

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

INDIAN BRANCH

Industrial and Labour Developments in May, 1947.

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NATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Assam:

payment of Wages Act: To be extended to
Plantation Labour.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages Act, the Assam Government have announced a proposal to extend the provisions of the said Act relating to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in plantations.

The Government have called for objections or suggestions by 10-8-1947.

(No. 99N-108/47/3, dated 29-4-1947,
The Assam Gazette, dated 7-5-1947,
Part II, page 335).

Draft Amendments to Payment of Wages
(Railways) Rules, 1937: Scope to be
extended to Contractors' Labour.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Government of Assam have published the draft of certain amendments, which they propose to make to the Payment of Wages (Railways) Rules, 1937. The draft seeks to extend the scope of the Payment of Wages Act to labour employed by contractors for railway work in the Minor Railways in Assam.

The draft is to be taken into consideration on or after 15-8-1947.

(No. GGN 118/47/4, dated 2-5-1947;
The Assam Gazette, dated 7-5-1947,
Part II, page 335).

Bengal:

X Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947,
gazetted.

The Government of Bengal gazetted, on 28-4-1947, the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947. The Rules prescribe the procedure to be adopted in referring industrial disputes to a Court of Enquiry or a Board of Conciliation or a Tribunal, constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. They also lay down the manner in which notices of strikes or lock-outs are to be submitted, define the various functions and powers of a Court, Board or Tribunal, and prescribe the various forms in which information required under the Act is to be submitted.

(Notification No. 1869 Com.-dated 28-4-1947;
The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated
28-4-1947, Part I, pages 417-425)

Bihar:

Bihar Industrial Employment (Standing Orders)
Draft Rules, 1947, gazetted.

The Government of Bihar gazetted, on 21-5-1947, the draft of certain rules they propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The Rules contain a set of model Standing Orders, and lay down the various forms in which particulars of workmen, etc. required under the Act are to be submitted. The draft is to be taken into consideration on or after 20-6-1947.

(No. 1375-L-XL-(L)7/47-L, dated 15-5-1947;
The Bihar Gazette, dated 21-5-1947,
Part II, pages 880-888).

Central Provinces and Berar:

The Central Provinces and Berar Shops
and Establishments Act, 1947, gazetted.

The Central Provinces and Berar Shops and Establishments Bill, 1946 (vide page 12 of the report of this Office for September, 1946), received the assent of the Governor on 14-5-1947, and has been gazetted as an Act.

(Act No. XXII of 1947, C.P. and Berar
Gazette, dated 30-5-1947, Part III,
pages 321-328).

Madras:

Draft of Madras Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947,
gazetted: Procedure for setting up Works
Committees, Conciliation Boards, etc.

The Government of Madras have published the draft of certain rules they propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 38(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Rules prescribe the procedure for setting up Works Committees, Boards of Conciliation, Tribunals, etc. The Rules further prescribe the various standard forms for submission of strike notices, references of disputes to a Court, Board or Tribunal, etc.; and for the various details to be submitted by an employer on the occurrence of a strike or lock-out.

The draft is to be taken into consideration on ^{or} after 15-6-1947.

(G.O. Ms. No. 1986, Development, 5-5-1947,
Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort
St. George gazette, dated 13-5-1947;
pages 103-108).

Sind:

Sind Workers' Provident Fund Bill, 1947
(Non-Official Bill): Compulsory Provident
Fund for Workers earning Rs. 20 or More
Per Month.

The Sind Legislative Assembly, on 25-3-1947, granted leave to Mr. R.K. Sidhwa, M.L.A. (Sind), to introduce a bill which provides for the establishment and grant of Provident Fund ^{to} certain classes of workers by their employers. Under the Bill every permanent worker earning Rs. 20 or more per month, is required to make compulsory monthly contributions at the uniform rate of 5 per cent on total wages, to a Provident Fund Account. The employer's ~~share~~ share is fixed at an annual contribution equal to the total amount paid by a worker in the previous year.

(The Sind Government Gazette, dated 29-5-1947, Part IV, pages 561-564).

Prevention of Free or Forced or Compulsory
Labour Bill, 1947, (Non-Official Bill) .

