

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

A Background Note on Gujarat State

The Gujarat State came into being on May 1, 1960 under the Bombay Reorganisation Act. Until then the term Gujarat was taken to denote the region lying north of Bombay City where Gujarati is spoken. In broad terms this region refers to the area where Gujarati is the dominant language: It comprises Kutch, Kathiawar and parts of the former Bombay State north of Damao (Daman). The State of Gujarat, as now constituted, is situated on the west-coast of India between 20.1 and 24.7 degrees north latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degrees east longitude. It is bounded by the Arabian Sea on the west, West-Pakistan and Rajasthan on the north, by Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Maharashtra in the south.

The State has an area of 72154 square miles (187100 sq. k.m.) and a population of 20.63 million (1961 census), the density per square mile being 286 persons. The proportion of backward and scheduled classes and Scheduled Tribes in the population is high. They constitute 93 per cent of the population of Dangs, 53 per cent in Surat, 38 per cent in Panch Mahals, 47 per cent in Barooch and 27 per cent in Baroda. Ahmedabad is the present capital of the State. The Government have decided to build the new capital of the State at Gandhinagar 15 miles north of Ahmedabad City on the west bank of the Sabarmati river. The State has 181 towns and 19017 villages. The more important cities are Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. The whole State is divided into 19 districts and 186 talukas. The number of municipalities including the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is 59.

Physical Features

Geographically speaking, the State of Gujarat is an area of contrasts. Its varied topography includes the salt marshes of the

Rann of Kutch in the north, arid stretches near Rajasthan, the Kathiawar peninsula and the fertile vallies of Narmada, Tapti, Mahi and Sabarmati rivers in the south. In the north-west Kutch comprises a single district so arid as to be almost a desert. It is separated from Pakistan and the main-land of India by the great Rann of Kutch - a vast salt marshes covering about 8,000 sq. miles. The Rann floods during the rainy season, slight though the rain may be, and Kutch is converted into an island. In the dry season, it is a sandy salty plain, plagued by dust storms. To the south of Kutch is the large peninsula of Kathiawar which lies between the Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Cambay. This is also an arid area which rises from the coast to a low rolling area of hill land in the centre covered with scrub or sparce wood-land. The chief towns are found in the more fertile spots which were formerly the capitals of small States. Here rivers except for seasonal streams are absent.

North Gujarat consists mainly of small plains and low hills through which runs the main route of the Western Railway. The rainfall in this area is low ranging between 20 inches to 40 inches annually. The area has also lower winter temperatures. Southwards in coastal Gujarat the rainfall increases and the annual range in temperature is wide. The soils are more fertile being derived partly from the Deccan besalts. The focus of this area is the city of Baroda. South of the Baroda District the Narmada (formerly Narbada) empties into the Gulf of Cambay. The silt borne by this river and the Tapti has been responsible for shallowing the Gulf of Cambay which led to the decline of its former ports. The districts of Broach and Surat in southern Gujarat are famed for their rich soils and fine crops of cotton. In the eastern parts of south Gujarat the country is mountainous.

This is indeed the northern extension of the Sahyadris or the Western Ghats so important in Maharashtra. Along the coastal plains the climate is equable with rainfall nearing 80 inches.

The Economy.

Of the total geographical area of the State a little more than half constitutes the net area sown. The percentage of area under barren and unculturable land is very high being about 26 per cent of the total area. This is partly due to extensive barren lands in Kutch. In respect of permanent pastures and grazing land the State is rich. Forest resources are limited and only about 5 per cent of the geographical area is occupied by forests. The forest areas are concentrated mainly in Dangs, Junagadh, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and Banaskantha Districts and to some extent in Jamnagar and Kutch. The major forest produce is teak, bamboos, sandal-wood, yellow wood, red wood, black wood, etc. Minor forest produce includes grass, honey, wax and colouring wood. The Gir forest in Saurashtra contains the only lions sanetuary in India.

Gujarat State is rich in minerals like salt, limestone, manganese, gypsum, china clay, calcite, bauxite, etc. Large deposits of bauxite of good grade are located in Saurashtra and Kutch. The fluorite deposit located near Chhotaudepur in Baroda District is one of the largest in Asia and has reserves of the order of 11.6 million tons. Limestone reserves in the State run into several thousand million tons, the best quality limestone being located in Saurashtra and Kutch. The State has also got deposits of lignite, china clay and other clays, glass sand and quartz,

dolomite, agate, etc. Oil and natural gas have been found in Ankleshwar, Kalol and Cambay oil fields. A refinery is proposed to be set up at Koyali in Baroda District.

The major rivers in the State are Banas, Saraswati, Sabarmati, Mahi and of course the Narmada and Tapti. The smaller rivers are Machhu, Bhadar, Shetrunji and Damanganga. The land slopes gradually from the east to the west. The soils are of two classes namely the black cotton soil and alluvial soil. The black cotton soils yield the famous Broach cotton, the finest in India. The alluvial soils make splendid garden land and are under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira. The plains watered by the Narmada and Tapti are also very rich.

