Pant ..	..	3.77	5.45	12.47	12.55	229	230
Vest ..	..	2.18	1.18	2.45	2.47	208	209
Shoes Gents	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	29.65	29.65	177	177
Chappal-Ladies	..	6.03	6.57	9.18	9.18	140	140
Total :		100.00					
IV. : Group Index						181	182
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor Fee	Per Visit.	19.78	2.58	4.17	4.17	162	162
(2) Medicine	4 Doses	32.46	0.76	1.07	1.07	141	141
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a) ..						126	126
(b) Education, Recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.75	6.75	100	100
(2) School Book	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.77	2.77	112	112
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex. Book	Each	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	188	188
(ii) Pencil	..		0.12	0.25	0.25		
(4) Newspaper	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.12	0.12	171	171
(5) Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	1.22	1.22	254	254
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(b) ..						199	199

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
VI. Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare for 50 Km.	Per Passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.10	2.25	130	140
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index VI(a) ..						139	143
(b) Personal Care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	2.46	2.55	181	188
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	46.23	0.94	1.47	1.65	156	176
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	170
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.74	0.74	148	148
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.30	0.30	111	111
(6) Umbrella	Each ..	5.77	5.55	12.72	12.72	229	229
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index VI(b) ..						168	178
(c) Others—							
(1) Turric	Each	2.66	4.93	6.69	6.64	136	135
(2) Trunk	..	2.66	5.82	13.65	14.44	235	248
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g. ..	7.99	2.84	10.46	10.50	368	370
(4) Basket (Bam)	Each ..	2.16	2.96	5.68	5.70	192	193
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(6) Washing	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.05	2.05	160	160
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.46	2.46	194	194
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	..		0.89	1.61	1.61		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index VI(c) ..						195	196
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care	..	28.27	..	..	..	126	126
(b) Education, Recreation and amusement	..	11.94	..	..	..	199	199
(c) Transport and Communication	..	14.81	..	..	..	139	143
(d) Personal Care and Effects	..	18.89	..	..	..	168	178
(e) Others	..	26.09	..	..	..	195	196
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V ..						163	165

## SHOLAPUR\*

## 197-A rise of 6 points

In July 1971 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base : January to December 1960 to 100 was 197 being 6 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 from the Living Survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 9 points to 214 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, arhaldal, gramdal, groundnut oil, beef and a rise in the sub group index number for cereals and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 1 point to 178 due to a fall in the average price of pan leaf.

The six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, during the Period ending June 1971. Accordingly, the index number for housing increased by 6 points to 139.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 166 due to a rise in the average price of school Book and an increase in Railway fare.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the clothing, bedding and footwear wear groups remained steady at 174 and 184 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		June 1971	July 1971
I-A. Food ..	63.0	205	214
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.4	179	178
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.1	174	174
III. Housing ..	5.2	133	139
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	9.0	184	184
V. Miscellaneous ..	12.3	165	166
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		191	197

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

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 NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR SHOLAPUR CENTRE

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice	kg. ..	26.98	0.55	1.19	1.20	215	218
(2) Wheat	.. ..	13.53	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jowar	.. ..	56.97	0.46	0.95	1.06	207	230
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg. ..	2.52	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
Total		100.00					
Sub group Index (a)						210	224
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg. ..	76.17	0.75	1.66	1.82	221	243
(2) Gram dal	.. ..	18.22	0.56	1.25	1.26	223	225
(3) Masur dal	.. ..	5.61	0.73	1.42	1.58	195	216
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (b)						220	238
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg. ..	98.91	1.94	4.34	4.43	224	228
(2) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g. ..	1.09	1.86	3.45	3.44	185	185
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (c)						223	228
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat Meat	.. kg. ..	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
(2) Beef	.. ..	23.69	0.66	1.50	1.60	227	242
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu	.. ..	1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga	.. ..	2.49	2.14	3.88	3.88	181	181
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (d)						209	213
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	.. ..	89.79	0.67	1.50	1.50	224	224
(2) Ghee	.. kg. ..	10.21	6.19	12.68	12.06	205	195
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (e)						222	221

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(f) Condiments and Spices—								
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.21	0.21	233	233	
(2) Turmeric	"	3.40	1.11	2.55	2.50	230	233	
(3) Chillies (green)	300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.51	0.30	222	225	
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	1.50	1.50	231	130	
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	1.73	1.70	144	231	
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	0.20	0.28	87	142	
(7) Garlic	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.46	0.45	192	122	
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	0.67	0.66	248	188	
Total		100.00				206	204	
Sub-group Index (f)								
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—								
(1) Potatoes	kg.	15.00	0.46		1.03	224	224	
(2) Muli	300 g.	1.00	0.09		0.24	267	224	
(3) Tomato	"	16.50	0.25		0.56	224	224	
(4) Lady's finger	"	1.00	0.21		0.25	119	183	
(5) Methi	200 g.	7.50	0.12		0.22	183	183	
(6) Dodka	300 g.	13.50	0.13		0.25	192	192	
(7) Ambadi	200 g.	31.50	0.09		0.10	111	111	
(8) Banana	Dozen	13.50	0.51		1.24	243	243	
(9) Lemon	Dozen	0.75	0.28		0.36	129	129	
Total		100.00				163	183	
Sub-group Index I (g)								
(h) Other Food—								
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	2.00	1.88	172	162	
(2) Gur	"	7.97	0.64	1.45	1.68	227	262	
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.36	0.39	0.55	0.55	141	141	
(4) Tea (readymade)	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.11	0.11	157	157	
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhalla)	kg.	1.10	1.60	5.00	5.00	312	312	
(6) Snack Sweet Jalebi	"	1.10	2.17	5.00	5.00	230	230	
Total		100.00				169	167	
Sub-group Index (h)								

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(i) Cereals and Products		48.79				210	224
(1) Rice		7.28				220	238
(2) Wheat and Products		4.99				223	228
(3) Jowar and Products		6.79				209	213
(4) Millets and Products		7.37				222	221
(5) Milk and products		8.25				206	204
(j) Condiments and spices		4.29				163	183
(k) Vegetables and Fruits		12.24				169	167
(l) Other Food							
Total		100.00					
Group Index I-A						205	214
(m) Pulses, Beans, etc.							
(1) Pigeon	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.51	0.48	268	253
(2) Chickpea	Each	6.07	0.04	0.07	0.07	175	175
(3) Kidney Bean	300 g.	19.49	1.77	2.88	2.90	163	164
(4) Katha	50 g.	3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	245	245
(5) Bidi	katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(6) Lentil	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	267
(7) Mung	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	171	171
Total		100.00					
Group Index I-B						179	178
II. Fuel and Light							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	5.89	5.89	165	165
(2) Dal		13.81	6.99	13.00	13.00	186	186
(3) Dung cake	100 cakes	7.06	0.85	1.34	1.34	158	158
(4) Kerosene Oil	Each (50 Sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
(5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.33	0.33	220	220
Total		100.00					
Group Index II						174	174
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent	P. M.	100.00				133	139
Total		100.00					
Group Index III						133	139

Index Number	Index Number	
	June 1971	July 1971
6	7	8
P.		
-78		
92	172	173
50	164	164
94	145	145
76	201	199
81	180	179
73	238	238
05	204	204
00	140	140
95	172	172
45		
	184	184
	115	115
	130	130
	125	125
	95	95
	114	118

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(c) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona)	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	6.60	6.85	126	131
(2) Bus fare	Per adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index V (c) ..</i>							
<i>(d) Personal care and Effort—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	129	132
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	244	244
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	0.78	0.78	210	210
(4) Ornaments (glass)	Per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.50	0.50	177	177
Total		100.00				67	67
<i>Sub-group Index V (d)</i>							
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	13.50	13.50	216	216
(2) Laundry Charges	Per piece	9.64	0.11	0.19	0.19	415	415
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 pieces	44.64	1.31	2.17	2.17	173	173
(4) Tailoring Charges—						166	166
(i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	1.25	1.25		
(ii) Blouse	..		0.70	0.94	0.94		
(5) Durrie	..	3.22	3.80	7.50	7.50	145	145
Total		100.00				197	197
<i>Sub-group Index V (e)</i>							
<i>V. Miscellaneous Group—</i>							
(1) Medical care							
(2) Education							

## NAGPUR\*

## 1971—A rise of 2 points

In July 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 189 being 2 points higher than that in the Preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 206 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of arhar dal, gram dal, moong dal, linseed oil, goat meat, salt, onions, gur, bhajia, jalebi, and a rise in the sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc., group decreased 6 points to 179 due to a fall in the average prices of pan leaf and katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 181 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood, kerosene oil and coal.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, during the period ending June 1971. Accordingly, the index number for housing remained steady at 131.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 202 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, markin, bed-sheet and shoes-gents.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 148 due to a rise in the railway fare.

## 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	
		June 1971	July 1971
I-A. Food	57.2	203	206
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	185	179
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	176	181
III. Housing	6.6	131	131
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	201	202
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	147	148
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		187	189

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

Note—The corresponding to the equivalent of the old index number (1939=100), the index number should be multiplied by the linking factor of 5.22.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
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	1.20	1.22	188	191
(2) Wheat (O. S.)	.. ..	35.69	0.41	0.94	0.89	229	217
(3) Jowar	.. ..	8.72	0.41	0.86	0.87	210	212
(4) Grinding charges	3 kg. ..	1.99	0.08	0.14	0.14	175	175
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (a) Index ..						204	202
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	.. kg. ..	68.17	0.71	1.65	1.71	232	241
(2) Gram dal	.. ..	28.12	0.52	1.24	1.25	238	240
(3) Moong dal	.. ..	3.71	0.55	1.40	1.44	255	262
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (b) Index ..						235	241
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil	.. kg. ..	4.84	2.75	6.00	6.00	218	218
(2) Groundnut Oil	.. ..	7.91	1.92	4.55	4.51	237	235
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g. ..	9.67	1.79	3.00	3.00	168	168
(4) Linseed Oil	.. kg. ..	77.58	1.54	3.78	4.18	245	271
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (c) Index ..						236	256
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	.. kg. ..	90.16	2.68	5.48	5.50	204	205
(2) Fish (fresh)—							
(i) Rahu	.. ..	5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	163	163
(ii) Mangur	.. ..	.....	3.22	5.50	5.50	170	170
(3) Eggs	dozen ..	4.52	2.06	3.50	3.50		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (d) Index ..						201	201
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	.. l. ..	71.96	0.80	1.60	1.60	200	200
(2) Curd	.. kg. ..	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
(3) Ghee	.. ..	24.47	8.85	15.62	15.50	176	175
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (e) Index ..						194	193

LABOUR GAZETTE—SEPTEMBER 1971  
 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	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(f) Condiments and Spices—								
(1) Salt	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.25	0.28	192		
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	6.00	5.60	368	215	
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	5.00	5.00	174	344	
(4) Onion	"	18.65	3.27	0.24	0.31	89	174	
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	2.00	1.80	189	115	
(6) Coriander	"	2.33	1.16	2.50	2.50	216	170	
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	10.00	10.00	338	216	
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	5.00	5.00	143	338	
Total ..		100.00					180	183
Sub-group (f) Index ..								183
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—								
(1) Potatoes	kg.	45.31	0.39		0.94		241	
(2) Muli	"	0.52	0.34		0.61		179	
(3) Brinjals	"	27.08	0.41		0.56		137	
(4) Lady's finger	l.	4.69	0.60		0.94		157	
(5) Gourds	"	2.08	0.29		0.45		155	
(6) Tondli	"	5.21	0.44		0.94		214	
(7) Palak	"	5.21	0.31		0.95		306	
(8) Chauli Shag	"	5.21	0.31		0.58		153	
(9) Banana	Doz.	0.52	0.38		0.75		192	
(10) Mango	"	5.73	0.39		5.50		145	
Total ..		3.65	3.80				178	202
Sub-group (g) Index ..								202
(h) Other Food—								
(1) Sugar	kg.	44.71	1.22	1.99	1.98	163	162	
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	1.38	1.51	192	210	
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158	
(4) Bhajia	kg.	8.46	2.14	4.00	4.10	187	192	
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	4.00	4.10	248	255	
(6) Tea (readymade)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250	
Total ..							192	193
Sub-group (h) Index ..								193
I-A. Food—								
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49.53				204	202	
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.83				235	241	
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05				236	256	
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00				201	201	
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7.51				194	193	
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.95				180	183	
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67				178	202	
(h) Other Food		9.46				192	193	
Total ..		100.00						
I-A. Food Group Index ..							203	205

LABOUR GAZETTE—SEPTEMBER 1971  
 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	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.								
(1) Pan-leaf	100 leaves	11.88	0.29	0.64	0.53	221	183	
(2) Pan (ready-made)	Each	15.61	0.03	0.08	0.08	267	267	
(3) Supari	kg.	26.60	6.71	10.00	10.00	149	149	
(4) Katha	Katta of 25	5.34	8.57	14.00	13.50	163	158	
(5) Chewing tobacco	Pkt. of 10	31.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	156	
(6) and leafy	kg.	8.04	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	267	
(7) Chewing tobacco		10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120	
Total ..								185
I-B. Group Index ..								179
II. Fuel and Light—								
(1) Fuel	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	4.23	4.35	178	183	
(2) Coke	Litre	5.90	2.88	5.60	5.60	194	194	
(3) Kerosene Oil	Unit	14.13	0.34	0.62	0.64	182	188	
(4) Electricity Charges	40 kg.	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	124	
(5) Gas	Each	2.61	6.38	11.50	12.00	180	188	
(6) Match Box	(50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140	
Total ..								176
Group II Index for Fuel and Light ..								181
III. Housing—								
Total ..								131
Group III Index for Housing ..								131
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—								
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mills	Pair	9.87	12.10	22.32	22.45	187	187	
(2) Dhoti Model Mills	"	10.68	20.14	20.14	20.14	165	165	
(3) Saree	Each	36.48	1.21	2.96	2.96	239	239	
(4) Shirting Emp. Mills	m.	18.35	1.05	2.46	2.46	239	239	
(5) Shirting Model Mills	"	3.34	1.43	3.42	3.42	239	239	
(6) Tailor's cloth	"	3.06	1.14	2.69	2.69	236	236	
(7) Long cloth	"	13.06	1.04	3.63	3.64	287	287	
(8) Markin Empress Mills	"	1.09	2.45	2.45	2.45	287	287	
(9) Markin Model Mills	"	1.60	4.25	6.50	6.50	153	153	
(10) Payjama	Each	1.25	1.23	1.60	1.60	130	130	
(11) Ganji	"	1.60	3.75	5.90	5.90	157	157	
(12) Shirt	"	2.01	8.50	11.71	11.87	138	140	
(13) Bed-sheet	Pair	4.17	16.00	25.25	28.18	158	176	
(14) Shoes (Gents)	"	4.17	4.96	10.00	10.00	202	202	
(15) Chappal (Gents)	"	1.04	6.40	8.95	8.95	140	140	
(16) Sandals (Ladies)	"							
Total ..								201
Index for Clothing, bedding & Footwear ..								202

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	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>(a) Medical care—</b>							
(1) Doctor's fee	per visit ..	22.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	100	100
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(3) E. S. I. Premium	..	31.96	0.70	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group (a) Index .. 100</b>							
<b>(b) Personal care and effects—</b>							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml	24.01	1.37	1.99	1.99	145	145
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	200	200
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	0.80	0.80	174	174
(4) Tooth powder (medium size)	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	1.46	1.46	168	168
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	0.81	0.81	108	108
(6) Watch	Each ..	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00	138	138
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	2.25	2.25	225	225
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group (b) Index .. 171</b>							
<b>(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—</b>							
(1) School fee	Per Student.	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	100
(2) School Book	Each ..	17.65	2.00	2.20	2.20	110	110
(3) Toy	.. ..	1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26	108	108
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(5) Cinema	Per Adult	56.01	0.42	0.79	0.79	188	188
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group (c) Index .. 152</b>							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(a) Transport and Communication—</b>							
(1) Bus fare	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.10	2.25	130	140
(2) Rail fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Auto Rickshaw	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(4) Rickshaw charges	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	168
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group (a) Index .. 142</b>							
<b>(b) Others—</b>							
(1) Oil	Each	5.94	5.50	8.00	8.00	145	145
(2) Coal	.. ..	2.05	5.01	7.50	7.50	150	150
(3) Iron/Baz	.. ..	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500	500
(4) Cloth	.. ..	4.79	8.50	14.00	14.00	165	165
(5) (Small) Assam tea	kg.	11.42	7.71	18.00	18.00	233	233
(6) (Small) Biscuits	.. ..	9.59	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(7) Laundry charges	Per Piece	33.11	1.30	2.15	2.15	165	165
(8) Washing Soap	Bar ..	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56	189	189
(9) Tailoring Charges	Shirt .. Blouse. ..	.. ..	0.75	1.50	1.50	189	189
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group (b) Index .. 186</b>							
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) Medical care	.. ..	28.00	..	..	..	100	100
(b) Personal care and effects.	.. ..	18.30	..	..	..	171	171
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.	.. ..	19.55	..	..	..	152	152
(d) Transport and Communication.	.. ..	12.25	..	..	..	142	146
(e) Others	.. ..	21.90	..	..	..	186	186
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Miscellaneous group Index .. 147</b>							

## AURANGABAD\*

## 189 —A rise of 2 points

In July 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 189 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index is to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 200 due to increase in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, masurdal, potatoes, onion, tomato, other vegetables, banana, sugar, gur and leaf (Brooke Bond).