Mr. R.K. Sidhwa, M.L.A. (Sind) introduced in the Sind Legislative Assembly, on 25-3-1947, a Bill, which seeks to make free or compulsory or forced labour an offence punishable with imprisonment or fine. The Bill, defines free labour as labour secured "without providing remuneration in cash at the prevailing market rates in the locality for that kind of labour". Forced or compulsory labour is defined as any work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill points out that as early as ¹⁹³⁰ the International Labour Conference had adopted a convention for the abolition of forced or compulsory labour.

(The Sind Government Gazette, dated 29-5-1947, Part IV, pages 567-568).

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Amendments to Factories Act, 1934 (Non Official Bills):
More Severe Penalties and Better Inspection of Factories.

The Sind Legislative Assembly, on 25-3-1947, granted leave to Professor Ganshyam Jethanand to introduce two private Bills seeking to amend the Factories Act of 1934. The first Bill aims at making penalties for breaches of the provisions of the Act more effective by prescribing simple imprisonment for certain types of offences committed by managers or occupiers of factories. The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill points out, under the existing law, managers and occupiers of factories who break the provisions of the Act often almost wholly escape prosecution or, even when convicted get away with light fines.

The second Bill seeks to ensure better inspection of factories by conferring on Members of the Sind Assembly and representatives of registered trade Unions the right to visit factories with a view to ascertaining whether such factories are observing the provisions of the Factories Act. The Bill makes it obligatory for factory Managers to forward the recorded views of such visitors to the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(The Sind Government Gazette, dated
29-5-1947, Part IV, pages 577-579 and
583-584).

Sind Employers and Workers' Agreement Bill, 1947,
Gazetted (Non-Official Bill).

The Legislative Assembly Department of Sind has published this month a Non-official Bill seeking to provide for written agreements of service between workers and in factories and their employers. The Bill is being sponsored by Professor Ganshyam Jethanand, M.L.A. (Sind). The agreement, among other matters, is to state specifically the period for which the worker is to be employed, the amount of the wage he is to receive, and the manner in which his employment is to be terminated.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill points out that at present workers are employed in factories without any written agreements being entered into between them and their employers and that this causes a lot of difficulties for the workers. At times, workers are made to sign agreements written in the books of employers, a copy of which is not supplied to workers. There have been instances of workers engaged in seasonal factories having been turned out before the expiry of season and thrown on the street. Such workers are not able to get redress for want of a written agreement. Under the provisions of the Bill, apart from the redress which a worker may obtain in a civil Court in the form of compensation, violation of agreement or employment of worker without a written agreement has been made penal to deter employers from breaking agreements.

(The Sind Government Gazette, 29-5-1947, Part IV,
pages 580-582).

United Provinces :

Industry
Cotton Textiles declared "Public Utility Service"
under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 .

The Government of the United Provinces have declared the Cotton Textiles industry as a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of six months, from 12-5-1947.

(Labour Department Notification No.3454(L)/XVIII-217(L)147, dated 12-5-1947, Government Gazette of the United Provinces Extraordinary, dated 12-5-1947).

United Provinces Industrial Disputes Ordinance,
1947: Prohibition of Strikes and Lock-outs
without 14 days' Notice.

The Government of the United Provinces promulgated, on 14-5-1947, the United Provinces Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1947. Seeking to confer on the Provincial Government powers to avert strikes and lock-outs, to settle industrial disputes and for other incidental matters. Under the provisions of the Ordinance, if in the opinion of the provincial government, it is necessary or expedient so to do for securing the public safety or convenience, the maintenance of public order, for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, or for maintaining employment, it may, by general or special order, make provision—(a) for prohibiting, subject to the provisions of the order, strikes or lock-outs generally or a strike or lock-out in connexion with any industrial dispute; (b) for requiring employers, workmen, or both, to observe for such period as may be specified in the order such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accordance with the order; (c) for appointing industrial courts; (d) for referring any industrial dispute for conciliation or adjudication in the manner provided in the order; and (e) for any incidental or supplementary matters, which appear to the provincial Government necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order. The provincial Government is further empowered to enforce, for such period as it may specify, all or any of the decisions in the adjudication award. It is further provided that, unless any order made under the Ordinance makes express provision to the contrary, nothing in the Ordinance shall affect the power to refer any industrial dispute or matters connected therewith for report or settlement under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. (Vide page 1 of the report of this Office for March, 1947).