The main foodgrains produced are bajara, jawar, rice and wheat. Rice is grown chiefly in the south Gujarat districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda and Surat. Other cereals are grown in the north Gujarat and Saurashtra districts. Wheat is grown more especially in north Gujarat and to some extent in Saurashtra. Panch Mahals district is also noted for maize cultivation. The annual production of foodgrains in the State is of the order of 2.5 million tons. This falls short of requirements and there is an annual deficit of the tune of 1.8 million tons. The important non-foodgrain crops are cotton, tobacco and groundnut. More than one-fifth of the area under cotton in the Indian Union is in this State.

The level of industrialisation in the State is, however, not high till now. The industrialisation characteristic of the city of Bombay - especially the textile industry - no doubt extends northwards into Gujarat and is localised at such centres as Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad but the State has less than half the number of factories and factory workers compared to Maharashtra. In June 1964 the total number of factories in Gujarat

State was 4299 and these employed about 4.08 lakh workers. Aside from textiles the major industries of the State are general and electrical engineering, vegetable oils, chemicals (including salt) soda ash and cement. The cement works are at Porbandar, Dwarka and Sikka. There are factories for drugs and medicines near Bulsar and in Baroda. Some other industrial products are silk goods, gold and silver thread, goods and leather goods. Six industrial estates have already been set up in the State and some more are planned to be started.

The level of power development in Gujarat is higher than the average for the whole of India. About 53 per cent of the towns are electrified. With the completion of the Central Thermal Generating Station at Dhuvaran in March 1965 and the establishment of high tension transmission lines the entire State of Gujarat has been covered under one grid with the exception of the Kutch region. The latter has a separate power system served by the Kandla Thermal Power Station.

Road transport for the State as a whole is not very satisfactory. Saurashtra and Baroda areas are, however, well served by railways. The total railway route mileage in Gujarat State is 3529. There are 51 ports in the State - 1 major, 8 medium and 42 minor. Okha, a major port at the western tip of the Kathiawar peninsula has, however, proved too distant and involves a long rail haul. Kandla Port on the Gulf of Kutch has, therefore, been developed.

Plans and Progress.

The past fifteen years of planning have witnessed remarkable progress in several sectors of the State's economy. Agricultural output had gone up substantially and crop yields -

both for food and nonfood crops - have increased considerably.

Industrial development of the State has progressed. Basic facilities like irrigation, power and transport so essential for agricultural and industrial development have been significantly expanded. Valuable minerals deposits have been opened up so as to feed manufacturing industries. Through the provisions of facilities for education and health development of human resources has been attempted. As from October 1963 the entire rural population has been covered by the community development programme. In the field of co-operation the objective of covering all the villages by primary co-operative societies was nearly achieved at the end of the Third Plan. The nationalisation of the passenger transport services has been almost completed. The percentage of literacy has gone up from 23.3 in 1951 to 30.5 in 1961. Over 91 per cent of the children in the age-group 6 - 11 are covered by the compulsory primary education programme. Labour Welfare activities have also increased considerably.

The State income has increased from Rs.694 crores in the year 1960-61 to Rs.839 crores (at 1960-61 prices) in 1964-65. Correspondingly per capita State income increased from Rs.339 in 1960-61 to Rs.370 over the same period.

As against the projected five-year outlay of Rs.236 crores the actual expenditure on the States Third Five Year Plan came to Rs.239 crores. The size of the State's Fourth Plan is visualised at Rs.446 crores. The Third Plan expenditure of Rs.239 crores was financed through central assistance to an extent of Rs.111 crores and State's own resources provided Rs.128 crores. Central assistance for the Fourth Plan is estimated at Rs.165 crores and State's own resources at Rs.281 crores. As in the case of the Third Plan the State's Fourth Plan accords - the highest priorities to the development of agriculture and power resources. Agricultural development and irrigation programmes accounted for some 38 per cent of the State's Third Plan outlay, and of the proposition of the Fourth

Plan has been kept at the same level. The production of food grains is expected to rise from 24.61 lakh tons in 1965-66 to 35.39 lakh tons at the end of the Fourth Plan. Similarly production of cotton is expected to rise from 14.29 lakh bales to 18.29 lakh bales and that of oil-seeds from 12.91 lakh tons to 14.91 lakh tons.

Labour and Labour Welfare

Economic development as it proceeds makes growing demand on the quality of human resources. This necessitates the expansion and improvement in the quality of educational facilities at all levels. Greater attention has, therefore, to be given to improving the productive skills and scientific, professional and technical education. Better medical and health services and housing facilities are also needed not only for general well-being of the people but also for improving the efficiency of the working population to ensure improvement in the rate of production.