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 164.

The six monthly house-rent enquiry ending June 1971 was conducted in the month of July 1971 at Aurangabad by the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. The rent index declined by 6 points to 170 due to switching over to the new method (chain method) in calculating the house-rent index which is more scientific and adopted by the Labour Bureau, Simla, in the case of Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 2 points to 182 due to the decrease in the prices of saree and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 168 due to an increase in the average prices of hair oil, barber charges, toilet soap (Hamam) and railway fare.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CITY**

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		June 1971	July 1971
I. Food	60.72	197	200
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	164	164
III. Housing	8.87	176	170
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	184	182
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	165	168
Total	100.00		
<b>Consumer Price Index Number</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>189</b>

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

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

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY**

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Food Group—</b>			<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>		
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.12	1.12	162	162
(2) Wheat	"	10.17	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Jowar	"	30.33	0.38	0.70	0.68	184	179
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	"	2.35	0.02	0.03	0.03	150	150
Total		48.20					
<b>Index Number sub-group I(a).</b>						<b>185</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	Kg.	3.96	0.70	1.77	1.90	253	271
(2) Gramdal, Katori.	"	2.05	0.60	1.19	1.22	198	203
(3) Moongdal, without husk.	"	1.11	0.71	1.83	1.82	258	256
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	"	0.74	0.64	1.40	1.53	219	239
Total		7.86					
<b>Index Number sub-group I(b).</b>						<b>236</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil .. Whitish	1/2 Ltr.	5.49	1.07				
(2) Karai Oil	"	33.48	1.11	2.16	2.14	195	193
(3) Vanaspati Dalda.	1/2 Kg. (loose)		1.58	2.92	2.91	185	184
Total		5.97					
<b>Index Number sub-group I(c).</b>						<b>194</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.—</b>							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	1/2 Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.50	2.50	198	198
(2) Fish (dry) —	"						
(a) Bombil	"	0.24	2.90	5.50	5.50	195	195
(b) Zinga	"		2.13	4.00	4.00		
(c) Nathmi	"		1.93	4.00	4.00		
Total		4.94					
<b>Index Number sub-group I(d).</b>						<b>198</b>	<b>198</b>

\*The weight of 'Groundnut Oil' is imputed to that of 'Karai Oil'.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>(a) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
Milk— (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml. ..	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
Total ..		6.65				188	188
Index Number sub-group						188	188
<b>(U) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt— White	Kg. ..	0.35	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
(2) Turmeric— Whole	250 grms.	0.31	0.34	0.72	0.63	212	182
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality	½ Kg.	4.62	0.90	2.95	2.98	328	185
(4) Tamarind	..	0.45	0.49	0.79	0.80	161	331
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar	250 grms.	1.80	0.42	1.10	1.08	262	163
(6) Jira— Thick (gray).	Blackish ..	0.30	0.69	1.31	1.32	190	257
Total		7.83				191	191
Index Number sub-group						287	287
<b>(f) (g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</b>							
(1) Potatoes— Medium	½ Kg. ..	1.35	0.30	0.48	0.53	160	177
(2) Onions— Red	.. ..	1.06	0.25	0.18	0.19	72	76
(3) Brinjals— Medium	.. ..	0.48	0.24	0.34	0.33	142	138
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red	.. ..	0.64	0.28	0.78	0.83	220	276
(2) Green	.. ..	..	0.18	0.29(1)	0.46	..	..
(5) Garlic— Medium	50 grms.	0.68	0.06	0.10	0.10	167	167
<b>Other Vegetables—</b>							
Varieties available in the month of June 1971—							
(i) Dodka (Turag) ..	½ Kg. ..	1.80	0.27	0.34	..	..	..
(ii) Bhendi	.. ..	..	0.39	0.39	..	173	..
Varieties available in the month of July 1971—							
(i) Bhendi	.. ..	..	0.37	..	0.47	..	..
(ii) Dilpasand	.. ..	..	0.17	..	0.37	..	189
(iii) Gawar	.. ..	..	0.18	..	0.40	..	..
Total ..		6.01				189	189
Index Number sub-group						125	125

(1) Quotation for May 1971.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</b>							
(1) Mango— Local	Doz. ..	1.14	0.32	0.70(1)	0.98	219	306
Total		1.14				219	306
Index Number sub-group						219	306
<b>(i) Honey and Sugar—</b>							
(1) Sugar— Medium	Kg. ..	3.45	1.17	1.88	1.90	161	162
(2) Gur— Superior	.. ..	1.81	0.46	1.48	1.71	322	372
Total ..		5.26				322	372
Index Number sub-group						216	234
<b>(j) Beverages—</b>							
(1) Tea— Brooke Bond	50 grms.	1.86	0.41	0.55	0.56	134	137
(2) Tea— Chai Chai	Cup	4.28	0.08	0.15	0.15	188	188
Total ..		6.14				188	188
Index Number sub-group						171	172
<b>(k) Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) Cereals and cereal products	..	48.20				185	182
(b) Pulses and pulse products	..	7.86				236	248
(c) Oils and fats	..	5.97				194	192
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs	..	4.94				198	198
(e) Milk and milk products	..	6.65				188	188
(f) Condiments and spices	..	7.83				287	287
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products	..	6.01				136	169
(h) Fruits and fruit products	..	1.14				219	306
(i) Sugar, honey and related products	..	5.26				216	234
(j) Beverages	..	6.14				171	172
Total		100.00				197	200
Index Number—Food						197	200

(1) Quotation for March 1971.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Firewood and chips—	37 kgs. ..	81.82	2.87	4.07	4.07	150	150
(i) Mixture	" ..	"	2.80	4.44	4.44		
(ii) Babhool	" ..	"	0.22	0.60	0.60	273	273
(2) Kerosene Ordinary.	Litre ..	12.44	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
(3) Match Box Wimco. Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74					
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>						164	164
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
Rent—	P. M. ..	100.00	4.70 (Jan. 1971)	8.28		176	170
House rent for selected tenements.							
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						176	170
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	2.04	2.07	191	193
(2) Sarce 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	" ..	31.57	1.28	2.14	2.12	167	166
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	2.51	2.36	3.90	4.35	165	184
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	36.63	1.64	3.27	3.16	199	193
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	" ..	18.17	1.86	3.51	3.51	189	189
Total ..		94.92					
<i>Index for other sub-group IV(a)</i>						185	183
(b) Footwear—							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair..	5.98	15.08	25.80	27.45	166	171
(ii) Flex	" ..	"	19.22	30.75	30.75		
Total ..		5.08					
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV(b)</i>						166	171

Articles	Unit of Quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.</b>							
(a) Clothing		94.92				185	183
(b) Footwear		5.08				166	171
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group IV ..</i>						184	182
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) <i>Assamuri—</i>							
(1) Pan leaf—Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.87	0.80	174	160
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Bida	2.19	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
(3) <i>Sonari—Manglori</i>	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141
(4) Katha—Kanpur	" ..	1.78	0.72	1.26	1.26	175	175
Total ..		12.17					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(a)</i>						167	163
(b) <i>Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
(1) Bidi—Totapuri	Bundle	15.38	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
(2) Jarda—Hazivazir	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
Total ..		18.56					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(b)</i>						156	156
(c) <i>Household Utensils—</i>							
Utensils Brass—							
Loti (Poona Market).	Each	2.55	7.18	18.00	18.00	251	251
Total ..		2.55					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(c)</i>						251	251

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(d) Washing Soap— (1) Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182	
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.65	0.65	155	155	
Total ..		14.13						
Index Number Sub-group V(d).							164	164
(e) Medical care— (1) Patent Medicine, Anacin.	Two tablets.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14	117	117	
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day.	7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147	
Total ..		12.28						
Index Number Sub-group V(e)							136	136
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.23	2.50	172	192	
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.13	1.27	208	232	
(ii) Haircut	..	..	0.37	0.83	0.92			
(iii) Shave	..	..	0.19	0.53	0.37			
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy	Cake ..	2.74	0.48	0.76	0.76	158	159	
(ii) Hamam	..	..	0.48	0.76	0.77			
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.58	0.58	102	102	
Total ..		17.59						
Index Number Sub-group V(f).							186	205
(g) Education and Reading— (1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student ..	1.90	3.01	4.98	4.98	165	165	
(2) School Books, Prathamik ganit. (Govt. Publication)	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	153	153	
Total ..		3.23						
Index Number Sub-group V(g).							160	160

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.00	1.00	227	227	
Total ..		6.90						
Index Number Sub-group V(h).							227	227
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 k.m. ..	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	1.30	1.40	125	135	
(2) Bus— S.T. fare for 30 miles.	..	5.30	1.50	1.70	1.70	113	113	
(3) Postage— (1) Post card	Per card Rs. 30.	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167	
(2) Money Order	..	..	0.45	0.60	0.60			
Total ..		12.59						
Index Number Sub-group V(i).							124	128
V. Miscellaneous Group—								
(a) Pansupari	..	12.17	..	..	..	167	163	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	..	18.56	..	..	..	156	156	
(c) Household utilities ..	..	2.55	..	..	..	251	231	
(d) Washing Soap	..	14.13	..	..	..	164	164	
(e) Medical care	..	12.28	..	..	..	136	136	
(f) Personal care	..	17.59	..	..	..	186	205	
(g) Education and Reading.	..	3.23	..	..	..	160	160	
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	..	6.90	..	..	..	227	227	
(i) Transport and Communication.	..	12.59	..	..	..	124	128	
Total ..		100.00						
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.							165	168

190—A fall of 4 points

In July 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 100 was 193 being 4 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1958-59 family living Survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 204 due to the decrease in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, mutton, fish dry (bombil) and ghee.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 17 points to 179 due to the decrease in the average prices of firewood and chips and kerosene.

The six monthly house-rent enquiry, ending June 1971 was conducted in the month of July 1971 at Nanded by the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. The house-rent index was calculated by switching over to the new method (Chain method) which is more scientific and adopted by the Labour Bureau. Simla in the case of Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres. The rent index, however, remained constant at 136.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained stationary at 194.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 2 points to 173 due to the decrease in the average price of pan leaf.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		June 1971	July 1971
I. Food ..	61.46	207	204
II. Fuel and Light ..	5.88	196	179
III. Housing ..	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	12.22	194	194
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.82	175	173
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		197	193

\*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 1.245.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I. Food Group—</b>							
(1) Groundnut (medium)	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.05(i)	1.03	164	161
(2) Wheat ..	"	6.81	0.42	1.00	0.87	238	207
(3) Jowar ..	"	30.64	0.34	0.70(ii)	0.66	206	194
(4) Groundnut (small)	5 Kgs. ..	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	115
Total ..		53.29					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (a).</b>						195	184
<b>II. Pulse and Beans—</b>							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Gawran (medium)	Kg. ..	3.89	0.64	1.67	1.74	261	272
(2) Gramdal (medium)	Punjab ..	1.84	0.57	1.19	1.21	209	212
(3) Mung ..	"	1.55	0.66	1.58	1.59	239	241
(4) Uridal, without	"	0.54	0.77	2.36	2.54	306	310
(5) Masurdal—							
(a) Big ..	"	0.82	0.61	1.38	1.56	218	251
(b) Medium ..	"	0.82	0.61	1.28	1.50		
Total ..		8.64					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (b).</b>						245	255
<b>(c) Oil and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut, Mustard (Redish in Colour).	Oil Kg. ..	4.34	2.22	4.27	4.32	192	195
Total		4.84					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (c).</b>						192	195

(i) Quantity 1000 gms. (ii) Quantity 1000 gms.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
<b>(1) Mutton—</b>							
(f) Goat meat	1/2 Kg.	5.62	1.08	3.00	2.72	269	249
(M) Beef	Kg.	....	0.96	2.50	2.36		
<b>(2) Fish (dry)—</b>							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.50	5.42	231	208
(B) Zinga	"	....	2.02	5.00	5.10		
<b>(3) Fish (fresh)—</b>							
Varieties available in June 1971—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	....	1.19	2.50	2.50	231	208
(ii) Katarna	"	....	1.23	3.00			
Varieties available in July 1971—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	....	1.68	3.00	2.50	231	208
(ii) Katarna	"	....	1.40	3.00	3.00		
Total		6.23					
<b>Index Number Sub-group 1 (d).</b>							
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30	231	231
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	1/2 Kg.	0.29	3.01	6.88	6.83	229	227
Total		4.83					
<b>(f) Condensed Milk and Cream—</b>							
(1) Sah white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.13	0.12	217	200
<b>(3) Chillies (dry)—</b>							
(f) Gawran (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	5.50	5.87	423	453
(M) Gawrani (med.)	"	....	1.18	5.00	5.37		
(4) Tamarind, Kadwall	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.27	0.28	108	112
(5) Mixed spices, Boywar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.28	0.30	140	150
Total		7.12					
<b>Index Number Sub-group 1 (f).</b>							
308							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</b>							
<b>(1) Potatoes—</b>							
(i) Big size	1/2 Kg.	0.69	0.30	0.40	0.50	115	158
(ii) Small size	"	....	0.26	0.25	0.39		
<b>(2) Onions—</b>							
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.19	0.27	69	94
(ii) White	"	....	0.31	0.24	0.31		
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms	0.50	0.11	0.12	0.20	109	182
<b>(4) Tomatoes—</b>							
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.19	0.19	99	99
(ii) Green	"	....	0.13	0.14	0.14		
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
<b>Other vegetables—</b>							
Varieties available in the month of June 1971—							
(i) Gwal	250 gms.	1.20	0.09	0.11	0.15	126	126
(ii) Karela	"	....	0.14	0.15			
Varieties available in the month of July 1971—							
(i) Karela	250 gms.	....	0.11	0.17	0.20	121	121
(ii) Ladies finger	"	....	0.23	0.20			
Total		4.29					
<b>Index Number Sub-group 1 (g).</b>							
116							
135							
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</b>							
<b>(1) Bananas—</b>							
(i) Big size	Dozen	0.87	0.35	0.75	1.00	213	275
(ii) Medium	"	....	0.29	0.60	0.77		
(iii) Small	"	....	0.22	0.40	0.60		
Total		0.87					
<b>Index Number Sub-group 1 (h).</b>							
213							
275							
<b>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</b>							
<b>(1) Sugar—</b>							
(i) D grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	1.91	1.87	163	160
<b>(2) Gur—</b>							
(i) Gawran 1st Quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.25	0.29	260	290
(ii) Gawran 2nd Quality	"	....	0.10	0.25	0.29	260	290
Total		4.27					