The Ordinance is to remain in force for six months with effect from 14-5-1947.

(No. 4286(L)XVIII-409(L)/46, dated 14-5-1947, Government Gazette of the United Provinces Extraordinary, dated 14-5-1947, pages 1-5).

Notification prohibiting Strikes and Lockouts under certain Conditions.- In exercise of the powers conferred by the above Ordinance, the Government of the United Provinces, by a notification dated 20-5-1947, has prohibited strikes and lockouts, in connection with any industrial dispute without at least 14 days' previous notice in writing to the opposite party with one month before such strike or lockout is declared; and during the period from the making of a reference to an industrial tribunal, a court of inquiry, or a board of conciliation until the expiry of two months after the ~~conciliation~~ conclusion of the proceedings upon such reference.

(Labour Department Notification No.356(L)/XVIII-241(L)-1947, dated 20-5-1947, Government Gazette of the United Provinces Extraordinary, dated 20-5-1947, pages 1-2).

Model Standing Orders under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, gazetted.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Government of the United Provinces have published a set of Model Standing Orders. The Orders relate mainly to classification of workers, maintenance of muster rolls, posting of notices specifying the days on which wages would be paid, rates of wages, periods and hours of work, etc., grant of annual leave, imposition of fines, etc.

(No. 2205(L)/XVIII-408(L)-45, dated 14-5-1947, Government Gazette of the United Provinces, Part I-A, pages 257-265).

SOCIAL POLICY.

Five-Year Programme of Labour Reform: A.I.T.U.C's Criticisms*

The main features of the Government of India's Five-year Programme of Labour Reforms are critically examined in a Statement issued by the All-India Trade Union Congress, which also questions the validity of some of the statements made in the Government's memorandum outlining the plan (vide pages 11-18 of the report of this Office for October 1946. A copy of the memorandum prepared by the Government of India entitled "Programme of Work during the next five years" was forwarded to Montreal along with this Office Minute No. D.1/2000/46 dated 31-12-1946). The Statement is entitled "Indian Working Class on Government's Labour Plan" (A copy of this Statement was forwarded to Geneva with this Office Minute No. F.5/518/47 dated 7-5-1947). The more important among the comments made by the A.I.T.U.C. are summarised below:-

Implications of Industrialisation: Need for simultaneous Rise in Workers' Living Standards.- While it may be true, as the programme claims, that "substantial improvements in the standards of living of the working classes can be brought about only by a rapid and large scale development of the country's resources", it is equally true, according to the A.I.T.U.C., that India cannot be sufficiently ~~then~~ industrialised unless the purchasing power of the masses is immensely raised. The statement, therefore, urges that industrialisation and improvement in the workers' standard life should be secured simultaneously and that vigorous efforts for improving living standards must not be delayed on the ground that the country's resources are not yet fully developed.

Industrial Worker Vs. Agricultural Labour.- The statement questions the validity of the Government's claim that "compared with the vast millions of agricultural labourers, the industrial workers are on the whole much better off". In the first place only certain sections of industrial labour such as skilled workers are comparatively better off than the common run of landless labourers. Secondly even where the industrial worker gets higher money wages, this has to be set against the higher cost of living in industrial areas. Thirdly, the statement maintains that since the outbreak of World War II, the conditions of industrial workers have deteriorated to

* Indian Working Class on Government's Labour Plan: Statement by All-India Trade Union Congress: Office Address: 35, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay, 1947; Price Rupee One; pages 35.

a much greater extent than those of agricultural labourers, the ~~condition of industrial labourers~~ owing to the fact that the vast majority of agricultural labourers are paid in kind (grains). Finally, the statement claims that the real wage in the case of an industrial worker should be substantially higher than that of an agricultural labourer in order to attract agricultural labour to urban centres, accelerate industrialisation and to draw away all surplus labour from agriculture to industry.