In the Fourth Plan of Gujarat an outlay of Rs.83.23 crores is proposed for social services. Of this Rs.2.5 crores is for labour and labour welfare schemes, employment exchanges, Employees' State Insurance Scheme and craftsmen training programmes. The measures contemplated in the field of labour relate to provision of permanent machinery for socio-economic surveys, creation of adequate machinery for enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, supervision over the administration of Shops and Establishments Act, regulation of conditions of service including fixation of norms, enforcement of Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, publication of periodicals and creation of a standing machinery for fixation and revision of minimum wages. It is also proposed to create a separate

machinery for enforcement of the Bonus Act, which has been applied to Gujarat as from 1965.

The Gujarat Labour Welfare Board, has been constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 for conducting activities for the benefit of workers and their families. With the growing industrialisation of the State, industrial production in the State, is increasing. The Welfare Centres which provide facilities of a recreational and cultural nature for workers, will thus have to be opened in large numbers. Under the Labour Welfare Programme, other important activities relate to additional amenities for workers such as tours and excursions to holiday resorts, opening of play centres and training of workers in alternative grades so as to enable them to supplement their incomes.

Employees State Insurance.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme has been started in Ahmedabad from October 1964. The scheme has been implemented at two mofussil centres also during 1965-66 and is proposed to be extended to 17 mofussil centres during the Fourth Plan period. Besides it is proposed to survey the centres with the workers population ranging from 500 to 1500.

Employment.

The population of Gujarat State increased at the average annual rate of 2.7 percent during 1951-61 and stood at 20.6 million in 1961. It has been estimated that the population of the State in the years 1966, 1971 and 1976 will reach 23.6, 27.1 and 30.9 million respectively. Working population (age group 15 to 59 years) is projected to be 12.33, 13.99 and 16.13 million in 1966, 1971 and 1976 respectively. The 1961 Census of population has revealed that out of total population in the working age group 15 to 59, 69.2 percent are workers. Applying this ratio, the new entrants to the labour force

during the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plan periods are estimated to be 1.01, 1.22 and 1.48 million respectively.

From the results of the national sample survey and the employment exchange statistics, it is estimated that the total number of unemployed persons at the beginning of the Third Plan was 3.42 lakhs comprising of 2.48 lakh rural and 0.94 lakh urban unemployed persons. For these 3.4 lakh unemployed to 10.1 lakh new entrants to the labour force during the Third Plan period about 13.5 lakh job opportunities were required to be provided during the Third Plan to wipe out the entire back-log of unemployment. However, the employment likely to have been generated due to activities in the State's Third Plan is estimated at 5.11 lakhs. This does not, take into account the employment created by the private sector and the Central Government's activities in Gujarat. But even after making allowance for the additional employment generated due to activities outside the State Plan, the magnitude of unemployment at the end of the Third Plan is believed to be substantial. Besides, there will be 12.2 lakh new entrants to labour force during the Fourth Plan.

There are 19 employment exchanges in the State. The collection of employment market information also has been extended to all districts. In addition 3 university employment bureaux and 12 employment information assistance bureaux are functioning in the State. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to open offices, big or small as appropriate to industrial status and the employment potential of different industrial places, with a view to rendering quick and convenient assistance to employment seekers so as to halt the migration of labour force from place to place. So far as vocational guidance programme is concerned it is proposed to open more units during the Fourth Plan.

Technical Manpower.

Manpower studies for the State reveal that there is an acute shortage of agricultural and veterinary personnel in higher cadres and of doctors. The demand for engineering personnel also is increasing due to rapid expansion of developmental activities in both public and private sectors. The engineering personnel are also needed for defence services. Since considerable time-lag is involved in the creation of training facilities and outturn of qualified candidates, provision is being made for increasing training facilities in all the above fields so as to relieve the shortage as early as possible. Provision is also being made for diversifying the training facilities for meeting the new needs in the field of engineering. Short time training facilities are also proposed to be expanded for ensuring a more substantial output of technical personnel such as stockmen, skilled industrial workers, nurses etc.

Craftsmen Training Schemes.

At the end of the Third Plan there were 18 industrial training institutes in the State with 420 seats. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to introduce 4500 additional seats by establishing 7 new industrial training institutes and by introducing additional seats in the existing institutes. It is also proposed to provide additional 200 seats in the evening classes and 500 seats under the National Apprenticeship Scheme. The Fourth Plan of the State provided for Rs.1.74 crores for these schemes under labour and labour welfare programmes as against an outlay of about Rs.32 lakhs in the Third Plan period.