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Packet of 30 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157
Per Cup	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	157	157
"	5.62	0.04	0.04(i)	0.04(ii)		
Sub-					157	157
Cereal	53.29	....	....	....	195	184
Pulse	8.64	....	....	....	245	255
	4.84	....	....	....	192	195
and	6.23	....	....	....	265	245
Milk	4.83	....	....	....	231	231
and	7.12	....	....	....	308	328
Vege-	4.29	....	....	....	116	136
Fruits	6.87	....	....	....	213	275
and	4.27	....	....	....	179	181
	5.62	....	....	....	157	157
	100.00					
					207	204
20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	3.29	3.00	187	174
"		1.57	2.77	2.62		
Per litre.	13.99	0.26	0.72	0.61	277	235
Per Box (50 sticks)	5.25	0.06	0.07	0.07	117	117
	100.00					
Group II					156	179

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
II. Housing Rent—							
(i) Rent of selected	P. m.	100.00	5.47	7.43			
instruments.		100.00					
Total							
Index Number for Group III.					136	136	
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhosi	Per Sq Metre.	11.53	1.88	2.02	2.02( )	187	
(2) Saree	"	19.77	1.24	1.76	1.72	142	
(3) Cloth for Trousers.	"	1.58	2.74	4.86	4.93	177	
(4) Long cloth	"	27.48	1.44	3.26	3.27	226	
(5) Coloured fabrics	"	31.21	1.81	3.78	3.78	209	
Total		91.57					
Index Number for Sub Group IV (a).					195	196	
(b) Footwear—							
(i) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Jaisata	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	24.15(ii)	27.45	158	
(ii) Carons Master Junior	"		28.53	28.53	28.53	169	
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole	Per Pair	3.54	4.45	10.00	10.00	183	
(ii) Bata Bata	"		6.8	10.00	10.00	183	
(iii) Carons Kollon	"		8.35	14.65	14.65		
(iv) Carons Bahadur.	"		8.65	14.65	14.65		
Total		8.43					
Index Number for Sub Group IV (b).					169	171	
V. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing		91.57					
(b) Footwear		8.43					
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV.					159	175	
Group IV.					191	191	

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	June 1971 5	July 1971 6	June 1971 7	July 1971 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>V Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>a) Fansuari—</b>							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local medium ..	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.25	0.20	429	293
(ii) Local inferior ..	" "	....	0.04	0.20	0.12		
(2) Pan finished without masala.	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
Total ..		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).						187	159
<b>b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</b>							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bidi's.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	154
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.32	0.32	314	310
(ii) Charminar	" "	....	0.13	0.40	0.39		
(3) Jarda Lal Dabhi Brand.	Packet of 25 grms.	1.63	0.14	0.22	0.25	157	179
Total		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).						24	215
<b>c) Household Utillties—</b>							
(1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Poona	Kg.	1.90	7.80	18.00	19.00	231	244
(2) Utensils Aluminium— baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.13	1.20	126	133
Total ..		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).						203	214
<b>d) Washing soap—</b>							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(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).						124	124

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	June 1971 5	July 1971 6	June 1971 7	July 1971 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(1) Medical Care—</b>							
(i) Doctor's fee—							
(ii) Zinda, Tilasmath	Bottle ..	9.36	0.11	0.13	0.13	128	128
(iii) Asp	" ..	....	0.10	0.15	0.15		
(2) M. turns, daily mixture.	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
Total ..		14.83					
Index Number for Sub-group V (e).						126	126
<b>(f) Personal Care—</b>							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.25	2.25	168	168
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	252	252
(ii) Hair cut	" ..	....	0.31	0.70	0.70		
(iii) Shave	" ..	....	0.14	0.40	0.40		
(3) Soap—							
(i) Hamam	Cake	1.93	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
(ii) Lifebuoy	"	....	0.48	0.75	0.75		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat	Packet of 10 blades	0.07	0.47	0.55	0.57	119	123
(ii) 6 Morning	2 pk's. of 5 blades each	....	0.54	0.65	0.67		
Total ..		13.40					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f).						211	211
<b>(g) Education and Reading—</b>							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard.	Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.66	4.66	218	218
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202
(ii) Sanshodhan Ganit ..	"	....	0.69	0.95	0.95		
Total ..		6.73					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g).						210	210
<b>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</b>							
(1) Cinema—							
(i) Lowest Class ..	Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.60	0.60	200	200
Total ..		6.62					
Index Number for Sub-group V (h).						200	200

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Transport and Communication—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 k.m.	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.30	1.40	125	
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.		3.14	1.00	1.15	1.15	115	135
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card	Single ..	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10		115
(ii) M. O. Charges for	Rs. 30.	....	0.45	0.60	0.60	167	
(3) Rickshaw for 2 miles.	Fare One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.40	0.50	182	167
Total ..		14.94					175
Index Number for Sub group V (i).							175
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari		13.66	....	....	....	187	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16.97	....	....	....	214	159
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	....	....	....	203	215
(d) Washing soap		10.26	....	....	....	124	214
(e) Medical care		14.83	....	....	....	126	124
(f) Personal care		13.40	....	....	....	211	126
(g) Education and Reading.		6.73	....	....	....	210	211
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	....	....	....	200	210
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	....	....	....	137	200
Total ..		100.00					152
Index Number for Group I							175
							173

## JALGAON\*

## 187—A rise of 2 points

In July 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon City with base Calendar Year 1961 equal to 100 was 187 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The Index relates to the Consumption of pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Jalgaon City.

The index number for the food group increased by 4 points to 203 due to a rise in the average prices of turdal, moongdal, gramdal, uriddal, ghee, potatoes, onions, garlic, other vegetables, and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 178.

The index number for housing decreased by 13 points to 123 due to a change in the method of calculation (chain method) at the time of six monthly house rent survey.

The index number for the clothing and foot wear group decreased by 1 point to 172 to a fall in the prices of cloth for trouser, and shoes (Carona).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 163 due to a rise in the average price of hair oil and railway fare.

Final Index Number 187.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		June 1971	July 1971
I. Food	60.79	199	203
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	178	178
III. Housing	6.11	136	123
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	173	172
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	162	163
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		185	187

\*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.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Ra. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>I. Food Group—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.05	1.03	167	163
(2) Wheat	"	10.89	0.46	0.92	0.90	200	196
(3) Jowar	"	21.16	0.35	0.70	0.69	200	197
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
<b>Total</b>		<b>40.71</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I(a).</b>						<b>194</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
<b>(1) Turdal—</b>							
(i) Jaina	kg.	3.79	0.73	1.74	1.87	246	253
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)	"		0.66	1.67	1.67(R)		
(2) Gramdal	"	2.13	0.58	1.16	1.17	200	200
<b>(3) Moongdal—</b>							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.67	1.69	227	230
(ii) Without husk	"		0.83	1.79	1.81		
<b>(4) Uriddal—</b>							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.00	2.00	304	305
(ii) Without husk	"		0.83	2.49	2.52		
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.13</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I(b).</b>						<b>237</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.47	4.47	196	196
(2) Vanaspati (loose)	dalda ½ kg.	1.16	1.99	2.95	2.92	148	147
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.37</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-</b>							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Ra. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>Fish and</b>							
(1) Goat-milk	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75	190	190
<b>(2) Fish (dry)—</b>							
(i) Bombil	kg.	0.91	2.72	6.00	6.00	193	168
(ii) Zinga	"		2.70	5.00	5.00		
<b>Varieties selected for</b>							
<b>June 1971—</b>							
(1) Hudu	"		2.14	4.00		193	168
(2) Barik Masobhil	"		1.05	2.17			
<b>July 1971—</b>							
(1) Karsi	"		1.11		2.17	190	186
(2) Barik Masobhil	"		2.68		3.00		
(3) Sandkhol	"						
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.29</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I(d).</b>							
<b>(1) Milk and Milk products—</b>							
(1) Milk (Buttalo)	l.	8.42	0.77	1.50	1.50	195	195
(2) Ghee (Buttalin)	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.17	7.43	193	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.73</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I(e).</b>						<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>(1) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.19	0.19	152	152
(ii) White	"		0.12	0.19	0.19		
(ii) Black	"						
(2) Turmeric	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.68	0.67	200	197
(i) Small (whole)	"						
(i) Chilies (dry)	kg.	4.56	1.65	5.82	5.70	341	345
(1) Asoda	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.63	0.66	203	213
(4) Coriander	"						
<b>(5) Miscellaneous—</b>							
(i) Garam Masala	"	1.86	4.95	11.22	11.22	163	162
(ii) Lahoti powder (whole)	200 gr.		1.79	1.79	1.74		
(6) Jira	250 gr.	0.37	0.68	1.22	1.22	179	179
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.62</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-</b>						<b>280</b>	<b>273</b>

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</b>							
<b>(1) Potatoes—</b>							
(i) Big	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.41	0.47	140	161
(ii) Small	"	....	0.24	0.32	0.38		
<b>(2) Onions—</b>							
(i) Red	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.15	0.23	65	69
(ii) White	"	....	0.27	0.20	0.25		
(3) Garlic	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.49	0.50	245	250
<b>(4) Other Vegetable varieties selected for June 1971—</b>							
(1) Bhendi	250 g.	2.92	0.25	0.23	0.17	125	239
(2) Pumpkin	"	....	0.09	0.11			
(3) Dudka	"	....	0.13	0.21			
<b>varieties selected for July 1971—</b>							
(1) Mulley	"	....	0.04	....	0.24	239	201
(2) Padwal	"	....	0.13	....			
(3) Chavlisraeng	"	....	0.26	....			
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>3.47</b>				<b>131</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I (g).</b>							
<b>(1) Fruits and Fruit Products—</b>							
<b>(i) Banana—</b>							
(i) Big	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.60R	0.78	212	271
(ii) Small	"	....	0.23	0.50R	0.63		
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>1.61</b>				<b>212</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I (h).</b>							
<b>(1) Sugar, Honey and related products—</b>							
(1) Sugar	kg.	5.60	1.23	2.04	1.95	166	159
<b>(2) Gur—</b>							
(i) Kopergaon Quality.	1st	1.63	0.57	1.57	1.73	275	304
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>7.23</b>					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(1) Beverages—</b>							
<b>(i) Tea leaf—</b>							
(i) Brooke Bond Puli Laoje	Pkt of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	0.55	136	136
(ii) Lipton	"	....	0.41	0.55			
<b>(2) Hot drink—</b>							
Prepared tea	Cup of 3 1/2 oz.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>5.84</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I (j).</b>							
<b>I. Food—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.</b>							
		40.71	....	....	....	194	191
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.</b>							
		8.13	....	....	....	237	242
<b>(c) Oils and Fats.</b>							
		8.37	....	....	....	189	189
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.</b>							
		5.29	....	....	....	190	116
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products.</b>							
		9.73	....	....	....	195	156
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices.</b>							
		7.62	....	....	....	280	275
<b>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.</b>							
		5.47	....	....	....	131	201
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.</b>							
		1.61	....	....	....	212	271
<b>(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.</b>							
		7.23	....	....	....	191	191
<b>(j) Beverages.</b>							
		5.84	....	....	....	182	182
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>				<b>199</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Index Number for Food Group.</b>							
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
<b>(1) Firewood and chips—</b>							
(i) Khair	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	197	197
(ii) Dhawda	"	....	3.15	6.50			
(iii) Adjator Mixed	"	....	2.71	5.20	5.20		
<b>(2) Kerosene—</b>							
(i) Chakkar Brand	l	11.40	0.45	0.58	0.58	129	129
<b>(3) Electricity charges ..</b>							
(i) Match Box— Horsehead brand Box of 50 matches.	Unit.	6.28	0.50	0.32	0.32	64	64
	Box	3.82	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00	7.67	10.42	10.42		
Total		100.00				136	
<b>Index Number for III Group</b>							
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot wear—</b>							
<b>(a) Clothing—</b>							
(1) Dhoti	per sq mt.	17.82	1.23	2.13	2.13		
(2) Saree	..	27.15	1.24	1.74	1.74	173	
(3) Cloth for trouser	..	0.51	2.15	4.66	4.68	140	
(4) Long cloth	..	32.06	1.61	3.31	3.30	217	
(5) Coloured poplin	..	14.36	2.13	3.51	3.51	266	
Total		91.90				165	
<b>Index Number for Sub-group IV (a)</b>							
<b>(b) Foot-wear—</b>							
<b>(1) Shoes—</b>							
(i) Bata Co.	per pair	3.53	17.20	29.65	29.65		
(ii) Carona Co.	..	..	18.78	28.55	28.55		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	..	8.11	6.25	10.00	10.00	162	
Total		8.10				160	
<b>Index Number for Sub-group IV (b)</b>							
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot wear—</b>							
(1) Clothing		91.90					
(2) Foot wear		8.10					
Total		100.00				161	
<b>Index Number for Group IV</b>							
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>(a) Pan Supari—</b>							
<b>(1) Pan leaf—</b>							
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.75	0.67	135	109
<b>(2) Pan finished—</b>							
(i) With Masala	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	123	123
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2.81	2.08	2.80	2.73	135	131
<b>(4) Katba—</b>							
(i) Kanpur	50 g.	0.85	0.73	1.20	1.20		
(ii) Belgaum	..	..	0.36	0.64	0.62	171	168
Total		11.06				133	
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (a)</b>							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	June 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</b>							
<b>(1) Bidhi—</b>							
(i) Camel brand	Bundle of 100	5.80	0.19	0.30	0.30		
Total		..	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158
<b>(2) Churni—</b>							
(i) Camel Brand..	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.45	0.45		
Total		..	0.23	0.48	0.48	198	198
<b>(ii) Churni Brand..</b>							
Total		..	..	..	..	9.34	
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (a)</b>							
<b>(b) Household Utensils—</b>							
(i) Lota (Poona)	1/2 kg.	5.28	3.55	8.50	8.83		
(ii) Lota (Mumbai)	..	..	3.45	8.50	8.50	248	248
Total		..	..	..	..	5.28	
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (b)</b>							
<b>(c) Washing Soap—</b>							
(i) Country washing	per piece.	2.54	0.10	0.18	0.18	180	180
(ii) Washing soap—							
(i) 501 Bar Soap	Bar	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	169	169
(ii) D. Utensils Co.	Cake	..	0.40	0.75	0.75		
Total		..	..	..	..	9.98	
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (c)</b>							
<b>(d) Miscellaneous—</b>							
(i) Dr. Vaid's Cough Syrup.	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100
(2) Daily mixture	per day	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total		..	..	..	..	15.78	
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (d)</b>							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>(f) Personal care—</b>							
(1) Hair oil— Tata Co.	Small bottle.	4.89	1.32	2.40	2.57	182	153
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25	217	217
(ii) Hair cut	" ..	....	0.40	1.00	1.00		
(iii) Shave	" ..	....	0.20	0.30	0.30		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy	Cake ..	3.02	0.48	0.75	0.75	155	155
(ii) Hamam cake	" ..	....	0.49	0.75	0.75		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade	Per. of 70 blades	0.11	0.44	0.50	0.50	101	101
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each.	....	0.57	0.50	0.50		
<b>Total</b>		15.34					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V(f).</b>						193	157
<b>(g) Education and Reading—</b>							
(1) Books (Bal Bharati Chauthe Pustak).	Copy ..	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	257	257
(2) School fees— For VIII Std.	Per Student p. m.	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	100
<b>Total</b>		8.88					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V(g).</b>						62	202
<b>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</b>							
(1) Cinema (Lowest class)	Adult ..	6.69	0.32	0.67	0.67	209	209
<b>Total</b>		6.69					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V(h).</b>						209	209
<b>(i) Transport and Communication—</b>							
(1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km.	Per Passenger.	12.48	0.98	1.30	1.41	133	143
(2) Bus fare— S. T. Bus km. (Full ticket).	" ..	4.09	1.00	1.15	1.15	115	115
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single card	Per card..	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(ii) M. O. charges, Rs. 30.	p. m.	....	0.45	0.60	0.60		
<b>Total</b>		17.65					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V(i).</b>						131	138

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June	July	June 1971	July 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) Pan Supari	....	11.06	....	....	....	133	127
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	9.34	....	....	....	173	173
(c) Household Utilities	....	5.28	....	....	....	248	248
(d) Washing Soap	....	9.98	....	....	....	172	172
(e) Medical Care	....	15.78	....	....	....	105	105
(f) Remedial Care	....	15.34	....	....	....	193	197
(g) Remedial Care	....	8.88	....	....	....	202	202
(h) Stimulative and Sedative	....	6.69	....	....	....	209	209
(i) Stimulating and Sedative	....	17.65	....	....	....	131	138
<b>Total</b>		100.00					
<b>Index Number for Group V.</b>						162	163

(1) Quotation for August, 1970.