Demand for National Minimum living Wage.- As regards wages, the statement maintains that too much is made in the Government's programme of "the capacity of the industry to pay". A living wage and at least humane conditions of life and work are the basic rights of every wage earner, and the statement demands that every other consideration must be subordinated to the prime consideration of making these available to him.

The statement emphasises that the mere introduction of a minimum wage in sweated industries and occupations will not be enough. The minimum wage so fixed should also be a 'fair' or a 'living' wage and should be enforced not only in sweated occupations but in all industries. In this connection the statement urges that the Minimum Wages Bill, now under consideration, should be so amended as to ensure that (1) the minimum wage to be paid under the law will apply to all industries; and (2) this minimum wage will also be a living wage. Demanding a National Minimum Living Wage for all workers in all industries, the statement suggests that Government should immediately create the requisite machinery for the purpose of operating such a progressive wage policy and to co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial Wages Boards that may be set up. To begin with, a special officer, who may be called the Wages Commissioner, with adequate staff, may immediately be appointed.

Social Security: Plea for Widening Scope of Workmen's State Insurance Bill.- On the subject of social security, the statement points out that the problem of social security is one and indivisible and should be treated as such not only from the point of view of the different forms of security to be provided but also from the point of view of the classes of workers to be covered. It, therefore, urges that the scope of the Workmen's State Insurance Bill should be widened so as to include workpeople from all organised industries, and cover other risks such as unemployment and old age. In this connection it is suggested that Government should immediately appoint special officers to deal with different problems and forms of social security, including unemployment insurance, old age and widows' and orphans' pensions, and allowances and so forth. These officers should study their respective problems with the help of an adequate staff and should make their reports within one year. At the end of the year, when their reports are received, they should be carefully studied and discussed at a tripartite Conference and practical schemes based on these reports should be immediately launched.

48-Hour Week in all Organised Industries.- ~~That~~ The 48-hour week which has been prescribed for India's factory workers should be immediately introduced in all organised industries and occupations. The statement, however, makes it clear that the proposals for a 48-hour week and 8 hour-day are meant only for immediate implementation and that working hours will have to be further reduced within a reasonable time to a 40-hour week and an 8-hour day with two holidays in a week.

Demand for energetic Housing Programme.— The statement considers the Government's programme in this respect for the next five years as disappointing, and complains that the Government's memorandum does not even give a definite indication of the number of houses to be built during the next five years. It urges that Government should make it a point to build at least 100,000 dwelling units for the workers to begin with.

Industrial Relations: Opposition¹⁶ Industrial Disputes Bill.— With regard to industrial relations, the statement alleges that the Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill now pending before the Central Legislature, contains certain serious defects from the workers' point of view, and also stoutly opposes the Government of India's Industrial Disputes Bill. As regards the former, the statement demands that it should be amended so as to include a definition of term 'representative' union in the Bill itself and to confer on recognised trade unions the right to carry on legitimate propaganda, to collect union subscriptions and to hold meetings on the premises of the factory. As for the Industrial Disputes Bill, the statement reiterates the A.I.T.U.C's opposition to the principle of compulsory arbitration making awards binding on the workers and ~~also~~ declaring strikes illegal during the pendency of conciliation and adjudication proceedings. The statement further complains that the period allowed for the purpose of conciliation proceedings is unduly long and that no time limit whatsoever has been fixed for a tribunal to complete its proceedings and to submit its award. Finally the statement demands that the functions of joint committees proposed to be set up under the Bill, should be strictly confined to day-to-day questions pertaining to the establishment concerned. These should have no powers to deal with such questions as wages, hours of work, and other working conditions which, according to the statement, are the legitimate functions of trade unions.

Employment Exchanges.— According to the statement, the promise made in the Government's memorandum that the question of extending the scope of the employment exchanges to cover all classes of employment seekers will be examined in consultation with the provincial Governments does not go far enough. The statement suggests that the employment exchanges should be made to serve all categories of employment seekers and urges that the Government of India should ~~should~~ introduce legislation to make it obligatory on every provincial Government to bear the extra cost involved in such an extension of the scope of the employment exchanges. It further demands it should be made obligatory on the part of every employer to recruit even ordinary labour through the employment exchanges.

