

The Standards of Weights and Measures (Numeration) Rules, 1987

UNION OF INDIA

India

The Standards of Weights and Measures (Numeration) Rules, 1987

Rule

THE-STANDARDS-OF-WEIGHTS-AND-MEASURES-NUMERATION-RULES of 1987

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The Standards of Weights and Measures (Numeration) Rules, 1987Published Vide Notification G.S.R. 946(E), Dated 2-12-1987, published in the Gazette of India, Extra Part 2, Section 3(i), dated 2-12-1987.

1008.

G.S.R. 946 (E) dated 2.12.1987 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

Vide G.S.R. 946(E), dated 2-12-1987, published in the Gazette of India, Ext., Pt. II, Section 3(i), dated 2-12-1987.

1. Short title and commencement

(1)These rules may be called The Standards of Weights and Measures (Numeration) Rules, 1987.(2)They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Numeration-how to be made

(1)Every numeration shall be made in accordance with the decimal system.(2)Every number shall be represented on base ten.(3)[In representing any number in digits, the International form of Indian numerals, namely, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or a combination thereof shall be used] [Substituted by

G.S.R. 208(E), dated 14-3-2002 (w.e.f. 14-3-2002).]: Provided that for a period of ten years from the commencement of these rules, any other numerals may be used for the purpose aforesaid, except where the use of such other numeral is prohibited by any law for the time being in force.

3. Manner in which numbers exceeding three digits (how to be expressed) shall be written in words

- Numbers expressed in digits exceeding three shall be written in words in the manner specified in the Schedule annexed to these rules.[* * *] [Proviso omitted by G.S.R. 208(E), dated 14-3-2002 (w.e.f. 14-3-2002).]

4. Manner in which numbers shall be written (how to be written)

(1) In writing, according to any Indian terminology, any number in digits exceeding three, the decimal point shall be taken as the starting point and the first three digits, whether to the left or right of the decimal point, shall be grouped together and the subsequent digits shall be divided in groups of two and neither dots nor commas shall be inserted in the spaces intervening between such groups of digits. Example: 23 14 345, 732 23 50 (2) In writing according to English terminology, any number in digit exceeding three, the decimal point shall be taken as the starting point and the digits, whether to the left or to the right of the decimal point, shall be divided into groups of three, starting from the decimal point and, neither dots nor commas shall be inserted in the spaces intervening between such groups of digits. Example: 123 345, 732 456. [SCHEDULE] [Substituted by G.S.R. 208(E), dated 14.3.2002 (w.e.f. 14.3.2002).] (See rule 3)

Sl.No.	Numeral	Hindi numeration in Scripts	Roman Hindi numeration in Devanagiri script	Numeration in English
1.	103	Hazar	gtkj	Thousand
2.	104	Das Hazar	nl gtlj	Ten thousand
3.	105	Lakh	yk[k	Hundred Thousand
4.	106	Das Lakh	nl yk[k	Million
5.	107	Crore	djksM	Ten Million
6.	108	Das Crore	nl djksM	Hundred Million
7.	109	Arab	+ vjc	Billion
8.	1010	Das Arab	nl vjc	Ten Billion
9.	1011	Kharab	[kjc	Hundred Billion
10.	1012	Das Kharab	nl [kjc	Trillion
11.	1013	Neel	uhy	Ten Trillion
12.	1014	Das Neel	nl uhy	Hundred Trillion
13.	1015	Padam	in~e	Thousand Trillion
14.	1016	Das Padam	nl in~e	Ten Thousand Trillion
15.	1017	Shankh	'ka[k	

16.	10 ¹⁸	Das Shankh	nl 'ka[k	Hundred Thousand Trillion Thousand Thousand Trillion]
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