## POONA\*

## 173—Index Number Remained Stationary

In July 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 173 being no change than, that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey, for Poona City.

The index number for the food group remained steady at 185.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 172 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and chips and charcoal.

The six monthly house rent enquiry ending June, 1971 was conducted in the month of July 1971 at Poona by the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. The rent index declined by 6 points to 113 due to switching over to the new method (chain method) in calculating the house rent index which is more scientific and adopted by the Labour Bureau, Simla, in the case of Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 6 points to 176 due to a rise in the prices of saree and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 158 due to a rise in the average prices of washing soap, and railway fare.

Final Index Number : 173

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		June 1971	July 1971
I. Food .. .. .	55.85	185	185
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	6.89	170	172
III. Housing .. .. .	6.65	119	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	10.31	170	176
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	20.30	157	158
Total .. .. .	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .		173	173

\*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 POONA CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice .. .. .	kg. ..	13.81	0.76	1.23	1.23	162	162
(2) Wheat .. .. .	" ..	11.28	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	170
(3) Jowar .. .. .	" ..	8.39	0.45	0.77 <sup>R</sup>	0.77 <sup>R</sup>	171	171
(4) Bajri .. .. .	" ..	3.08	0.51	0.79	0.80	155	157
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals .. .. .	4 kg. ...	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
Total .. .. .		37.98					
						165	165
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
<b>Turdal—</b>							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine) .. .. .	kg. ..	3.80	0.80	1.85	2.00	231	250
Gramdal .. .. .		1.81	0.60	1.22	1.24	203	207
Mungdal— Without (Medium) .. .. .	Heck ..	0.68	0.82	1.99	2.01	243	245
Total .. .. .		6.29					
						224	237
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1 (b).</b>							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(c) Milk and Fish—</b>							
Groundnut oil	kg.	1.94	2.32	4.64	4.51	220	194
Karadai oil	½ kg.	3.94	1.20	2.64	2.64	159	159
Vanaspoti (Dalda) (Loose)	"	1.22	1.66				
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.10</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(c).</b>						<b>193</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
<b>Mutton—</b>							
Goat Meat	½ kg.	3.68	1.51	2.81	2.75	184	184
Sheep Meat	"	"	1.52	2.75	2.75		
<b>Fish (Dry)—</b>							
Bombil (Big)	kg.	1.01	2.60	5.55	5.80	200	200
Bombil (Small)	"	"	2.46	5.55	5.80		
Zinga	"	"	2.57	5.00	5.00		
<b>Fresh Fish—</b>							
<b>Varieties selected in the month of June 1971—</b>							
(i) Butter fish	kg.	"	2.45	3.93	2.46	165	171
(ii) Bombay Wamb	"	"	1.90	3.78			
(iii) Amlj	"	"	1.13	2.46			
<b>Varieties selected in the month of July 1971—</b>							
(i) Butter fish	kg.	"	2.29	4.06	4.00	165	171
(ii) Amlj	"	"	1.21	2.44			
Eggs (Hen's)	Each	0.57	0.17	0.28			
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.26</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(d).</b>						<b>185</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>(e) Milk and Eggs—</b>							
Milk buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
Ghee Amul (tinned)	kg.	0.93	7.88	14.28	14.35	181	182
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.59</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(e).</b>						<b>193</b>	<b>199</b>

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
Salt White (Medium)	kg.	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.17	155	155
Chillies (Dry)	250 g.	2.04	0.47	1.44	1.45	306	309
Gowran Medium	"	0.15	0.33	0.84	0.83	255	252
Turmeric, Saugli and Akhi (Medium)	"	0.24	1.08	2.14	2.12	198	196
Tamarind—Old Cloth No. 1	kg.	3.27	0.84	2.11	2.11	251	251
Mixed Spices—	50 g.						
Garam Masala	"						
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.86</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(f).</b>						<b>266</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</b>							
<b>Tomatoes—</b>							
Big size	½ kg.	1.87	0.29	0.46	0.50	166	166
Small size	"	"	0.23	0.40	0.41		
<b>Onions—</b>							
Big size	kg.	0.92	0.31	0.30	0.34	90	107
Small size	"	0.56	0.24	0.20	0.25	159	157
Brinjals—Big size	"	0.77	0.49	0.78	0.77	147	156
<b>Tomatoes—Medium Dal No. 2</b>							
<b>(White varieties)—</b>							
<b>Varieties selected for June 1971—</b>							
(i) Bhendi	kg.	4.42	0.62	1.99	0.82	191	191
(ii) Ghevada	"	"	0.52	1.04			
(iii) Tondli	"	"	0.41	0.87			
<b>Varieties selected for July 1971—</b>							
(i) Bhendi	kg.	"	0.69	0.91	0.82	191	191
(ii) Tondli	"	"	0.53	0.82			
(iii) Ghevada	"	"	0.42	1.94			
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.54</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(g).</b>						<b>168</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruits Products—</b>							
<b>Bananas—</b>							
Big size	doz.	1.23	0.49	1.00	1.00	198	198
Small size	"	"	0.39	0.75	0.75		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.23</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(h).</b>						<b>198</b>	<b>198</b>

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>							
Sugar	kg. ..	6.29	1.18	1.99	1.86	169	158
Gur—	..	1.20	0.58	1.40	1.47	241	253
Total ..		7.49					
<i>Index Number—Sub-group 1 (i).</i>						180	173
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke (Medium)	Bond Packet of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	0.56	0.56	145	145
Lipton (Medium)	.. ..		0.39	0.56	0.56		
Hot drinks—							
Prepared Tea	Cup of 3½ ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.13	0.13	217	217
Total ..		8.66					
<i>Index Number—Sub-group 1 (j)</i>						188	188
<i>I. Food Sub-groups—</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products	..	37.98	..			165	165
(b) Pulses and pulse products	..	6.29	..			224	237
(c) Oils and Fats	..	7.10	..			193	188
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs	..	5.26	..			185	184
(e) Milk and Milk Products	..	11.59	..			198	199
(f) Condiments and spices	..	5.86	..			266	266
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products	..	8.54	..			168	162
(h) Fruits and Fruit products	..	1.23	..			198	198
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related products	..	7.49	..			180	173
(j) Beverages	..	8.66	..			188	188
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number group I ..</i>							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>II. Fuel and Light—</i>							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal medium)	37 kg. ..	30.63	3.08	5.25	5.37	170	174
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres ..	24.03	1.54	2.92	2.91	190	189
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit..	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(4) Charcoal—							
(i) Big Size	37 kg. ..	35.36	7.47	12.05	12.42	162	167
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	.. ..		5.63	9.17	9.49		
(5) Match box (Tekka, 50 sticks.)	Box	3.53	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group (II)</i>						170	173
<i>III. Housing—</i>							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month.	100.00	8.95	10.93		119	113
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group (III)</i>						119	113
<i>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</i>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre.	3.57	1.28	2.21	2.21	173	173
(2) Saree ..	.. ..	29.86	1.28	1.96	1.97	153	154
(3) Cloth for trousers ..	.. ..	5.25	2.62	5.00	5.00	191	191
(4) Long cloth ..	.. ..	11.76	1.64	3.09	3.09	188	188
(5) Coloured Poplin ..	.. ..	40.44	2.25	3.92	4.21	174	187
Total ..		90.88					
<i>Index Number Group (IV)</i>						170	176
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	29.65	29.65	174	174
(ii) Flex Co. ..	.. ..		19.30	33.95	33.95		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	.. ..	4.85	6.18	10.00	10.00	170	170
(ii) Flex Co. ..	.. ..		8.40	15.04	15.04		
Total ..		9.12					
<i>Index Number Sub-Group (IV) (b).</i>						172	174

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	
			Ra. P.	Ra. P.	Ra. P.	7	8	
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.</b>								
(1) Clothing		90.88				170	176	
(ii) Footwear		9.12				172	172	
<b>Total</b>		100.00						
<b>Index Number Group (IV)</b>						170	176	
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>								
(a) Pan-Supari—								
(1) Panleaf—								
(i) Gawran Kachhu	100	1.08	0.33	0.66	0.63	200	191	
(2) Pan Finished—								
(i) Poona Masala	Each vida	1.82	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250	
(3) Supari—								
(i) Manglori	50 gs.	1.57	0.45	0.56	0.57	124	127	
<b>Total</b>		4.47						
<b>Index Number Sub-Group V(a)</b>						194	192	
(5) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—								
(1) Bidies—								
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies	2.56	0.15	0.26	0.26	170	170	
(ii) Pawar	"	"	0.15	0.25	0.25	"	"	
(2) Cigarettes—								
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.40	0.40	258	258	
(ii) Pila Hathi	"	"	0.20	0.50	0.50	"	"	
(3) Chewing Tobacco—								
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 gs.	1.92	0.37	0.42	0.42	120	119	
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"	"	0.28	0.33	0.32	"	"	
(iii) Satara Jarda	"	"	0.31	0.40	0.40	"	"	
<b>Total</b>		6.42						
<b>Index Number Sub-Group V(b)</b>						182	181	
(c) House-hold Utilities								
(1) Lota	kg.	4.76	7.14	15.33	15.17	215	212	
<b>Total</b>		4.76						
<b>Index Number Sub-Group V(c)</b>						215	212	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	
			Ra. P.	Ra. P.	Ra. P.	7	8	
(1) Washing Soap—charges	Per Piece	4.23	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	192	
(2) Laundry (Ordinary and Ironing) and Washing Soap III Chhap.	Cake	7.37	0.40	0.70	0.71	175	178	
<b>Total</b>		11.60						
<b>Index Number Sub-Group V(d)</b>						181	183	
(1) Medical care—								
(i) Patent Medicines—								
(1) Glycodine Torf	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	3.42	2.62	123	123	
(ii) Aspirin	2 Tablets Per Day	1.35	0.12	0.13	0.13	124	128	
(2) Mixture Mixture.	Daily	1.35	0.57	0.73	0.73	124	128	
<b>Total</b>		18.72						
<b>Index Number Sub-Group V(e)</b>						124	124	
(1) Personal Care—								
(1) Hair Oil, Tala Coy	Small Bottle.	3.37	1.34	2.40	2.40	179	179	
(2) Barber charges—								
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.42	1.42	173	173	
(b) Hair cut	Per Adult	0.65	0.65	1.08	1.08	"	"	
(c) Shave	Per Adult	0.20	0.20	0.33	0.33	"	"	
(3) Toilets Soap—								
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake	2.29	0.49	0.78	0.78	159	159	
(b) Lux	Cake	0.49	0.49	0.78	0.78	"	"	
(4) Tooth Powder—								
(a) Byco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87	3.21	3.21	173	173	
(b) Byco (Small size)	Bottle	0.46	0.46	0.80	0.80	"	"	
(5) Blades—								
(a) Bazar	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.55	0.55	118	118	
(b) 6' Morning	2 Packet of 5 each.	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.65	"	"	
<b>Total</b>		14.20						
<b>Index Number Sub-group V(f)</b>						172	172	
(1) Education and Reading—								
(1) School Fees for Std. VII	Per month.	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	169	169	
(2) School Books—Std. VII—								
(i) Samant Vachan-mala.	Per Copy.	2.55	2.42	3.00	3.00	127	127	
(ii) Ankaganit	Per Copy.	1.75	1.75	2.05	2.05	"	"	
(iii) Apala Jag	Per Copy.	1.88	1.88	2.65	2.65	"	"	
(3) News Papers—								
(i) Sakal Daily	Per Copy.	2.50	0.07	0.12	0.12	171	171	
(ii) Maratha Daily	Per Copy.	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.12	"	"	
<b>Total</b>		13.91						
<b>Index Number Sub-group V(g)</b>						122	122	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Recreation and Amusement— Cinema— Lowest Class	Ticket ..	6.74	0.52	1.17	1.17	225	225
<b>Total</b>		6.74				225	225
Member Sub-group						225	225
Transport and Communication— Railway— Railway Fare for 48 k.m.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.30	1.40	133	143
Bus fare— 22 k.m.	..	11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15	132	132
Stage— Single Card	Per card	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
M. O. Charges ..	Rs. 25		0.45	0.60	0.60	134	138
<b>Total</b>		19.18				134	138
Member Sub-group						134	138
Supari	..	4.47				194	192
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	..	6.42				182	181
Household Utilities	..	4.76				215	212
Washing Soap	..	11.60				181	183
Medical Care	..	18.72				124	124
Personal Care	..	14.20				172	172
Education and Recreation	..	13.91				122	122
Medical and Personal Care	..	6.74				225	225
Transport and Communication	..	19.18				134	138
<b>Total</b>		100.00				157	158
Member Group V..						157	158

(1) Quotation for the month of May 1971.

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

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur during June 1971 and July 1971

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain industrial centres in India for the months of June, 1971 and July, 1971

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
Food ..	202	204	205	214	203	206
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	200	197	179	178	185	179
Fuel and Light ..	183	185	174	174	176	181
Housing ..	115	116	133	139	131	131
Clothing, bedding, footwear ..	181	182	184	184	201	202
Miscellaneous ..	163	165	165	166	147	148
Consumer Price Index Number	188	189	191	197	187	189
Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
Food ..	199	203	207	204	197	200
Fuel and Light ..	178	178	196	179	164	164
Clothing ..	173	172	194	194	184	182
House Rent ..	136	123	136	130	176	170
Miscellaneous ..	162	163	175	173	165	168
Consumer Price Index Number	185	187	197	194	187	189
Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971	June 1971	July 1971
Food ..	185	185	INR	INR	1036	1048
Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants ..	....	....			....	....
Fuel and Light ..	170	172			761	795
Clothing ..	170	176			912	912
House Rent ..	119	113			252	252
Miscellaneous ..	157	158			877	878
Consumer Price Index Number	173	173			904	915

The Kanpur Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of July 1971, with base calendar year 1960 equal to 100 was 915 being 11% higher than that in the preceding month. The index number for the food, the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups have increased by 12, 34 and 1 point to 1,348, 795 and 878 respectively. Whereas the index number for the clothing group and housing have remained steady at 912 and 252 respectively.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
June 1970							872
July 1970	774	760	958	979	966	811	872
August 1970	766	756	958	984	976	820	876
September 1970	770	768	968	984	997	826	884
October 1970	774	786	984	984	992	831	891
November 1970	774	768	968	984	997	845	
December 1970	774	768	978	995	997	840	904
January 1971	766	760	978	1,000	981	836	916
February 1971	770	760	978	979	966	836	911
March 1971	778	760	978	968	955	836	905
April 1971	787	751	974	979	960	836	894
May 1971	787	751	968	973	960		886
June 1971	795	764	1,000	979	976		904
July 1971	799	773	1,032	989	987		915

#### INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY, SHOLAPUR, JALGAON AND AHMEDABAD ON BASE SHIFTED TO 1944 EQUAL TO 100.

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
June 1970	341	348	324	255
July 1970	343	348	332	262
August 1970	339	348	334	260
September 1970	341	352	334	265
October 1970	343	352	334	275
November 1970	343	352	334	265
December 1970	343	355	337	265
January 1971	339	355	339	262
February 1971	341	355	332	262
March 1971	345	355	328	262
April 1971	349	354	258	332
May 1971	349	352	258	330
June 1971	352	363	263	332
July 1971	354	375	266	335

## Labour Intelligence

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1971

#### Industrial Courts and Tribunals

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
	2	

#### Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

Industrial Courts	No.	
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	32	13 References. 13 Submissions. 13 Appeals. 1 Revision application. 1 Review application. 1 Criminal appeals. 1 Miscellaneous applications. 4 Appeals under Chapter VII reg : S. O. s
Total ..	32	
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	29	16 References. 16 Submissions. 16 Appeals. 11 Revision applications. 1 Review application. 2 Criminal appeals. .. Miscellaneous applications. Appeals under Chapter VII reg : S. O. s
Total ..	29	

II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench). Cases under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.