Plea for Speedy Ratification of I.L.O. Conventions.— The statement points out that though the Government of India voted in favour of 29 of the I.L.O. Conventions, they have ratified only 15 and urges that henceforward the Government of India should not lag behind any other country in ratifying the I.L.O. Conventions. As to the plea made in the Government's memorandum that it is not possible in many cases to accept in full the I.L.O. Conventions on account of the absence in India of the "social and economic conditions necessary for their enforcement", the statement suggests that the Government should immediately publish a statement giving details regarding practical difficulties in respect of each of the unratified Conventions. This would enable the A.I.T.U.C. to suggest remedies for overcoming difficulties if there were really any. Government should also appoint a Committee with adequate representation to organised labour to go into this question and to make recommendations regarding the application of the Conventions.

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Need for a series of Short-term Programmes with definite Targets.
Judging the programmes as a whole, the statement maintains that it does not go far enough in certain directions and that it does not go fast enough in any direction. In a number of places it is vague and lacking in precision, especially in point of time. During the next five years progress in the rest of the civilised world is likely to be particularly rapid and urgent action is needed in India, if the already wide gap in the standards of living is not to become wider. The statement, therefore, urges that the five year period should be sub-divided into smaller periods of not more than six months each, and smaller programmes should be prepared and given effect to within each of these smaller periods. At the end of each six months' period, a tripartite meeting and should be convened and a report on the ~~actual~~ progress achieved should be presented to it. Such a procedure would ensure a periodical review of the progress achieved and facilitate an appropriate adjustment of the pace of labour reform.

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First Meeting of Bombay Provincial Labour Advisory Board, Bombay, 16 and 17-5-1947: Suggestions for Averting Strikes.

The Bombay Provincial Labour Advisory Board (reference was made to the ~~appointment~~ appointment of the Board at page 8 of the report of this Office for March 1947), at its first meeting held in Bombay on 16 and 17-5-1947, adopted a comprehensive resolution suggesting a number of constructive measures for the removal of the causes of illegal strikes and sit-down or stay-in strikes.

Constructive Measures to Avert Strikes.— The following are among the ~~important~~ important constructive measures which, in the Board's opinion, should be adopted without delay to ensure that occasions for such strikes do not as far as possible arise.

(i) The conditions under which workers have to perform their duties should be made acceptable to them in the largest possible degree and these conditions should conform to uniform minimum standards.

(ii) The workers should be provided with ~~adequate~~ amenities on an approved and uniform scale. For this purpose a code should be prepared for adoption by employers.

(iii) The treatment of the workers should be such as to avoid giving rise to irritation and leading to friction. To find out and remove the causes of such friction before they develop into more serious trouble, the management should keep in close touch with the joint committees which should be set up and discuss with them all matters relating to the welfare of workers and their grievances. In this connection the Board was of opinion that while a high standard of discipline should be maintained, rules of discipline should be

reasonable and should keep the human aspect fully in view; and the system of mill or factory labour officers should be placed on a proper footing and their functions and powers should be so defined as to ensure that they are more helpful in ~~improving~~ improving relations between the management and the employees and keeping the latter contented. In particular, it should be their duty to take prompt and positive steps to bring about a quick settlement of any disputes that may arise.

(iv) The Government, besides taking all such steps as would bring about better understanding between the employers and employees, should ensure: (i) that all disputes are dealt with expeditiously at all stages by the Labour Department of Government and in the Industrial Court; (ii) that a responsible officer of Government is available to the parties to investigate promptly into the causes of stoppages of work and to bring about speedy settlement of disputes.