GUJARAT STATE: SOME BASIC STATISTICS

CONTENTS

- I. Area, Population and Allied Data.
- II. Land-use Pattern.
- III. Agricultural Production.
- IV. Forestry.
- V. Power Development.
- VI. Roads and Motor Vehicles.
- VII. Industrial Production - Selected Industries.
- VIII. Social Services:-
 - (a) Education
 - (b) Health.
- IX. State's Budgetary Position.
- X. Employment:-
 - (a) Estimated Employment in the Public Sector.
 - (b) Employment in Mines.
 - (c) Employment in Shops and Commercial Establishments.
 - (d) Factory Employment.
- XI. Wage Bill and Per Capita Annual Money Earnings:-
 - (a) of Employees earning less than Rs. 200/- p.m.
 - (b) of Employees earning less than Rs. 400/- p.m.
 - (c) Per capita money earning of employees earning less than Rs. 400/- p.m. in manufacturing industries by Industry Groups.
 - (d) Per capita money earning of employees earning less than Rs. 200/- p.m.
- XII. Results of Working Class Family Budget Enquiries.
- XIII. Trade Unions.
- XIV. Coverage under the Employees Provident Fund Act.
- XV. Industrial Disputes.
- XVI. Absenteeism.
- XVII. Labour Turnover.
- XVIII. Consumer Price Index Numbers.
- XIX. Volume of cargo handled, Reportable Accidents etc. in Kandla Port.

Gujarat State Some Basic Statistics

I. Area, Population and Allied Data:

<u>Total Area</u>	187,115 sq. kilometres, (72154 sq. miles).	
<u>Population</u>	1961 census: 20.63 million. 1966 (Estimate) 23.61 million.	
<u>Density</u>	110 persons per sq km.	
<u>Rural Population</u>	15.31 million	74.2%
<u>Urban Population</u>	5.32 million	25.8%
<u>Number of Districts.</u>	19	
<u>Number of Towns</u>	181	
<u>Number of Villages</u>	19017	
<u>Workers as Percentage of Total Population</u>	41.1.	

Population of Workers by Sex and Industry Divisions

(1961 Census)

(Figures in 000's)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total No. of Workers</u>	<u>5686</u>	<u>2789</u>	<u>8475</u>
(i) <u>Cultivators.</u>	2817	1702	4519
(ii) <u>Agricultural labour</u>	679	573	1252
(ii) <u>Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards and allied activities.</u>	76	29	105
(iv) <u>Household Industry:</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>555</u>
<u>Employees</u>	25	4	29
<u>Others</u>	318	209	527
(v) <u>Manufacturing other than Household Industry.</u>	500	36	536
(vi) <u>Construction</u>	73	17	90
(vii) <u>Trade and Commerce</u>	381	30	411
(viii) <u>Transport, Storage and Communications</u>	156	3	169
(ix) <u>Other Services</u>	659	187	846
<u>Non-workers:</u>	<u>4948</u>	<u>7211</u>	<u>12,159</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>10,634</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>20,634</u>

Classification of Persons Engaged in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Services - By Class of Workers:

(1961 Census)
(Figures in 000's)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employers	165	5	170
Employees	1021	99	1120
Single Workers	518	164	682
Family Workers	142	33	175
<u>Total:</u>	<u>1846</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>2147</u>

II. Land-use Pattern:

(Figures in 000 hectares)
(1962-63)

	<u>Total Area</u>
	<u>18315</u>
(i) Forests	1110
(ii) Not Available for cultivation.	5123
(iii) Permanent Pastures and Grasslands.	1032
(iv) Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves.	45
(v) Culturable Waste.	727
(vi) Fallows under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves.	348
(vii) Current Fallows	369
(viii) Net Area Sown	<u>9563</u>
(ix) Area Sown more than once.	
(x) Total Cropped Area.	10,127
(xi) Total Area Irrigated	750

III. Agricultural Production - Area and Production of principal crops.

	<u>1963-64</u>		<u>1964-65</u>	
	<u>Area</u> (000 hectares)	<u>Production</u> (000 metric tons)	<u>Area</u> (000 hectares)	<u>Production</u> (000 metric tons)
Rice	519	485	532	470
Wheat	416	367	443	425
Gram and Pulses	538	199	533	230
Groundnut	1845	1271	2046	1551
Cotton	1687	1300	1740	1426

Contd..

IV.

Forestry:

Forest Area	15,589 sq.kms.
Gross Annual Revenues (1959-60)	Rs.24.56 crores.
Net Annual Revenues (1959-60)	Rs.14.92 crores.
<u>Out-Turn of Forest Produce: (1959-60).</u>	
(a) Major Produce	Rs.2.55 crores.
(b) Minor Produce.	Rs.0.26 crores.
Employment in Forests and Forest Industries (1960-61) (Average Daily Number Employed)	---

V.

Power Development:

Installed Capacity	1964-65	293,170 kw.
Electricity Generated	1961	1,336
	1962	1,482
	1963	1,603
	1964	1,860
	1965	2,060
	1966	2,409

VI. Roads and Motor Vehicles:

Length of Extra Municipal Roads (1963)	28,004 kms.
(i) Surfaced	13,140 kms.
(ii) Unsurfaced	14,864 kms.