Total .. ..

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>		
	No.	
III. (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	78	References. 27 Adjudications. 37 Applications. 14 Complaints.
	Total	78
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	3	Reference. 2 Adjudications. Applications. 1 Complaint.
	Total	3

## IV. Labour Courts—

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under—		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
1. Labour Courts, Bombay.	231	No. 30 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B. .. Under section 33(2)(b). 96 Under section 33-C(2). .. Under section 36-A. 9 Miscellaneous applications.	No. 3 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 3 Illegal changes. 4 Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. 78 Miscellaneous applications. 8 Applications under section 78-D.	No. .. Under section 13-A.
	Total ..	135	96	....

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc., received	Break-up of the applications received under—		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
2. Labour Courts, Poona.	118	No. 9 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B. .. Under section 33(2)(b). 101 Under section 33 C (2). .. Under section 36-A. .. Miscellaneous applications.	No. .. Illegal strikes and lockouts. .. Illegal change. .. Under section 33(2)(b). Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. 8 Miscellaneous applications.	No. .. Under section 13-A.
	Total ..	110	8	..
1. Labour Court, Kolhapur.	150	14 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B. 1 Under section 33(2)(b). 26 Under section 33C(2). .. Under section 36-A. 5 Miscellaneous applications.	2 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 13 Illegal changes. 4 Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. 2 Remanded cases. 83 Miscellaneous applications.	.. Under section 13-A
	Total ..	46	104	..

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc., received	Break-up of the applications received under—			
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	
1	2	3	4	5	
4. Labour Courts, Nagpur.	82	18	No. Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	No. Illegal strikes and lockouts.	No. Under section 13A.
			8 Illegal changes.		
			.. Under section 33(2)(b).	3 Criminal complaints.	
			39 Under section 33C(2).	.. Submissions.	
			.. Under section 36A.	.. References.	
			1 Miscellaneous application.	6 Miscellaneous applications.	
				7 Reinstatements.	
	Total .. 58		24		

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc., received	No. of Applications, etc., received	Break-up of the applications received under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Bihar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.
V. Labour Court, Nagpur.	..	..	..
	Total	..	..

### Wage Boards

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

### Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during 1971 under various Acts is given below :—

(a) *Case-wise analysis of the cases received during the month :—*

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Misc. causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	191	164	355
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	22	9	31
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1964.		2	2
Total	213	175	388

(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 handled (4 to 7).	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. D. Act, 1947	974	355	75	94	57	312	538	791
B. I. R. Act, 1946	416	31	4	21	7	1	33	414
B. I. R. (Ext. & Amdt.) Act, 1964	26	2		1			1	27
Total	1,416	388	79	116	64	313	572	1,232

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity Industry	Transport Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. Act, 1946.	6	10	..	2	..	1	11	1	..	31

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shops	Bidi	Cinema	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

District-wise analysis is given below —

B. I. R. Act, 1946	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Nasik	Ahmednagar	Total
	19	2		1		1	1	7	31

B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
	1	1	..	..	..	2

### Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

Eleven Agreements, 9 Settlements, 13 Awards, 3 Termination Notices and one each Wage Board Order and submission were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month of July 1971.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING MAY 1971.

#### Disputes in May 1971

Work people involved ... .. 11,883

Working days lost ... .. 38,587

The number of wage earners affected and time loss due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during the month of May 1971, have declined as compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review show 63 disputes in progress involving 11,883 workers and a time loss of 38,587 man days as compared to 70 disputes in April 1971 with 16,678 workers affected and a time loss of 82,700 man days.

Fifteen of the total disputes in progress during May 1971 were in the Textile Industry, 19 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 29 were in other industries.

Forty-nine of the total disputes involving 10,814 workers were actually recorded during the month while 14 disputes involving 1,069 workers carried over from the previous month.

The following table gives an analysis of industrial disputes by group of industries :-

Industry Group	Number of disputes in Progress			Number of Work-people involved in all disputes in May 1971	Aggregate man days lost in May 1971
	Started before beginning of May 1971	Started in May 1971	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	13	15	6,083	4,609
Engineering	6	13	19	1,321	6,905
Miscellaneous	6	23	29	4,479	2,7073
Total, May 1971	14	49	63	11,883	38,587
Total, April 1971	29	41	70	16,678	82,700

\*The word "dispute" in the official sense means an 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.

Twenty-five of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 27 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" and the remaining 11 were due to "other causes."

Of the 39 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 13 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 16 in favour of the employers, while the result of remaining 10 disputes were indefinite.

\* \* \* \* \*

### PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1971.

#### Bombay

(1) *Sheep Merchants' Association, Bombay.*—The total complement of 650 workers employed by the Sheep Merchants' Association, Bombay, struck work from May 16, 1971 demanding increase in guarding charges continued till the end of the month without any material change.

(2) *Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.*—The strike of the 237 workers of the total complement of 327 workers employed in the Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd., which commenced on December 16, 1970 protesting against the dismissal of some workers ended unsuccessfully on May 28, 1971 as the workers resumed their duties unconditionally. The strike was in progress for 130 days causing a loss of 21,435 man days.

## ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1971

## The Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 65 Mills i.e. 190.74 per cent. of the 74 Mills reported as working at these Centres during June, 1971. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 26.64 per cent. as against 24.34 per cent. in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of June 1971, on the basis of information for all working shifts :-

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3 to column 2	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bombay	54	49	90.74	24.25	28.62
2. Sholapur	6	5	8.33	26.74	22.29
3. Jalgaon	3	3	100.00	17.51	13.28
4. Nagpur	2	1	50.00	....	23.28
5. Akola	....	....	....	....	....
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	21.05	15.44
7. Nanded	1	....	....	....	....
8. Other centres	7	6	85.71	24.95	18.31
9. All centres	74	65	87.84	24.34	26.64

## NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of July, 1971, there were 51 mills in Bombay city working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 78,585.

## LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR JUNE 1971.

In all Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 2,58,978 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 2.49 for the month of June 1971. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.24 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 1.25. The following table indicates the correlation of Labour turnover with the size of establishments

## LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR JUNE 1971.

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	127	13.39	13.39	26.78	0.00	0.00
100 to 500	1,609	1.43	1.99	3.42	0.00	0.56
500 to 1,000	3,184	3.33	2.54	5.87	0.79	0.00
1,000 to 2,000	11,018	1.39	0.79	2.18	0.60	0.00
More than 2,000	2,43,040	1.20	1.24	2.44	0.00	0.04
All Establishments:	2,58,978	1.24	1.25	2.49	0.00	0.01

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest viz., 26.78 per cent in establishments engaging up to 100 workers, while it was the lowest viz. 2.18 per cent. in undertakings employing more than 2,000 workers.

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

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz., 9.39 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad centre, whereas Bombay area registered the smallest rate 2.29 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State:—

## CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR JUNE 1971

Centre	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay	2,17,120	1.10	1.19	2.29	..	0.09
Sholapur	15,110	1.31	1.39	2.70	..	0.08
Dhulia and Jalgaon	7,967	1.88	0.72	2.60	1.16	..
Aurangabad	479	2.92	6.47	9.39	..	3.55
Nagpur	14,967	2.30	1.61	3.91	0.69	..
Other Centres	3,335	3.48	3.06	6.54	0.42	..
All Centres	2,58,978	1.24	1.25	2.49	..	0.01

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

## LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR JUNE 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	79	21.52	21.52	43.04	..	..
101 to 500	217	3.23	..	3.23	3.23	..
501 to 1,000	1,624	1.29	1.97	3.26	..	0.68
1,001 to 2,000	9,715	0.73	0.90	1.63	..	0.17
Over 2,000	2,05,485	1.11	1.20	2.31	..	0.09
All Establishments	2,17,120	1.10	1.19	2.29	..	0.09

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging up to 100 workers was 43.04 whereas it was only 2.31 in concerns engaging more than 2,000 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 17.59 per cent was recorded in mills engaging 501 to 1000 employees. This can be seen from the following table:—

## LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR JUNE 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 to 500	166	..	..	..	..	..
501 to 1,000	608	13.97	3.62	17.59	10.35	..
1,001 to 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
More than 2,000	14,336	0.79	1.31	2.10	..	0.52
All Establishments	15,110	1.31	1.39	2.70	..	0.08

WORKING OF TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926  
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1971

On the 30th June, 1971 there were 2,776 Trade Unions registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926.

26 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona during the month of July, 1971 in the State of Maharashtra. They are as follows:—

(1) Bombay Division	13
(2) Nagpur Division	4
(3) Aurangabad Division	2
(4) Poona Division	7

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood 2,802 at the end of the month of July 1971—

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date of Regn.	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>BO M B A Y D I V I S I O N</b>					
1	Shirpur Mapada Union.	Shirpur, Post and Taluka Shirpur, District Dhule.	6459, 2nd July 1971.	Shri Uttam Chindhu Marathe.	Shri Baburao Arjun Bari.
2	The National Art Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd., Kamgar Union.	Old Kasturchand Mills Premises, Dadar, Bombay-28.	6460, 2nd July 1971.	Shri M. A. Ahmed Miran.	Shri M. Joseph.
3	Bharatiya Daryawadi Mazdoor Sangh.	Malwan, Taluka Malwan, District Ratnagiri.	6461, 2nd July 1971.	Shri Vithal Baburao Arolkar.	Shri P. J. Pedaneekar.
4	Fibreglass Pilkington Kamgar Sabha, Thana.	C/o Textile Kamgar Sabha, Near Thana Rly. Station, Chhatrapati Shivaji Peth, Thana.	6462, 6th July 1971.	Shri Suryakant M. Vadhavkar.	Shri Arvind P. Pandit.
5	General Insurance Officers' All India Association.	C/o Shri P. S. Malgaonkar, House No. 15, New Patkar Blocks, Off Turner Road, Bandra, Bombay-50.	6463, 8th July 1971.	Shri Rajani Patel	Shri P. S. Malgaonkar
6	General Industries	Ghanshyam Patil Building, S. V.	6464, 9th July 1971.	Shri B. S. Dbume	Shri V. B. Sbinde.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date of Registration	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
2	3	4	5	6	
7	Association of Industrial Employers.	C/o I. K. Ramrakhiani, Chamber No. 37/38, 1st Floor, Tardeo, Air Conditioned Market Building, Tardeo Road, Bombay-34.	6465, 15th July 1971.	Shri V. R. Mahtani	Shri I. K. Ramrakhiani.
8	Meril Employees Union.	Hariratan Co-Operative Society Building, No. R-1, Block-6, Bangar Nagar, M. Gandhi Road, Goregaon (West), Bombay-62.	6466, 17th July 1971.	Shri V. M. Chhabaria	Shri P. M. Vartak.
9	India Security Press Class IV Employees Union.	C/o India Security Press, Nasik Road C. Rly.	6467, 19th July 1971.	Shri Vithal Tukaram Tringale.	Shri V. K. Regnu.
10	Duphar-Interfran Employees' (Head Office and Court House) Union.	5, Gope Niwas, Sion Matunga Road, Bombay-22.	6468, 29th July 1971.	Shri T. K. P. Nambiar	Shri P. M. Tirodkar.
11	Mumbai Kagad Bazar Kamgar Mandal.	75-77, Sutar Chawl, Bombay-2.	6469, 31st July 1971.	Shri Laxman Tatyaba Harugade.	Shri Ananda Gundg Lokare.
12	Malegaon Taluka Mazdoor Sangh.	Nagreek Karyalaya, Tilak Chawk, Malegaon, District Nasik.	6470, 31st July 1971.	Shri Gangadhar Mahadeo Punatambekar.	Shri Subhashchandra Kanhaiyala Govadiya.
13	Jungale Kamgar Sabha, Maharashtra Rajya.	Vrijalal Mulji Chawl, Dahanu Road, District Thana.	6471, 31st July 1971.	Shri M. S. Mulye	Shri D. G. Sambare.
<b>N A G P U R D I V I S I O N</b>					
14	Vidarbha Gram Sahayyak Sangh, Akola.	C/o K. Y. Deshpande Building, Saraf Galli, Akola.	NGP-411, 3rd July 1971.	Shri J. A. Patil	Shri Ramsing Rajput
15	Rui Vyapar Karmachari Sangh, Amravati.	College Road Amravati.	NGP-412, 3rd July 1971.	Shri R. B. Jaju	Shri N. M. Shah.
16	Yeotmal Taluka Sahakari Ghat-Chitnis, Sangh, Yeotmal.	C/o Yeotmal D. M. Sahakari Bank, Yeotmal.	NGP-413, 7th July 1971.	Shri W. B. Phuse	Shri G. B. Kasbatwar
17	Gin Press Oil Mill and Tol Kamgar Union, Khamgaon.	C/o Bhikulal Sharma's House, Lakadganj, Khamgaon.	NGP-414, 23rd July 1971.	Shri S. S. Mane	Shri R. S. Satpute.
<b>A U R A N G A B A D D I V I S I O N</b>					

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date of Registration	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Bhir District Ricksha Kamgar Union, Bhir.	Juna Bazar, Bhir ..	AWB-204 24th July 1971.	Shri L.A. Pataith	Shri Ashar Babar.
POONA DIVISION					
20	State Transport Workers' Union, Sangli.	Congress Bhavan, P. B. No. 29, Sangli.	PN-458, 16th July 1971.	Shri P. Kadam..	Shri A. Deshmukh.
21	Atlas Automotive Kamgar Sangh.	Pimple Building, K h a r a d wadi, Pimpri, Poona-18.	PN-459, 16th July 1971.	Shri A. Nagar ..	Shri E. D. Jagale.
22	National Dying Bleaching Kamgar Sangh. Udgaon.	Udgaon Road, Jaysingpur, District Kolhapur.	PN-460, 22nd July 1971.	Shri M.R. Ingale	Shri G. N. Khot.
23	Uttar Sholapur Taluka Sahakari Gatchitnis Sangh.	House No. 635, Shukrawar Peth, Sholapur.	PN-461, 30th July 1971.	Shri N. M. Bachufe.	Shri G. S. Irannar.
24	Glass Mazdoor Sangh.	Talegaon Station Infront of Petrol Pump, Maval, District Poona.	PN-462, 30th July 1971.	Shri R. J. Kagde	Shri S. L. Khandge.
25	Sholapur Doodh Kamgar Union.	120, Muratji Peth, Sholapur.	PN-463 30th July 1971.	Shri A. P. Brahmanalkar. .	Shri D. M. Khandge.
26	Lal Bavata General Kamgar Union, Sholapur.	25, Guruwar Peth, Sholapur.	PN-464, 31st July 1971.	Shri R. K. Diddi	Shri V. S. Dornal.

## WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME OF MAHARASHTRA DURING JULY 1971.

### Non-Medical Side :

The following table shows the registration of employes and payment of cash benefits paid under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during July 1971 :—

Serial No.	Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1970	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
1	Number of workers registered	17,002	812	.....	.....
2	Net number of l. Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month	8,93,235	30,549	.....	.....
<i>Employment Injury Benefit</i>					
3	Number of accident reports received ..	6,376	517	24,734	2,015
4	Number of Temporary disablement benefit payments	5,700	424	21,520	1,829
5	Amount of temporary disablement benefit paid Rs.	3,36,728.85	15,307.45	12,55,553.24	66,700.60
6	Number of cases referred to medical Board (fresh)	307	6	1,387	40
7	Number of cases decided (admitted) ..	225	11	1,045	18
	(a) partial permanent disablement ..	284	11	1,044	18
	(b) total permanent disablement ..	1	.....	1	.....
8	Amount of F. D. B. paid Rs. ..	6,64,407.37	11,958.54	18,70,318.64	4,87,253
9	Total number of l. Ps. got fixed with artificial limbs	2	.....	6	.....
10	Number of dependants admitted to Dependants Benefit.	39	.....	115	.....
11	Amount of Dependants benefit paid Rs.	79,512.67	7,171.33	2,63,782.39	16,411.09
<i>Sickness Benefit</i>					
12	Number of sickness benefit payments ..	1,05,507	5,817	4,35,388	24,994
13	Number of Sickness benefit days	7,16,558	35,914	30,11,083	1,53,712
14	Amount of Sickness Benefit paid Rs ..	14,81,676.66	1,45,859.55	1,46,77,924.33	6,14,865.75
15	Amount of E. S. B. paid Rs.	2,91,76,935.35	16,510.00	10,88,343.06	65,652.00
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>					
16	Number of fresh maternity cases admitted.	181	3	586	15
17	Number of Maternity Benefit days ..	15,696	312	53,442	982
	Amount of Maternity Benefit paid Rs.	1,27,770.30	1,431.20	4,43,455.35	4,615.70

Decisions of the Court on applications filed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay under various legal provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Section under which action taken	No. of cases	Amount recovered
		Rs.
Section 73(D) ..	40	1,52,811-47
Section 85 ..	26	1,21,111-66
Section 45(B) ..	19	8,231-45

### Medical Side

#### Information for May 1971

1 Prescriptions issued during the month of May 1971	..	..	..
2 The number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres	..	..	..
3 The X-Ray plates taken during the month	..	..	..
4 The Blood Examination ..	..	..	..
5 Number of persons admitted in the Hospital	TB—352	General 2414	..
6 The total number of beds occupied during the month	TB—1929	General 27663	..
7 Payment made to the chemists during the month		Rs.	5,07,000-00
8 Payment made to Insurances Medical Practitioners during the month		Rs.	2,11,111-40

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING JULY 1971

During July 1971, 4 work people were reported to have died from accident during the course of their employment. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below—

#### 34. Basic Metal Industries—

342. Non-Ferrous .. 1 Nagpur.  
(c) Tube making and wire drawing.

#### 35. Metal Products except machinery and Transport equipment—

350. Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and Transport equipment). 1 Thana.  
(d) Others.

#### 31. Chemical products (and Chemical products)—

319. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products .. 1 Bombay.  
(e) Soap.

#### 311. Basic Chemicals including fertilisers

(h) Heavy chemicals .. 1 Bombay.

Total .. 4

#### Industrial Disease :

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

### EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1971

After a consistent rise in placements recorded by Employment Exchanges during the last six months, the number of applicants placed by Employment Exchanges during July 1971 showed a marked fall as compared to the previous month.

Placements effected by Employment Exchanges during July 1971 declined to 3,813 from 4,858 in June 1971.

Vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during July 1971 also showed a fall and decreased to 7,818 from 8,469 in June. An analysis of vacancies notified showed that there was a fall in the notification of vacancies in all sectors except the Private Sector.

2,144 vacancies were notified by Central Government establishments as against 2,525 in June, 1,565 by State Government establishments as against 2,320, 942 by Quasi Government establishments as against 1,042 and 3,167 private establishments as compared to 2,582 in the last month.

Registrations, however, showed a further rise and rose to 53,227 from 51,689 in June. There were 4,06,950 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of July 1971.

#### Appreciation of Statistics Rendered

(a) *Registration*.—53,227 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in July 1971 as against 51,689 in June 1971.

(b) *Vacancies Notified*.—7,818 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in July 1971 as against 8,469 in June 1971.

(c) *Submission*.—29,047 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in July 1971 as against 39,730 in June 1971.

(d) *Placement*.—3,813 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in July 1971 as against 4,858 in June 1971.

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges*.—1,100 employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges in July 1971.

(j) *Live Register*.—There were 4,06,950 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of July 1971 as against 3,89,993 in June 1971.

#### Shortages and Surplus of Manpower

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

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

#### Vacancy Clearing

Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E. CO.	50
(b) Vacancies filled during the month—	
(1) Vacancy Exchange	Nil.
(2) Other Exchanges	Nil.
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations—	1,051
(1) Less than 3 months	189
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	22
(3) More than 6 months	480

#### Outstanding Placements

Alibag	..	(1) One applicant was placed as Overseer in the Kal Project Division-II, Mangaon on Rs. 400 p.m.
Ahmednagar	..	(1) Four Junior Engineers (B.E. Civil) were placed with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Construction Division, Ahmednagar, on Rs. 450 per month.
Thana	..	(1) Three Mechanical Engineers were placed with G.G. Dandekar Machine Works, Bhiwandi on Rs. 370 per month.
Sholapur	..	(1) One D.M.E. candidate was placed as a Junior Industries Inspector with the Industries Commissioner, Bombay on Rs. 352 per month.
Dhulia	..	(1) Three applicants were placed as Assis'tant Teachers with the Lady Superintendent Kamalabai S. Girls' High School, Dhulia on Rs. 327 per month.
Ratnagiri	..	(1) Two applicants were placed as Demonstrator under the Principal, R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri on Rs. 496 p.m.
Nasik	..	(1) 5 candidates holding degree in Civil Engineering were placed as Junior Engineers with the Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Nasik on Rs. 416 per month. (2) One candidate holding degree in Civil Engineering was placed as a Junior Engineer with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Nasik on Rs. 416 per month. (3) One candidate holding a diploma in Sanitary Inspector was placed as a Civilian Health Inspector with the Senior Executive Medical Officer, C/o. Military Hospital, Deolali on Rs. 330 per month.
Akola	..	Akola candidates were placed as overseers with the Executive Engineer, Quality Control, Division, Akola, E.E. B. & C., Division and E.E. Zilla Parishad, Akola on Rs. 325 per month.

- Amravati .. (1) One Mechanical Engineer was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Drawing (Mech.) with the Principal, College of Engineering, Amravati on Rs. 451 p.m.
- (2) One Civil Engineer was placed as Junior Engineer with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Amravati on Rs. 403 per month.
- Yeotmal ... (1) Seven Diploma holders in Civil Engineering were placed as Overseers with the Executive Engineer Works Department (Irrigation Division), Zilla Parishad, Yeotmal on Rs. 352 per month.
- (2) One Diploma holder in Electrical Engineering was placed as Assistant Engineering with the Station Engineer, All India Radio, Raipur (M.P.) on Rs. 332 per month.
- Satara .. (1) One B. Pharm. candidate was placed as lecturer in Pharmacy with the Principal, Government Polytechnic, Karad on Rs. 536 per month.
- (2) One B. Pharm. was placed as Assistant Lecturer with the Principal, Government Polytechnic, Karad on Rs. 371 per month.
- Aurangabad .. (1) Two B.E. (Civil) candidate registered with University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad were placed through this Exchange as Junior Engineers (Civil) with the Superintendent Engineer (B. & C.), Aurangabad on Rs. 400 per month.
- (2) One D.M.E. candidate was placed as Overseer (Mech.) with the Superintending Engineer, B. & C. Department, Aurangabad on Rs. 355 per month.
- (3) Three D.M.E. candidates were placed as Sub-Engineers (E. & M.) with the Superintending Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Aurangabad on Rs. 385 per month.

- (4) Three M. Com. candidates registered with the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, were placed through this Exchange as Statistical Assistants with the Deputy Director of Census Operations, Aurangabad on Rs. 385 per month.
- (5) Ten D.C.E. candidates of this Exchange and 11 B.E. (Civil) registered with University Employment, Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, were placed through this Exchange as Overseer (Civil) and Junior Engineer (Civil) with the Superintending Engineer, Jayantwadi Project Circle, Aurangabad, on Rs. 355 for D.C.E. and Rs. 400 per month for B.E. respectively.
- R.E.E. Bombay .. (1) Six candidates were placed with the Food and Drugs Administration, Bombay, on Rs. 525 per month.
- (2) One candidate (Mechanical Engineer) was placed with the Hyns Engineering Co., Bombay on Rs. 400 per month.

#### Appreciation of work done for special type of Applicants

	Registration	Placements			
1. A.B. Standard	..	..	996	113	
2. Displaced persons	..	..	29	2	
3. Discharged Government Employees..	..	..	82	7	
4. Women	..	..	7,056	369	
5. Part-time Employment Seekers—					
(1) Registered	..	..		....	
(2) Vacancies notified	..	..	4	....	
(3) Placed	..	..	2	....	
6. Ex-Technical Trainees ..	..	..	838	97	
7. Ex-Servicemen	..	..	642	157	
8. Recruitment to Arm Forces—					
	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total	
(1) Ex-servicemen	..	....	....	....	
(2) Others	..	....	....	....	

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with the normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchange for Handicapped) in the State during the month of July, 1971.

Category	No. of registration effected during the month	No. of placements effected during the month	No. on Live Register at the end of the month
1. Blind	8		90
2. Deaf and Dumb	1	....	15
3. Orthopaedically Handicapped	61	4	789
4. Respiratory Disorder			
Total	70	4	894

#### Staff Training

Out of 29 Exchanges, staff training classes were held at 21 Exchanges.

#### Conference and Meetings

Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission was held at Bhir, Osmanabad, Thana, Sangli, Satara, Chandrapur.

The District Employment Officer, Sangli, attended the meeting of the Rehabilitation of Khujgaon Dam Project affected persons held in the Collector's Office, Sangli.

Meeting of the District Committee on Employment was held at Sangli.

Many Employment Officers attended Selection Committee Meetings at the I.T.I. in their respective Districts.

The District Employment Officer, Sangli, attended the meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the Integrated Area Development Scheme, Tasgaon Block for the Small Holders and Agricultural Labours held in the Chambers of the Collector, Sangli.

#### Items of interest

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux during the month of July 1971.

	Regn.	Vacancies Notified	Placements Obtained	No. on Live Register
1. U.E. I. & G.B., Bombay	67	21	23	2,429
2. U.E. I. & G.B., Poona	67	12	11	733
3. U.E. I. & G.B., Nagpur	190	170	4	979
4. U.E. I. & G.B., Aurangabad	65		35	252

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons during the month of July 1971.

	Regn.	Vacancies Notified	Placements Obtained	No. on Live Register
1. Blind	8	1	1	194
2. Deaf and Dumb	7	3	3	30
3. Orthopaedically Handicapped	21	9	12	169
4. Respiratory Disorder				5
Total	36	13	17	398

#### Employment Market Information Programme

Quarterly Employment Market Information Statements for the quarter ended March, 1971 have been received from all Employment Exchanges in the State and work relating to their scrutiny, compilation etc. has been continued at the SEMI Unit. The statements will be submitted to the D.G.E. & T., very shortly.

Quarterly Employment Market Information Area Reports for the quarter ended March, 1971 have been issued by the following Employment Exchanges in respect of their respective Employment Market Areas :—

1. Nasik, 2. Ahmednagar, 3. Sholapur, 4. Nanded, 5. Buldhana, 6. Amravati, 7. Yeotmal.

Similarly, Annual Employment Market Area Reports for the year ended March, 1971 have been issued by the following Employment Exchanges in respect of their respective Employment Market Areas during the month under report.

1. Dhulia, 2. Jalgaon, 3. Bhir, 4. Buldhana.

The Annual State Employment Review for the year ended March, 1971 has been released during the period under review.

The work relating to preparation of State Employment Review for the quarter ended June, 1970 and September 1970 has been continued at the SEMI Unit during the month.

The Employment Market Information Statements for preparation of Annual State Employment Review Report for the year 1970-71 have been called for from Employment Exchanges in the State and the same are being received at the SEMI Unit.

The collection of details of Ex-Service Personnel in questionnaires relating to "Sample Survey to study the problems of resettlement of Ex-Servicemen" (sponsored by the D.G.E. & T.) is continued at Employment Exchanges in the State while scrutiny of filled-in questionnaires received from the Employment Exchanges continued at the S.E.M.I. Unit during the month.

**Work done by the professional and Executive Office**

1. Number of X-1s on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1,607
2. Number of X-1s received during the month ..	496
3. Number of candidates submitted during the month against:—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary) ..	41
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies ..	103
(iii) Advertised Vacancies ..	705
4. Number of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	5
5. Number removed from the Live Register ..	430
6. Number of Professional and Executive X-1s on the Register at the end of the month.	1,668

**Youth Employment Service**

*Individual Programmes at Employment Exchanges.*—(1) During the month of July, 1971, in all 2,948 applicants received individual information of these 1513 were applicants, 880 were students, 555 were parents/guardians.

In all 66 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

Out of the applicants who received individual guidance, 457 were fresh candidates and 10 were review cases.

(4) 11,080 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

*Group Programme at Employment Exchanges.*—(5) 461 group discussions were conducted during the month of July 1971.

(6) 5,635 applicants attended these group discussions.

*Programme outside the Exchanges.*—(7) During the month, 6 career talks were delivered in school. 12 visits were paid to schools in connection with distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters etc.

(8) 68 visits were paid to Employers and heads of training institutions in connection with information or placements.

*Placements/Admission Activities.*—(9) During the month 2,003 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 54 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) In all 53 guided applicants were placed in the month of July, 1971.

## TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION SCHEME) JULY 1971

During the month of July 1971, the Decasualisation Scheme registered 2,754 workers. Demands for 2,313 were received from the Cotton Textile Mills. 2,806 Submissions were made to the mills against these demands, Placement of 2,336 workers were obtained from the mills against these submissions.

Appreciation of the statistics rendered.

1. *Registration*.—2,754 workers were registered under the scheme in July 1971 as against 1,956 in June 1971.
2. *Demands Notified*.—2,313 vacancies were reported to the scheme offices by the mills as against 2,092 in June 1971.
3. *Submissions*.—2,806 Submissions were made by the scheme in July as against 2,318 in June 1971.
4. *Placement*.—2,336 workers were employed by the mills in July 1971 against 1,192 in June 1971.
5. *Live-Register*.—1,633 workers were on Live-Register at the end of July 1971.

## Labour Literature

## ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

- 1 Hazards In Chemical Industries, by Thiru C.T. Sreenivasan. The Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette, Madras, October 1970, p. 1.
- 2 Arbitration—Its History and Process, by K. Buckley. The Journal of Industrial Relations, March 1971, p. 96.
- 3 Into Europe : Employee Participation, published in Industrial Society London, June 1971, p. 11.
- 4 Training : before and after, published in Industrial Society London, June 1971, p. 15.
- 5 Trade Unions and Democracy : An Analysis in the Indian Context by Dr. Surendra Singh. Labour Bulletin, U.P., Lucknow, June 1971, p. 1.
- 6 Some salient features of Trade Union Movement in India, by S. Ramamujam. Indian Labour Journal, July 1971, p. 1021.
- 7 National Commission on Labour on Collective Bargaining, by N. K. Singh. Indian Labour Journal, Simla, July 1971, p. 1027.
- 8 Unemployment In Developing Countries, by David A. Morse, The American Review, New Delhi, July 1971, p. 7.
- 9 Motivational Components of Agricultural and Business Entrepreneurs In India, by Narayan Prasad Singh and Kiran Singh. Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, New Delhi, July 1971, p. 31.
- 10 Shrimati Gandhi's views on Workers' Role in National Development, published in Hind Mazdoor Special issue, No. 6 to 8, p. 9.
- 11 Trade Unions and Social Change, by V. B. Karnaik. Hind Mazdoor Bombay, special issue, No. 6 to 8, p. 9.
- 12 Role of working class, by N. G. Goray, Hind Mazdoor, Bombay, Special issue No. 6 to 8, p. 15.

## Cases Under Labour Laws

BEFORE SHRI B. A. EKBOTE, ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY UNDER  
PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, BOMBAY

APPLICATION No. 2116 OF 1970

Carlos Gomes v. Messrs. J. P. Dias and Co., Bombay I.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936, sec. 15—Claim of wages by applicant subsequently reduced in mutual agreement termed as loan agreement and hence not accepted. The respondent argued that the relation of Master and servant does not exist and the claim "loses character of wages the moment it is reduced to the mutual loan agreement. So far as jurisdiction concerned it was held, that the present Court was competent to entertain the claims—wages defined under section 2(vi) which had become due and payable on fulfilment of the terms of contract of employment or for the work done in employment could not be converted into loan transactions. It cannot be interpreted as simple contracts of money debts—it offers better evidence of the acceptance of liabilities to pay the dues. Hence the applicants' claim is upheld.