Illegal Strikes.— As regards illegal strikes, the Board was of opinion that the causes of such strikes should be investigated to determine the factors responsible for the strikes and the steps to be taken to avoid them in future. In the case of strikes which, although technically illegal, were the result of misunderstandings or serious provocation, the Board felt that immediate steps should be taken by the management, the organisation of labour concerned, and Government officers to bring the workers back to work. Where, however, a strike was resorted to in deliberate defiance of the law and of the machinery provided thereunder for the settlement of the disputes, there should be no negotiations or attempts at settlement but unconditional and immediate resumption of work should be insisted upon, failing which action should be taken under the law. The Board further suggested that if any organisation had supported an illegal strike, the organisation should be deprived of any status which it might have under the law. Suitable legislation should be framed for the purpose, but provision should be made in the legislation for the restoration of the lost status under suitable safeguards and specified conditions.

Stay-in-Strikes: Firm Handling recommended.— Where workers resorted to a stay-in strike or sit-down strikes, the Board recommended that the management should send immediate intimation to the Police, the Labour Department and to the workers' organisation concerned, and if efforts to persuade the workers to resume work, or leave, did not succeed within two hours, steps should be taken to remove them from the premises.

Government Management of Concerns of Recalcitrant Employers.— Where the management of a concern persisted, in contravention of awards or agreements in making illegal changes or was generally so unresponsive in its attitude and neglectful of its duties as to provoke labour unrest, dislocation of work and loss of production, the Board was of opinion that the Government should be in a position to take over the administration of the concern, and should take such steps as were necessary to invest itself with the requisite powers.

The Board also considered the question of textile mill working three shifts a day and was of the opinion that three shifts working should be introduced only under special circumstances.

(The Times of India, 30-5-1947;
The People's Raj, dated 31-5-1947).

Conditions of Labour in Handloom Industry:
Madras Government to appoint Court of Enquiry.

A Press communiqué dated 26-5-1947, issued by the Government of Madras, states that the Government have decided to appoint a Court of Enquiry to enquire into and report on the conditions of labour and emoluments, including bonus, of the workers in the handloom industry of the Province. The ~~press~~ personnel of the Court will be announced later.

(Press Communiqué dated 26-5-1947,
issued by the Public Information and
Publicity Department, Government of
Madras).

Tripartite Labour Conference convened by Madras
Government postponed.

Reference was made at page 9 of the report of this office for April, 1947, to the conference of employers and employees to be convened by the Government of Madras with a view to reviewing the labour situation in the Province. In a Press communiqué, dated 20-5-1947, the Madras Government have announced that the conference has been postponed for the present and that ^{the} date of its meeting will be notified later.

(Press Communiqué, dated 20-5-1947, issued
by the Public Information and Publicity
Department, Government of Madras).

Women's Work.

Meeting of Maharashtra Women Employees, Poona: Equal Pay for Equal Work Demanded.

A conference of women employees from Maharashtra was held in Poona during the first week of May, 1947, under the presidency of Lady Rama Rao, President of the All-India Women's Conference. Inaugurating the conference, Mr. N.M. Joshi, in his opening address, said that all workers, whether men or women, coming either from the field, industry or the professions, had many common problems to solve and urged women employees to put up a united labour front with men to get their grievances redressed. At present the wages of workers were controlled by the supply of available labour and it was necessary that this principle should be abolished, for labour ought not to be treated as a commodity for sale, but as human beings and given a treatment fit for such beings.

Lady Rama Rao, in her presidential address said that the All-India Women's Conference ~~had~~ had demanded equal opportunities for women and men in all walks of life. The last war had brought out the fact that women could shoulder the responsibilities hitherto undertaken by men with equal efficiency and intelligence. In a free India, Indian women would have to shoulder far greater responsibilities. She appealed to them to pay particular attention to the field of ~~teaching~~ teaching and nursing, which required thousands of trained personnel. In the medical field, particularly there was an absolute paucity of both men and women doctors.

Resolutions.— The conference in a resolution on "fundamental rights" demanded living wages, equal pay for equal work and amenities for women employed in industry and the professions. Among the amenities demanded were: Adequate maternity leave with full pay, free medical advice, creches and kindergartens; Suitable quarters, centres for recreation and higher education; Satisfactory provision of latrines, lavatories, taps, etc., at places of work; and Security of service. Another resolution, demanded the appointment of an Enquiry Committee, composed predominantly of women members to investigate the conditions of the life and work of women employees. It urged the Central Government to set up an employment bureau for women and pleaded for the starting of technical institutes for providing training facilities for women working in factories. It also asked the Government to provide alternative employment to women released from war work and to give them unemployment benefit during the period of idleness that might be imposed on them during the transition from war to peace.