Number of Motor Vehicles: (March, 1963)

Motor Cycles	13,854
Motor Cars	17,254
Taxis	779
Auto Rickshaws	2,336
Stage Carriages	3,206
Private Carriers	2,305
Public Carriers	7,868
Others	4,852

Total

52,454

Contd....

VII. Industrial Production - Selected Industries.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Sugar Refined* (000 metric tons)	-	28	34	37	43	43	55
Vanaspati (000 quintals)	100	159	205	219	223	233	311
Salt (000 quintals)	7924	17340	19513	24497	25186	26645	26849
Cotton Cloth-mill-made (Million metres)	924	1367	1318	1293	1377	1378	1325
Sulphuric Acid (000 metric tons)	-	-	24	38	57	45	44
Caustic Soda (000 metric tons)	-	-	-	25	29	28	26
Super Phosphate (000 metric tons)	-	-	4	8	14	12	12
Cement (000 metric tons)	911	995	1099	1225	1309	1375	1598
Diesel Engines (Stationary Type) (Number)	-	-	-	3347	5827	7142	8063

* Figures relate to crop-year
(November to October)

VIII. Social Services:

(a) Education:(1964-65)

	<u>No. of Institutions</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>
Primary	19,575	2,778,048	72,518
Higher Secondary	1,364	494,076	19,314
Higher Education	145	71,308	3,995
<u>Total:</u>	<u>25,084</u>	<u>3,475,432</u>	<u>95,827</u>

(b) Health: (1964)

No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	....	1,271
No. of beds.	....	100,044
No. of indoor patients treated.	....	318,188
No. of outdoor patients treated.	....	7,539,982
No. of doctors.	....	1,260
No. of nurses-	....	1,634

Contd.....

IX. State's Budgetary Position:

Year	(Rs. crores)			
	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Disbursement	Overall Surplus(+) or Deficit (-)
1961-62	62.70	64.37	46.49	-
1962-63	83.32	70.93	40.63	-
1963-64	89.76	83.94	41.45	-
1964-65	94.15	88.38	44.98	-
1965-66	127.88	125.21	47.79	+4.11
1966-67 (R.E.)	130.23	126.45	40.09	+4.29
1967-68 (B.E.)	145.71	137.84	40.66	+7.70

X. Employment:

(a) Estimated Employment in the Public Sector:

	End of 1963-64	(Figures in 000's) End of 1964-65
Central Governments Establishments,	99.3	100.3
State Government Establishments,	102.3	114.3
Quasi-Government Establishments,	48.3	50.0
Local Bodies	141.2	153.2
Total:	391.1	418.1

(b) Employment in Mines: (1963)

7840

(c) Employment in Shops and Commercial Establishments (1963)

No. of Establishments 102325 No. of Workers 115219

X.(d) Factory Employment: No. of Working Factories and Estimated Average Daily Employment:

Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories		All other Factories		Total Factories	
	No.	Employment (000's)	No.	Employment (000's)	No.	Employment (000's)
1960	168	17	3,482	329	3,650	346
1961	175	17	3,666	344	3,841	361
1962	188	18	3,954	360	4,142	378
1963	198	18	4,062	375	4,260	393
1964(P)	205	19	4,177	389	4,382	408
1965(P)	205(E)	19(E)	4,177	389	4,382(E)	408(E)

P. - Provisional

E. - Estimated.

SOURCE: Indian Labour Statistics:

Contd...

XI. Wage Bill and Per Capita Annual Money Earnings:

(a) Average daily employment, Total wage bill and per capita annual money earnings of employees drawing less than Rs. 200 per month in Manufacturing Industries:

Year	Average daily Employment ('000's)	Total Wage Bill (Rs. 000's)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)
1960	254	4,11,565	1,623
1961	266	4,30,307	1,617
1962	261	4,46,790	1,666
1963	270	4,35,452	1,613
1964	275	4,83,190	1,756

Note:- The above figures exclude those for Railway Workshops and groups of industries of seasonal nature consisting of Food, Beverages, Tobacco and Gins and Presses. Figures of Per capita annual earnings have been obtained by dividing the actual wage bills by the corresponding figures of average daily employment. Figures of average daily employment given above are as obtained from returns received under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and hence, are different from those collected under the Factories Act, 1948.

SOURCE: Indian Labour Statistics:

(b) Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earning less than Rs. 400/- per month in Manufacturing Industries:

Year	Average daily employment ('000's)	Total wage bill (Rs.000s)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)	Index No. of money earnings (Base 1961=100)
1960	264	4,45,623	1,689	-
1961	279	4,74,208	1,702	100.0
1962	283	4,99,384	1,764	104.5
1963	286	4,90,823	1,714	101.9
1964	300	5,66,960	1,888	112.8

Note:- For full limitations please see foot notes under Table XI.(a).