Applicant Carlos Gomes claims his earned wages Rs. 3,537 less received Rs. 1,100 balance Rs. 2,637. His case is that he was employed in Opposite Party establishment and that his wages for the period upto 19th August 1969 as claimed have not been paid. Opposite Party agreed to pay the dues by instalments under a settlement dated 19th August 1969. However, he avoided to make payment inspite of repeated demands. Hence the claim.

(2) Opposite Party admits paras 1 to 3 of the application and states that on 19th August 1969 accounts were drawn and it was mutually agreed that a total amount of Rs. 3,737 stood to the credit of the applicant at the foot of his discontinuous account since 1962. In pursuance of the said agreement the applicant was paid Rs. 1,000 and the Opposite Party passed a promissory note in his favour for the balance of Rs. 2,737. Opposite Party further states that he has no desire to avoid payment thereof and will make every effort to honour his commitments. However, due to financial stringency he could not make payments in the last one year, except Rs. 100. Opposite Party admits that the amount payable to the applicant was due for the work done but contends that having received part of the dues from time to time, the balance allowed to be retained ceased to be wages and it had the character of a deposit. That the applicant having obtained a promissory note from the Opposite Party on 19th August 1969 for the balance of Rs. 2,737 the same is not a loan and this Court will have no jurisdiction to entertain this application.

(3) No oral evidence is led by either party. It is clear from Opposite Party's written statement that the Opposite Party wanted to be honest and had no desire to avoid payment and he wanted to make every effort to honour his commitments, but it appears that he has been ill and advised to deny the

claim applicant on very flimsy technical grounds. Relying on the Judgment of my learned colleague Shri Doiphode in Payment of Wages application No. 1970 of 1967, Shri P.V. Joshi, Labour Adviser, appearing on behalf of the Opposite Party, vehemently urged that after execution of the pronote on 19th August 1969, the amount claimed could not retain the character of "wages" defined in the Payment of Wages Act, but the agreement entered into between the parties is that of loan. Besides, the wage period under section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act cannot exceed one month but the amount due and payable under the contemporaneous agreement is by yearly instalments of Rs. 900 each, which is a contravention of section 4. It is also argued that as the amount claimed has lost the character of 'wages' there is no question of delay in making payment of wages or deduction from wages and, therefore, the present application does not fall under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act and, being a loan transaction, this Court has no jurisdiction to hear and entertain the same. Lastly, it is contended that there are complicated questions of law involved in this case and, therefore, the Authority appointed under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act and vested with summary jurisdiction to entertain the claims for delayed or deducted wages, cannot determine complicated questions of law. The argument is no doubt ingenious but without substance, and shows ignorance of the scheme of Payment of Wages Act and lack of correct appreciation of the provisions contained in sections 4, 5, 15, 22 and 23 of the Act.

(4) The brief facts and circumstances of the case before my learned colleague Shri Doiphode were that on 16th August 1967, the petitioner in that proceedings claimed retrenchment compensation, gratuity and leave wages on the ground that his services were retrenched with effect from 23rd November 1965. On 9th March 1966 the parties had arrived at a settlement by which the respondent admitted the liability of petitioner's dues to the extent of Rs. 3,600. Petitioner agreed to accept his dues in instalments and the respondent confirmed. The settlement dated 9th March 1966 was in the form of offer and acceptance of the terms. Petitioner confirmed having settled all his claims against the respondent for the sum of Rs. 36,00 in four instalments as stated in his letter. Respondent endorsed this letter by saying "we confirm". Parties had previous discussions regarding the settlement of petitioner's dues on retrenchment of his services. After discussions the said settlement was arrived at on 9th March 1966 for payment of the said dues. Out of the amount settled Rs. 1,000 were paid to the petitioner and Rs. 2,600 remained unpaid. The petitioner claimed this amount of Rs. 2,600 or in the alternative Rs. 3,330 as his legal dues. Respondent raised contentions that the claim for applicant's dues was satisfied and that it was merged into a pure and simple money claim on loan payable in instalments and that there was a novated agreement. My learned colleague readily accepted this contention. He observed that the relationship of master and servant between the parties had come to an end when the writing was acted upon as the respondent paid Rs. 1,000 and petitioner accepted the same under the said agreement. He further held that the agreement was arrived at between ordinary debtor or creditor. That the writing was complete in itself and, there being no other cause of action, the petitioner could not fall back on the original consideration. That the agreement dated 9th

March 1966 operates as a novation and it gives a go back to the previous liabilities. In sort, according to the opinion of my learned colleague the claim for legal dues was satisfied and merged into a simple money instalment bond giving rise to a civil cause of action and that the only contract existing in writing and therefore Payment of Wages Authority had no jurisdiction entertain the claim of the petitioner.

(5) I respectfully differ with the views taken by my learned colleague as there is no legal foundation for such propositions. Shri Joshi pointed out that there was no appeal against the said findings and that the judgment is published in Labour Gazette. Mere publication in Labour Gazette does not find finality to the judgement on Law point, nor the judgement reported is binding on this Court. It may give finality as against the parties concerned, as it was binding on them. There appears to be some confusion regarding the application and interpretation of sections 4, 5, 15, 22 and 23 and definition of the term "wages" as given in section 2(vi) of the Payment of Wages Act. Shri Joshi also relies on these sections and definitions of 'wages' in support of his contention. I must straight way say that the meaning and application of the provisions of the said sections have not been properly understood. In both the cases 'wages' of the employees had become admittedly due and payable on fulfilment of the terms of contract of employment or for work done in such employment. In the case before my learned colleague the 'wages' had become due and payable on termination of petitioner's services by way of retrenchment. The dues were not paid in time. There was delay in making the payment. Petitioner could have filed his claim for his dues in this Court under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act before the expiry of one year's period, but for the settlement arrived at on 9th March 1966, by which the respondent agreed to pay and the petitioner agreed to accept his dues by instalments. I am unable to understand as to how the claim for "wages" due and payable under the terms of employment was satisfied and merged into a simple and pure claim for loan by executing the alleged instalment bond. Similarly, in the present case balance of earned wages had become due and payable. The parties arrived at a settlement on 19th August 1969. Opposite Party executed a pronote and simultaneously agreed to an arrangement for making the payment of the amount due by instalments. There is a contemporaneous document. In both the cases demands were being made for the payment of wages due. Due to financial stringency, instead of making payments, the employers settled the claims of their employees, accepted liabilities to pay certain amounts as their legal dues, and agreed to pay the amounts by instalments to the employees. These facts were reduced to writing and the documents executed are nothing more than evidence of the facts of acceptance of liabilities and promise to pay the dues by instalments. There is no bar under any law preventing the Court from using such document as a piece of evidence in support of the claim. In the case before my learned colleague, the employer had executed a so called instalment bond. In the instant case there is a promissory note, as well as a contemporaneous agreement to pay the due amount by instalments. In both the cases the consideration was the "wages" due and payable to the employees on fulfilment of the terms of their employment. The employers accepted the

liabilities of the dues and promised to pay the same. In here of the case there is a transaction of loan. The wages which had become due and payable on fulfilment of the terms of contract of employment or for the work done in employment could not be converted into loan transactions. The said agreements cannot be interpreted as simple contracts of money debts. The documents simply offer better evidence of the acceptance of liabilities to pay the amount. There is no debt as such in either case, and the execution of documents cannot be said to be contemporaneous with the alleged debts. It is not a contract of money debt or loan as alleged. It does not stand to reason that employee has advanced loan to his employer.

(6) In the present case there is no unconditional undertaking to pay the amount entered in the pro-note. There is a contemporaneous agreement by which the amount of the pro-note is agreed to be paid by instalments. Unconditional payment must be the substance of a pro-note which is a negotiable instrument. Contemporaneous document is of inconsistent character. There was no intention of the parties to execute a pro-note, as is seen from their conduct. The intention of parties should be to make a promissory note and not a bond or agreement (A.I.R. 1955 Tra. Co. 141). The promissory note in question cannot be a negotiable instrument, as it mentions the acceptance of liability to pay balance of wages. No third party would accept the delivery of such promissory note as a negotiable instrument, and no other person would be entitled to file a suit against the employer on the basis of such pro-note. It is a mere agreement. The essential purpose of the document was to record a promise to pay the amount due to the applicant. The nature of document must be determined by its contents. It is held in 1961 M.P.L.J. 169 that where there is an acknowledgement of liability, accompanied by a promise, the document is not a promissory note. The pro-note in question has no more importance than an agreement to pay the admitted amount.

(7) The argument of the learned Labour Adviser of the Opposite Party, that the amount due and payable is not 'wages' as the wage period fixed exceeds one month, is without substance. The question of fixing wage period under section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act arises only at the initial stage when the employee has to receive his remuneration under the terms of his employment. If he is to receive his wages under the terms of employment quarterly or annually or in lump sum for the work done then the wage period is not in accordance with the provisions of section 4. Employer has to fix the wage period. In both the cases the workers were admittedly monthly rated employees. They were receiving their wages at the end of each month and their wage period did not exceed one month. The authority under the Payment of Wages Act has jurisdiction to entertain the dispute as regards deduction of wages or delay in payment of wages of monthly rated workers. When once the wage period is fixed in accordance with section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act and the monthly wages become due and payable on fulfilment of the terms of employment or for the work done in such employment, then the question of wage period does not arise at all at any subsequent stage. The legal effect of the agreements

executed is no more than the postponement of the payment of dues, the liability of which was accepted by the employer. The postponement constitutes a cause and affords a good ground for condoning the delay under section 15(2) of the Payment of Wages Act. Employers promised to pay and employees agreed to accept payment of their dues by instalments without recourse to litigation. There is nothing in law which can prohibit such an arrangement. Referring to section 2(vi) (a) Shri Joshi contended that the amount due and payable under the agreement is not a remuneration payable under any award or settlement between the parties. According to him the term "settlement" in section 2(vi) (a) is used with reference to settlement under the Industrial Disputes Act. The argument is devoid of any force. Wages had already become due and payable under the terms of employment. The agreement simply prescribed the mode of payment of such wages. The amount claimed is no doubt 'wages' as defined in section 2(vi) of the Payment of Wages Act, as it is remuneration for the work done or for services rendered. Employees cannot be deprived of their legitimate claims for wages, merely on the ground that they entered into agreements and were prepared to accept their dues by instalments under the documents. I have already stated above that there is nothing in law, preventing an employee from accepting his legal dues from his employer by instalments, particularly when his employer is in financial difficulties. The right to claim delayed or deducted wages which he gets under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act is not given up by entering into any such agreement, nor his claim is satisfied and merged into a so called simple and pure money debt under the instalment bond as alleged. A pure and simple loan is not an authorised deduction under section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, then how can a claim for 'wages' be converted into a loan, is a matter for serious consideration. It is a fallacy to call the agreements, as loan transactions. Wages due cannot be a loan. This cannot be the intention of parties when they entered into the alleged agreements. If the arguments of Opposite Party's Labour Adviser is considered as sound, then in almost all such cases the shrewd employers would execute agreements in similar fashion and deprive the employees of their valuable right under section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act to claim recovery of their wages from their employers. The "wages" are admittedly due and payable to the applicant. Delayed wages can only mean wages which are admittedly due but payment of which has been postponed on some excuse or another. A cause of action which arises under

section 5 cannot be a civil cause of action. Parties by mutual agreement cannot oust the jurisdiction of this Court, nor they can by mutual consent vest jurisdiction in any other Court with jurisdiction to hear and entertain the claim for wages in form of Civil Courts in respect of matters stated therein. Section 22 of the Payment of Wages Act absolutely excludes the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in respect of matters stated therein. Section 22 provides that no Court shall entertain any suit for the recovery of wages or of any deduction from wages so far as the sum so claimed forms the subject of a pending application under section 15, or could have been recovered by application under section 15. The Scheme of the Payment of Wages Act is to set up a Special Tribunal, confer a special jurisdiction upon that Tribunal to the extent that special jurisdiction is conferred upon the Tribunal and to the jurisdiction of ordinary Civil Court (See 53 B.L.R. 674, A.R. Sarin v. C. Paul). The argument of Opposite Party's Labour Adviser that a contemporaneous agreement of instalments act as novation and discharge of previous liabilities and that the applicant has only a civil remedy open etc., is not tenable. If the argument of the learned labour adviser is considered to be correct, then the said agreement would amount to a relinquishment of the right conferred on the applicant by the Payment of Wages Act and such an agreement, which contracts out the right, is prohibited by section 23 of the Payment of Wages Act, being against public policy. The Payment of Wages Act does not provide for election of forum. The jurisdiction is exclusive. Employer does not get a right under any agreement or arrangement to oust the jurisdiction of this Court. Section 15 provides a remedy for recovery of wages earned but not paid. The Authority has jurisdiction to make a direction to refund to the employed person any amount unlawfully deducted from his wages or to pay the wages unlawfully withheld or payment of which was delayed. The jurisdiction being special must be construed strictly. All questions which are incidental to the determination of delayed wages or unlawful deducted wages are within the competence of the Authority. The word 'incidental' implies a subordinate and subsidiary thing related to some other main or principal thing requiring causal attention while considering the main thing. In this case the main thing is the right to claim wages under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, and the postponement of payment wages under the documents executed, is a subsidiary and a subordinate thing. It has no importance of its own because there is accepted liability accompanied with a promise to pay the balance of due wages. It is no doubt incidental or ancillary to the main thing viz. claim for delayed wages. There are no complicated questions of law involved in this case. In order to oust the jurisdiction of this Court, complicated questions of law should necessarily arise out of the main thing viz. delayed or deducted wages and not otherwise. They cannot be a creation of parties subsequent to the right. If that is so, it is necessarily an incidental question falling under Section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act. Section 15 sets up the machinery for the recovery of wages. It is one of the settled rules of construction that in ascertaining the legislative intent all the constituent parts of a Statute are to be taken together and each word, phrase, or sentence is to be considered in the light of the general purpose and object of the Act itself (See A.I.R. 1952 S.C. 369 Ashwini Kumar v. Arbind Bose).

It is held in A. I. R. 1941, Bombay 26, *Arvind Mills v. S. K. ...* that the general purpose of the Payment of Wages Act is to provide that employed person shall be paid their wages in a particular form at regular determined intervals and without any unauthorized deduction. The Act does not deal with the conditions of service of any class of employees. Its purpose is limited viz. to regulate the payment of wages of persons employed by the Act and to ensure that their wages are paid to them in full and regularly. The definition of 'wages' as given in Section 2(v) is the cornerstone of the whole structure of the Payment of Wages Act. It suggests that the word remuneration is used in the sense of any payment which is made for the work done or for services rendered. Section 15 of the Act is an important provision. It is a self sufficient section dealing with the nature of claims, appointment and jurisdiction of the Authority and grant of relief to the persons aggrieved. It prescribes period of limitation for presenting an application and also provides for condonation of delay in making such application. In the present case there was no inaction on the part of the applicant. He was demanding his dues as a result of which Opposite Party agreed to pay the amount due by instalments. I have already stated above that the documents viz. promote and contemporaneous agreement constitute sufficient cause and afford a good ground for condoning the delay in bringing the claim. The agreement cannot be an absolute bond of money debt, as there is no debt but an acceptance of liability of the balance of wages due and a promise to pay the same by instalments. The exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court to entertain a claim which could have been recovered by an application under section 15 is absolute and does not depend on the choice of parties. If the employer contends that he is not liable to pay the wages, it is the authority under section 15 that is competent to decide whether the contention is valid one. The jurisdiction is not confined to admitted wages only. It is held in Q.R. Sarin v B.C. Patil, A.I.R. 1951, Bombay 423, that the jurisdiction of the Civil Court in respect of all claims which can be entertained by the Authority under section 15 is specifically ousted. The bar of jurisdiction cannot be waived. Civil Court cannot entertain the present claim as there is no civil cause of action. When a Court has no inherent jurisdiction over the subject matter of a suit, the parties cannot, by their mutual consent or waiver, convert it into a proper judicial forum. I.L.R. 11 Mad. 191 (P.C.), I.L.R. 11 Mad. 26 (P.C.), A.I.R. 1953 N.G. 116, 1963, I.L.J. 611 A.I.R. 1961 M.P. 310. Applying this principle the cause of action which accrues to the applicant under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act does not convert itself into a civil cause of action, merely because parties have agreed to the payment of dues by instalments. The whole argument of the learned Labour Adviser of the Opposite Party is fallacious and is apt to be dismissed. Other things not being disputed applicant is entitled to get the amount due viz Rs. 2,637 from the Opposite Party. Hence

#### Order

Opposite Party shall deposit Rs. 2,637 plus Rs. 206.25 P. as Court fees and Rs. 50 as costs total Rs. 2,893.25 P. within 15 days  
Bombay, dated 31st March 1971.