Inspection.

Women Factory Inspectors in Madras.

In reply to a question by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin in the Madras Legislative Assembly on 5-3-1947, Mr. V.V. Giri, the Minister for Labour, Industries and Cooperation, (as a result of change of Government Mr. Giri has since resigned) stated that an Assistant Inspectress of Factories has been appointed in Madras Province for the first time in 1941. Her duties at present are to inspect all non-seasonal factories in which women and children are employed in large numbers in the districts of Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara, Madura and Tinnevely, and she has taken over from the Inspectors of Factories in these districts all work connected with the Madras Maternity Act, the Employment of Children Act, and the Provisions of the Factories Act relating to the employment of women and children. In 1945 there were 425 factories which she had to inspect, of which she inspected 369 factories. According to the rules framed in this connection a candidate for appointment as Assistant Inspectress of Factories in Madras must possess (i) a degree in Medicine of the Madras or Andhra Universities, or (ii) the B.A. or B.Sc. degree of a University in the Province and must have been trained in Maternity and Child Welfare; or (iii) a diploma in Public Health or Social Service. Asked whether the Government proposed to appoint more women as factory inspectors, Mr. Giri replied that under the Madras Non-power Factories Bill (vide pages 3-4 of the report of this office for January, 1947) many more Women Factory Inspectors might be necessary and the matter would be taken into consideration as soon as that Bill became law.

(Madras Legislative Assembly Debates,
Official Report, Wednesday, 5th March,
1947, Vol. IV-No.4, pages 346-347).

Wages.

Wages of Railway Employees: Annual Report on the Working of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, during 1945-46.

According to the annual report by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) on the Working of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in Indian Railways for the year 1945-46, the total amount of wages paid to railway workers covered by the Act was Rs. 480,722,939.

Number of Workers and Delays in Payment.- The total number of persons employed by all railways in India to whom the Act applied was 1,159,410 including about 100,000 workers employed by contractors. During the year under report, 3,083 cases were reported as involving delays in the payment of wages. Most of these related to the payment of increments, overtime allowance, leave salary, etc.

Inspection.- The report points out that during the year a number of posts of Inspectors remained vacant with the result that inspection work was adversely affected. The Inspectors appointed under the Act spend 12 days every month on the line for inspection. In addition, they spend about 3 days a month in conducting special enquiries and meeting representatives of Trade Unions at their headquarters. One week each month is devoted to the checking of several registers required to be maintained by the Pay-masters in connection with the administration of the Act. The total number of railways and contractors' establishments and the offices of Pay Masters inspected during the year was 2,663. It is stated that the Act, on the whole, has proved to be a boon to railway labour in general. The restriction on fining and codification of permissible deductions from wages have also benefited the workers.

Fines Imposed and Refunded.- During the year there were 203 cases in which one or the other requirements of the law had been overlooked in imposing fines. At the intervention of the authorities, all irregular recoveries were refunded to the employees concerned. The number of cases of fines was 17,557 as compared to 18,211 in the previous year and the amount of fines was Rs. 16,273. The corresponding figure for 1944-45 was Rs. 16,285. On Class I railways during the year under report, there were 34,375 cases of deductions on account of damage or loss, the amount deducted being Rs. 136,527.

Representations were received from the East Indian Railwaymen's Union, Lucknow, that the practice of putting employees "off duty" was prevalent on that railway as a measure of punishment for minor offences. The report states that the complaint is under investigation. As regards contractors' labour a number of irregularities came to light in which there were serious delays in the payment of wages. Most of these were, however, rectified. The report points out that certain employees on Railways failed to receive their wages for certain periods and these have been deposited to the revenues of the Railways. As the money is actually the property of the Railway employees, the question of formulating a general policy to ensure its due payment or proper utilization has been taken up.

The report on Working of the Payment of Wages Act on Railways for the year 1944-45, was reviewed at page 15 of the report of this office for December, 1946. (Indian Labour Gazette, April, 1947).