SOURCE: Indian Labour Statistics:

Contd...../-

(c) Per capita annual money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries by Industry Groups.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
101. Processes allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1960	-	156	156
	1961	-	187	187
	1962	-	178	178
	1963	-	194	194
	1964	-	203	203
20. Food except Beverages.	1960	1,141	677	679
	1961	1,116	747	749
	1962	1,635	771	829
	1963	1,402	762	767
	1964	1,493	841	848
21. Beverages.	1960	-	854	854
	1961	-	929	929
	1962	-	858	858
	1963	-	966	966
	1964	-	1,174	1,174
22. Tobacco	1960	-	398	398
	1961	-	354	354
	1962	-	353	353
	1963	-	374	374
	1964	-	369	369
23. Textiles	1960	-	1,855	1,855
	1961	-	1,873	1,873
	1962	-	1,977	1,977
	1963	-	1,905	1,905
	1964	-	2,116	2,116
24. Footwear, other wearing apparel and Made-up Textile Goods.	1960	-	1,098	1,098
	1961	-	1,089	1,089
	1962	-	1,232	1,232
	1963	-	938	938
	1964	-	906	906
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1960	376	777	776
	1961	-	794	794
	1962	592	846	844
	1963	536	858	854
	1964	402	877	871
26. Furnitures and Fixtures.	1960	-	593	593
	1961	-	1,275	1,275
	1962	-	896	896
	1963	-	1,228	1,228
	1964	-	1,249	1,249
27. Paper and Paper Products.	1960	-	908	908
	1961	-	900	900
	1962	-	865	865
	1963	-	1,017	1,017
	1964	-	1,075	1,075

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.	1960	1,435	1,209	1,252
	1961	1,674	1,193	1,289
	1962	1,604	1,270	1,370
	1963	1,572	1,345	1,425
	1964	1,657	1,461	1,537
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	1960	-	840	840
	1961	-	837	837
	1962	-	950	950
	1963	-	1,048	1,048
	1964	-	1,124	1,124
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1960	-	1,233	1,233
	1961	-	1,261	1,261
	1962	-	1,356	1,356
	1963	-	1,251	1,251
	1964	-	1,104	1,104
31. Chemical and Chemical Products.	1960	-	1,532	1,532
	1961	-	1,644	1,644
	1962	-	1,701	1,701
	1963	-	1,736	1,736
	1964	-	1,865	1,865
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal.	1960	-	2,039	2,039
	1961	-	2,172	2,172
	1962	-	1,851	1,851
	1963	1,386	2,192	2,155
	1964	1,607	2,718	2,614
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum & Coal).	1960	860	916	916
	1961	863	903	903
	1962	921	914	914
	1963	950	925	925
	1964	1,333	1,055	1,055
34. Basic Metal Industries.	1960	-	940	940
	1961	-	935	935
	1962	-	1,084	1,084
	1963	-	1,043	1,043
	1964	-	1,282	1,282
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1960	-	899	899
	1961	-	960	960
	1962	-	975	975
	1963	-	1,045	1,045
	1964	-	1,104	1,104
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1960	1,120	1,211	1,209
	1961	1,291	1,271	1,271
	1962	1,279	1,228	1,229
	1963	1,740	1,222	1,235
	1964	1,627	1,280	1,293
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and supplies	1960	-	904	904
	1961	-	1,056	1,056
	1962	-	1,308	1,308
	1963	-	1,399	1,399
	1964	-	1,477	1,477

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1960	1,336	1,208	1,302
	1961	1,327	1,315	1,325
	1962	1,375	1,298	1,358
	1963	1,458	1,323	1,424
	1964	1,561	1,355	1,500
39. Miscellaneous Industries.	1960	1,764	771	791
	1961	1,529	888	1,129
	1962	1,269	826	780
	1963	1,684	898	901
	1964	1,784	1,026	1,034
51. Electricity Gas & Steam.	1960	1,640	2,620	2,152
	1961	1,471	2,732	2,092
	1962	1,347	2,967	2,024
	1963	1,502	2,679	2,056
	1964	1,601	3,077	2,364
52. Water and Sanitary Services.	1960	1,501	-	1,501
	1961	1,217	-	1,247
	1962	1,411	-	1,411
	1963	1,273	-	1,273
	1964	1,507	-	1,507
83. Recreation Services.	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
84. Personal Services.	1960	-	814	814
	1961	-	560	560
	1962	-	626	626
	1963	-	929	929
	1964	-	861	861

Note:- All figures given in this table are provisional.

SOURCE: Indian Labour Statistics.