## Statistics

### EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (Maharashtra)

Year	Number of Registrations in the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who used the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies outstanding at the end of month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,078
1965	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	23,654
1966	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,306	....	1,32,680	18,208
1967	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,103
1968	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,376
1969	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	23,954
1970—	3,09,539	29,585	3,309	1,440	7,385	23,312
January	2,91,533	26,429	3,285	1,383	7,339	23,685
February	3,02,015	33,353	3,163	1,369	7,292	23,954
March	2,85,965	31,903	3,675	1,803	8,286	23,517
April	2,83,568	28,589	3,067	1,739	9,058	26,527
May	2,96,061	41,307	3,370	1,580	7,869	26,919
June	3,15,820	47,680	3,437	1,539	6,602	26,218
July	3,20,753	32,379	2,717	1,358	4,925	25,476
August	3,25,423	33,041	2,764	1,542	7,134	24,659
September	3,23,173	26,441	2,875	1,478	6,840	25,557
October	3,22,398	28,361	2,857	1,470	1,741	27,118
November	3,27,934	40,036	4,339	1,453	7,986	27,195
December	3,43,075	38,884	3,507	1,429	8,057	27,027
1971—	3,01,627	29,850	3,341	1,535	7,150	22,972
January	3,60,824	34,707	3,623	1,527	6,182	25,077
February	3,68,553	38,243	3,974	1,629	7,316	25,688
March	3,73,382	34,788	4,187	1,475	8,772	26,849
April	3,89,993	51,659	4,858	1,340	8,469	26,531
May	4,06,950	53,227	3,813	1,367	7,818	25,599
June	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1971

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cattle pound	Bombay—Ghatkopar Sarvajani Jivadayaal khata. (Cattle Pound) (Pvt.).	Retrenchment—Demand for reinstatement of 5 retrenched temporary lady workers.	2nd May 1971 (6.00 p.m.)	7th May 1971 (8.00 p.m.)	40	..	220	220	Unsuccessful.
Guarding	Bombay—Sheep Merchants Association (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for increase in guarding charges.	16th May 1971	....	650	..	8,450	8,450	Contd.
and produ-	Bombay—Brijwasi Dagdhaya Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for increase in wage scales.	14th May 1971	16th May 1971	24	..	64	64	Unsuccessful.
..	Aurangabad—Kamala Bidi Factory (Pvt.).	Others—Demand for increase in quota of bidi leaves.	10th May 1971	10th May 1971	60	..	60	60	Successful.
..	Bombay—Edward Textiles (Pub.)	Wages—Demand for full D.F.A. to all workers.	31st May 1971 (1.45 p.m.)	31st May 1971	1,708	..	854	854	Unsuccessful.
..	Sholapur—The Laxmi Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	14th May 1971	14th May 1971	136	..	251	251	Unsuccessful.
..	Sholapur—Lokmanya Mills Ltd Sholapur (Pvt.).	Others—Demand for charter of demands.	14th May 1971 (3.30 p.m.)	15th May 1971 (3.30 p.m.)	647	..	647	647	Successful.
..	Bombay—Fine Spinning Co. Ltd., (Unit No. 3) (Pvt.).	Protest against dismissal of nine workers.	6th May 1971 began (4.45 p.m.) ended (11.45 p.m.)	7th May 1971 began (8.55 a.m.) ended (9.25 a.m.)	808	..	125	125	Unsuccessful.
..	Bombay—		14th May 1971	14th May 1971	15	..	30	30	Unsuccessful.
..	Sholapur—(U. R. S.) (Public).	Wages—Demand for increase in wages.	18th May 1971	20th May 1971	104	..	312	312	Successful.
..	Bombay—Sayaji Mills, No. 2, (Pvt.).	Others—Demand for stopping of subs. workers of the department.	10th May 1971	12th May 1971	107	..	273	273	Unsuccessful.
..	Bombay—Victoria Mills, (Pvt.).	Personnel—Protest against dismissal of two workers.	18th May 1971	18th May 1971	2,319	..	290	290	Unsuccessful.
..	Bombay—The Pearl Thread Mill, Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for wage increment.	26th May 1971 (11 a.m.)	29th May 1971 (2 p.m.)	63	..	165	165	Successful.
..	Bombay—Shree Krishna Woollen Mill (Pvt.) (S.K. 2 Unit).	Personnel—Protest against the supervisor for man handling a worker.	4th May 1971 (12.00 noon)	5th May 1971	34	..	53	53	Successful.
..	Sholapur—Mallayya Ramayya Walyal (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for 6% bonus for the year 1970.	4th May 1971	13th May 1971	30	..	270	270	Unsuccessful.
..	Bombay—Safec winding Works (Pvt.)	Retrenchment—Demand for reinstatement of two female workers.	5th January 1971.		16	..	416	1984	Contd.
..	Bombay—Kurla Rope and Thread Factory (Pvt.)	Retrenchment—Protest against retrenchment.	1st November 1970.		34	..	708	5,732	Contd.
..	Thana—Panchal wood Crapters (Pvt.).	Others—Protest against issuing order to give a normal production.	4th May 1971 (1.00 p.m.)		35	..	823	823	Contd.
..	Bombay—The Chemical Moulding Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of one worker.	9th February 1971.	11th May 1971	216	..	333	7,382	Unsuccessful.
..	Bombay—Ajanta Print Arts (Pvt.)	Others—Demand for confirmation of temporary workers apprentices.	6th May 1971 (2.00 p.m.)	28th May 1971 (12.15 p.m.)	72	..	396	396	Successful.
..	Bombay—Basant Rubber Factory Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of suspended workers.	19th April 1971		67	..	1,707	2,400	Contd.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1971—contd.

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Remarks
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rubber	Bombay— Bedrak Tyre and Rubber Co., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against the hostile attitude of the workers.	21st May 1971	22nd May 1971	283	31	628	628	Unsu...
Do.	Bombay— Hind Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against misbehaviour with the staff and the Mgt by the workers.	12st May 1971 (12-00 noon).	....	80	..	1,323	1,323	Contd.
Structural clay products.	Bombay— The Oxy. Chloride Flooring Product Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Charter of demands.	10th May 1971	....	33	..	532	532	Contd.
Do.	Bombay— Messrs. Coloured Glass Co., (Pvt.).	Wages— Protest against the management for not paying the salary for the month of April 1971.	21st May 1971 (10-00 a.m.).	....	279	..	2,337	2,337	Contd.
Dry	Bhosari, Poona— Paranjpe Engineering and Foundry (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against the management for removing the 13 workers on 28th May 1971.	31st May 1971	....	144	..	144	144	Contd.
Do.	Bombay— Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of 3 workers	24th May 1971	....	12	..	84	84	Contd.
Engineering ..	Bombay— Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of 3 workers	24th May 1971	....	32	..	128	864	Contd.
Do.	Mahindra Sintered Products Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the promotion of Shri Narayandas.	17th May 1971	18th May 1971	130	..	260	260	Contd.
Do.	Bombay— Mehra Leonard Pens Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for revision of wage scales.	15th February 1971.	3rd May 1971.	96	..	152	5,794	Partially successful
Do.	Thana— Metal Stamping Co. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of two workers.	8th April 1971	6th May 1971.	28	..	140	700	Contd.
Do.	Bombay— Sohal Engineering Works (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for 6 months arrears of increased in D. A.	10th May 1971	....	110	..	2,090	2,090	Contd.
Engineering	Bombay— Virendra Metal Industries (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the management for issuing of notices, to five workers for Act of Indiscipline.	9th March 1971. (9-00 a.m.).	8th May 1971.	79	..	553	4,187	Successful
Machiner Tools.	Bombay— Precision Tops and Dies Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, D. A., etc.	25th May 1971	25th May 1971	100	..	100	100	Unsu...
Machiner Parts.	Bombay— Bhatia Industrial Co. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of 4 retrenched workers.	25th May 1971	25th May 1971	109	..	109	109	Unsu...
Electrical Machinery.	Bombay— Almouard Private Ltd. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of 5 workers.	30th March 1971. (10-45 a.m.).	....	126	..	1,083	2,621	Contd.
Electrical Motors.	Bombay— Saga Windal Engineering Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of one worker for alleged misconduct.	8th May 1971. (8-30 a.m.).	8th May 1971. (3-30 p.m.).	64	..	64	64	In...
Electrical	Bombay— Elite Auto Industries (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of one worker.	28th May 1971	....	50	..	150	150	Contd.
Electrical	Hadpsar (District Poona)— Globe Electrical Industries (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay.	14th May 1971	14th May 1971	28	..	28	28	In...

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
Bombay— Goregaon Electrical Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, etc.	24th May 1971	....	77	..	539	539	Contd.
Bombay— Ofipin Private Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus for the year 1970.	18th May 1971	....	21	..	252	252	Contd.
Bombay— Saga Windel Engineers Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against the hostile attitude of the workers.	31st May 1971	....	69	..	69	69	Contd.
Nasik— Sterling Motors (Pvt.).	Wages— Protest against the management for delayed the payment of arrears out of the settlement.	12th May 1971	....	19	..	285	285	Contd.
Poona— Poona Gut Factory (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	11th May 1971	13th May 1971	22	..	66	66	Contd.
Chinchwad, District Poona— Sugrass Factory (Pub.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged worker.	30th April 1971.	10th May 1971	48	..	384	404	Contd.
Dangewadi (Taluka. Kopergaon), Ahmeanagar— Pazar Talao.	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	14th May 1971	15th May 1971	300	..	600	600	Indefinite.
Madhavnagar, (Dist. Sangli)— Madhavnagar Electric Supply Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages as per recommendations of the Central Wage Board.	11th May 1971 (1-30 p.m.)	27th May 1971	21	..	304	304	Unsettled.
Bombay— Calico Mill Shops (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of 5 suspended workers, etc.	20th April 1971. (9.00 a.m.)	1st May 1971	23	..	253	Indefinite.	
Bombay— Agents of Premier Automobiles Ltd., and Mahindra and Mahindra Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in the rate of 10 paise kilometre-return by fair, etc.	25th May 1971	....	325	..	1,950	1,950	Contd.
Bombay— The Grocery Merchants and Shops Board (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for reduction of weight of coconut bags.	7th May 1971	14th May 1971	300	..	1,500	1,500	Indefinite.
Bombay— S. K. Patil Arogya Dham (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, etc.	8th May 1971 (10-00 a.m.)	8th May 1971 (12-00 noon).	40	..	10	10	Indefinite.
Bombay— Canteen Contractor of Reserve Bank of India (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against suspension of a worker.	26th May 1971 (1-00 p.m. to 2-00 p.m. on both days).	27th May 1971	25	..	8	8	Unsettled.
Bombay— Langer Stable (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, D.A. etc.	28th January 1971.	....	40	..	520	2,340	Contd.
Bombay— Contractors of Vegetable Vitamin foods, Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against refusal to provide work to 2 workers.	12th May 1971 (9 A.M.).	12th May 1971 (2 p.m.).	40	..	25	25	Indefinite.
Bombay— Messrs. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against not providing amongst medical attention to employees injured on duty.	27th May 1971 (3-30 p.m.).	27th May 1971 (5.45 p.m.).	98	..	253	253	Unsettled.
Bombay— Laboratories Vifar (India) Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against charge-sheets issued to eight workmen.	26th May 1971 (2.45 p.m.).	....	62	..	217	217	Unsettled.
Bombay— Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against dismissal of the workmen.	26th Decem-ber 1970.	28th May 1971	237	..	3,400	21,435	Unsettled.
Thana— I. A. & I. C. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Wages etc.	12th May 1971	28th May 1971	51	..	765	765	Unsettled.



STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN/RURAL AREAS DURING JUNE 1971—

Cultivation	AURANGABAD						NAGPUR							
	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Amravati	Yashwantrao Chavan	Wardha	Narkhed	Bhandara	Chandrapur	
	Aurangabad	Hingoli	Mominabad	Nanded	Bembla	Shegaon	Mangrulpir	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Narkhed	Gondia	Warora	Desai
Working							(8)	(8)			(7)		(8)	
Hour							Rs. P.	Rs. P.			Rs. P.		Rs. P.	
...	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	5 00	7 50	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	5 00	I.N.R.	7 00	I.N.R.
...							5 00	7 00			5 00		7 00	
...							5 00	7 00			5 00		3 50	
...											(7)			
...							2 50	3 00			3 00		3 00	
...							2 00	2 00			1 25		1 50	
...							0 75	1 50			1 00		1 50	
...											(8)			
...							2 00	3 50			4 00		3 00	
...							1 50	2 50			2 00		1 50	
...							0 75	1 75			1 50		1 50	
...											(9)			
...								3 00			3 00		3 00	
...								2 75			2 00		1 50	
...								1 50			1 00		1 50	

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN/RURAL AREAS DURING JUNE 1971—

Cultivation	BOMBAY									MUMBAI								
	Thane	Kalyan	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Dhule			Jalgaon		Ahmednagar				Pune	Satara			
	Tandakshi	Dahanu	Margao	Masare	Lasalgaon	Pimpalgaon	Taloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagheli	Rotwad	Chinawal	Rashin	Deotoli	Kalaskurd	Junner	Kolhar	...
Working					(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)									
Hour					Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
...	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	4 50	4 50	5 25	6 00	3 50									
...					9 00	9 00	5 00	7 00	4 50	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
...					7 00	7 00	5 00	7 00	3 00									
...																		
...					2 50	2 50	2 25	2 50	3 00									
...					1 50	1 50	2 10	2 00	2 50									
...					1 25	1 25	1 50	1 50	2 00									
...																		
...					2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	2 50									
...					1 00	1 00	2 00	2 00	2 00									
...					0 75	0 75	1 50	1 50	1 00									
...																		
...							2 50											
...							2 10											
...							1 70											

I.N.R. - Information not received.

Sangli		Sholapur	Kolhapur		Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Yeshwantpur	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	A. V.
Atpadi	Charan	Hajapur	Gargoti	Kadoli	Phulmari	Pingali	Amulnair	Loha	Latur	Mera Budruk	Akoli	Babulgaon	Seloo	Fetri	Sakoli	K.
I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	(8) Rs. P.	N.R.	I.N.R.	(8) Rs. P.	(8) Rs. P.	R.
											3-00			6-00	5-00	
											3-00			6-00	4-00	
											3-00			6-00 (10)	4-00	
											2-50			3-00	2-50	
											1-50			1-50	1-50	
											..			1-25 (8)	1-00	
											2-50			2-50	2-60	3
											2-00			1-25	1-50	2
											..			1-00 (10)	1-00	1-5
											2-50			3-00	2-00	3-00
											..			1-50	1-00	2-50
											..			1-25	1-00	1-00

Serial No.	Description	Line/Paragraph	Remarks
1473	(c) Oils and fats—		
1465			
1464	Serial No. 62	7 1st Line	
1463	Serial No. 51	3 2nd Line	
1462	Serial No. 41	Column 5 1st Line	
1463	Serial No. 45	Column 4 1st Line	
1459	Serial No. 15	1st Line	
1459	Serial No. 10	1st Line	
1438	1	4 1st Line	
1391	do.	1st Paragraph	
1391	do.	7	
1391	do.	8	
1391	do.	7	
1391	do.	6	
1391	do.	5	
1391	(2) Kaxard Oil	4	
1391	(1) Groundnut whisk.	3	
1375	(c) Oils and fats— oil		
1375	Group Index IV		
1375	Group Index I		