(d) Per capita average annual earnings of employees earning less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries by Industry groups

Industry group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1960	-	154	154
	1961	-	186	186
	1962	-	177	177
	1963	-	193	193
	1964	-	201	201
20. Food except Beverages	1960	1,144	649	651
	1961	1,116	717	718
	1962	1,633	737	799
	1963	1,390	714	719
	1964	1,414	795	801
21. Beverages	1960	-	783	783
	1961	-	894	894
	1962	-	818	818
	1963	-	907	907
	1964	-	1,142	1,142
22. Tobacco	1960	-	388	388
	1961	-	354	354
	1962	-	352	352
	1963	-	371	371
	1964	-	362	362
23. Textiles	1960	-	1,798	1,798
	1961	-	1,793	1,793
	1962	-	1,886	1,886
	1963	-	1,811	1,811
	1964	-	1,998	1,998
24. Footwear, other wearing apparel and Made-up Textile Goods	1960	-	1,069	1,069
	1961	-	1,071	1,071
	1962	-	1,217	1,217
	1963	-	898	898
	1964	-	865	865
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1960	376	751	750
	1961	-	761	761
	1962	592	810	809
	1963	536	812	809
	1964	402	827	822
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1960	-	416	416
	1961	-	851	851
	1962	-	863	863
	1963	-	1,106	1,106
	1964	-	1,185	1,185

Industry group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other Factories	Total factories
27. Paper and Paper Products	1960	-	869	869
	1961	-	857	857
	1962	-	828	828
	1963	-	964	964
	1964	-	1,027	1,027
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1960	1,420	1,070	1,218
	1961	1,654	1,151	1,251
	1962	1,585	1,248	1,350
	1963	1,555	1,296	1,388
	1964	1,638	1,394	1,489
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	1960	-	840	840
	1961	-	837	837
	1962	-	950	950
	1963	-	1,045	1,045
	1964	-	1,111	1,111
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1960	-	1,204	1,204
	1961	-	1,239	1,239
	1962	-	1,264	1,264
	1963	-	1,159	1,159
	1964	-	1,019	1,019
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products	1960	-	1,341	1,341
	1961	-	1,461	1,461
	1962	-	1,504	1,504
	1963	-	1,519	1,519
	1964	-	1,619	1,619
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal	1960	-	1,951	1,951
	1961	-	1,954	1,954
	1962	-	1,618	1,618
	1963	1,078	1,825	1,787
	1964	1,322	2,392	2,274
33. Non Metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)	1960	860	880	880
	1961	-	1,436	1,436
	1962	925	872	872
	1963	950	833	883
	1964	1,333	984	985
34. Basic Metal Industries	1960	-	904	904
	1961	-	890	890
	1962	-	1,029	1,029
	1963	-	974	974
	1964	-	1,183	1,183

Industry group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund-factories	All other factories	Total factories
35. Metal Products(Except Machinery and Trans- port Equipment)	1960	-	872	872
	1961	-	917	917
	1962	-	950	950
	1963	-	1,000	1,000
	1964	-	1,041	1,041
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1960	1,120	1,143	1,142
	1961	1,240	1,178	1,179
	1962	1,239	1,151	1,149
	1963	1,549	1,146	1,156
	1964	1,406	1,172	1,180
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances, and Supplies.	1960	-	876	876
	1961	-	984	984
	1962	-	1,044	1,044
	1963	-	1,366	1,366
	1964	-	1,245	1,245
38. Transport and Trans- port Equipment.	1960	1,298	1,120	1,253
	1961	1,285	1,187	1,264
	1962	1,318	1,145	1,280
	1963	1,383	1,171	1,331
	1964	1,462	1,202	1,387
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1960	1,615	740	758
	1961	1,527	851	1,017
	1962	439	784	738
	1963	600	609	609
	1964	1,627	979	985
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1960	1,541	2,208	1,861
	1961	1,446	2,496	1,879
	1962	1,270	2,365	1,657
	1963	1,373	1,735	1,524
	1964	1,510	2,318	1,859
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1960	1,426	-	1,426
	1961	1,173	-	1,173
	1962	1,353	-	1,353
	1963	1,055	1,378	1,141
	1964	1,421	-	1,421
83. Recreation Services	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
84. Personal Services	1960	-	814	814
	1961	-	560	560
	1962	-	626	626
	1963	610	691	677
	1964	-	861	861

Note:- All figures given in this table are provisional.

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.

XII. Results of Working class Family Budget Enquiries 1958-59.

Particulars	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar
1. Size of family	3.81	4.86
2. No. of adult consumption units per family	3.12	3.90
3. No. of earners per family.	1.21	1.31
4. Monthly income per family	152.10	115.82
5. Monthly total expenditure per family	162.68	151.50
6. Monthly consumption expenditure per family	149.87	148.84
7. Percentage of expenditure on food to consumption expenditure	57.52	60.85
8. Monthly income per capita.	39.92	23.82
9. Monthly expenditure per capita.	42.67	31.19

SOURCE : Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

XIII Trade Unions.

(a) Number of Workers' and Employers' Trade Unions on register, unions submitting returns and their membership.

Year	Workers' Unions			Employers' Unions		
	on register	submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns (000's)	On register	submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns ('000s)
1959-60	479	335	201	6	3	(a)
1960-61	477	356	203	-	-	-
1961-62	455	350	198	7	5	1
1962-63	487	346	208	6	3	1
1963-64	493	242	163	6	5	1
1964-65 P	507	224	171	6	4	1

P - Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics

(b) Number of Workers' Unions submitting returns and their membership in Public Sector by State and Central spheres.

Years	State sphere		Central sphere	
	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership	No. of unions submitting returns	Membership
1961-62	85	24,817	5	2,627
1962-63	90	25,516	7	2,204
1963-64	65	24,076	2	83
1964-65 P	60	23,510	5	927

P - Provisional.

Source : Indian Labour Statistics.

XIV. Coverage under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 - Gujarat Region

Reference Date	No. of factories/establishments covered			No. of workers working in factories/establishment covered*			No. of subscribers covered *		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
31st October, 1960	81	470	551	1,56,091	1,26,196	2,82,287	1,42,480	1,00,690	2,43,170
31st October, 1961	79	960	1,039	1,51,144	1,47,601	2,98,745	1,39,833	1,13,769	2,53,608
30th September, 1962	77	1,109	1,186	1,42,214	1,64,831	3,07,045	1,31,708	1,28,067	2,59,775
30th September, 1963*	81	1,263	1,344	1,37,923	1,83,434	3,21,357	1,24,725	1,40,162	2,64,887
30th September, 1964*	84	1,450	1,534	1,70,407	1,86,928	3,57,335	1,52,400	1,47,100	2,99,500
30th September, 1965*	84	1,617	1,701	1,70,797	2,02,748	3,73,545	1,55,008	1,63,312	3,18,320
30th September, 1966*	86	2,149	2,235	1,73,441	2,32,024	4,05,465	1,55,141	1,81,672	3,36,813

* Data pertain only to factories/establishments submitting returns.

Source : Indian Labour Statistics.

XV. Industrial Disputes

(a) Number of Industrial Disputes resulting in Work Stoppages, Workers Involved and Mandays lost.

Year	Number of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost
1960*	27	3,400	21,562
1961	30	7,867	52,112
1962	38	12,297	86,627
1963 (a)	65	25,792	1,69,900
1964	76	15,535	1,20,599
1965	38 (a)	7,475	50,853
1966 P	75	15,989	1,35,175

* May to December P.- Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

(b) Industrial disputes in Public Sector

Year	No. of disputes	Maximum No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost
1963	1	20	320
1964	3	63	220
1965	4	1,071	12,106

Source : Indian Labour Statistics.

(c) Number of man-days lost due to Industrial Disputes monthwise

Months	(figures in thousands)				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	-	2	4	1	8
February	-	1	39	4	11
March	27	1	36	12	9
April	11	37	42	3	82
May	10	21	19	18	2
June	1	4	4	29	(a)
July	-	2	6	3	2
August	-	3	19	6	5
September	1	8	(a)	(a)	12
October	-	1	1	18	1
November	1	8	(a)	11	(a)
December	1	1	1	15	(a)
T O T A L	52	87	170	121	51

(a) - less than 500

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XVI. Absenteeism

Average Annual rates of absenteeism in Cotton Mill Industry at Ahmedabad Centre.

Year	Rate of absenteeism
1951	8.3
1952	8.8
1953	9.4
1954	8.7
1955	6.8
1956	6.5
1957	6.8
1958	7.1
1959	6.6
1960	7.3*
1961	N.A.
1962	8.3
1963	8.0
1964	7.9

* Base on figures upto April, 1960 only.
N.A. - Not available.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XVII. Labour Turnover (per 100 workers) in Cotton Textile Industry.

Year	Ahmedabad		Gujarat (all centres)	
	Accessions	Separations	Accessions	Separations
1960 *	1.71	1.01	1.71	0.87
1961	2.37	1.02	2.11	1.02
1962	2.07	1.25	1.91	1.14
1963	2.00	0.94	1.92	0.91
1964	3.32	2.95	3.02	2.64
1965	3.52	2.86	3.14	2.60

* Figures for the months January to April are excluded.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XVIII. New Series of Consumer Price Index Numbers.

(Base 1960 = 100)

Year	Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad
1961	102	102
1962	104	104
1963	105	107
1964	117	121
1965	132	129
1966	143	140

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XIX: Volume of Cargo handled and Reportable accidents in relation to Number of manships worked on board ships in Kandla Port.

Year	No. of manships worked ('000s)	No. of accidents on board ships	Frequency rate	Cargo handled ('000 tonnes)	Cargo handled per manship	Rate of accidents per one lakh tonnes of cargo handled.
1962	60	10	2.00	842	13.86	1.2
1963	64	20	4.10	793	12.39	2.52
1964	86	9	1.31	1,268	14.72	0.75
1965	45	26	7.22	1,488	33.02	1.75

$$\text{Frequency rate} = \frac{\text{Number of accidents} \times 1,00,000}{\text{No. of manships worked} \times \text{hours per shift (8 hours)}}$$

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.