Bonus a Matter of discretion for Employers and
not a Right of Workers: Ruling by Cawnpore
District Judge.

The District Session Judge, Cawnpore, in a recent case where the Cawnpore Tannery and Leather Workers' Union had claimed the payment of bonus and war bonus for the employees and which had been referred for adjudication, has ruled that the question of payment of ~~bonus~~ bonus or gratuity and war bonus is not a trade dispute and is entirely within the discretion of the firms, so that such bonus or gratuity cannot be claimed by the employees as a matter of right or be the subject of adjudication proceedings. He also granted a permanent injunction restraining the Labour Commissioner from adjudicating on those matters. He, however, made this decree conditional on there being no change in the law.

(The Hindustan Times, 19-5-1947).

Industrial Disputes.

Industrial Disputes in British India during
February, 1947: 925,529 Man-Days lost in
12 Strikes.

According to statistics published in the April, 1947, issue of the Indian Labour Gazette, the total number of stoppages in 58 British India during February, 1947, was 112 (including 53 disputes in progress at the beginning of the month); the number of workers involved and the number of man-days lost were 106,960 and 925,529 respectively. Of the total disputes, 71 ended during the month and 27 were in progress at the end of the month. In regard to 14 disputes which occurred in Bombay it is not known whether the disputes had ended during the month. The number of workers involved was slightly less than in the previous month.

Classification by Industries and Provinces.- Classified by industries, 31 out of the 112 disputes related to the cotton, woollen and silk group, 8 each to jute and engineering, 5 to collieries and 1 each to railways and plantations, while 58 disputes were reported under "miscellaneous" groups. Classified according to provinces, 5 strikes were reported from Ajmer-Merwara, 57 from Bengal, 14 from Bombay, 9 from Bihar, 7 from the Central Provinces and Berar, 3 from Delhi, 11 from Madras, and 3 each from Sind and the United Provinces.

Causes and Results of Dispute.- Wages, allowances and bonus were the main cause in 49.5 per cent of the disputes (of which the causes are known) representing 52.5 per cent of the workers involved, while 24.3 per cent of the disputes representing 28.7 per cent of the workers involved related to grievances about personnel. An analysis of the disputes which ended during the month, and of which results are known shows that 37.1 per cent of the disputes representing 17.3 per cent of the workers involved, resulted in complete or partial success of the workers while in 48.4 per cent of the cases representing 68.7 per cent of the workers involved, the workers were wholly unsuccessful.

(Indian Labour Gazette, April, 1947).

Holidays.

230 Working Days as Criteria for Paid Holidays under Factories Act: Bombay Government's Arrangements.

A note published in the 'People's Raj' (issued by the Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay), dated 3-5-1947, states that the question of holidays with pay for workers has lately been engaging the urgent attention of the Government of Bombay. Under section 49 B of the Factories Act, 1944, a worker becomes eligible for 10 days holiday with pay on the conclusion of a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory, and a worker is deemed to have completed a period of 12 months' ~~continuous~~ continuous service notwithstanding any interruption in service during those 12 months brought about by sickness, accident or authorised leave not exceeding 90 days in the aggregate for all three, or by a lock-out, or by a strike which is not an illegal strike, or by intermittent periods of involuntary unemployment not exceeding 30 days in the aggregate.

As the workers were experiencing difficulty in the matter of the interpretation of the Act and there was likely to be considerable hardship to the workers, depriving a number of them of the benefits of the legislation, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh made a representation to the Government on 7-4-1947 to take remedial action. The Government of India was then approached for the necessary amendment of the Act. Meanwhile, the Minister for Labour took up the question with the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and as a result of the discussions which he had with the Chairman of the Association, it has been agreed that in respect of the years 1945 and 1946 and until such time as the factories Act is suitably amended, all workers who have worked for 230 days in the year, should be considered eligible for the holidays. In cases where there was involuntary unemployment, a further concession in respect of the days of involuntary unemployment should be granted, subject to a maximum of 26 working days in the year.

It has been ascertained that the total number of working days in a year is approximately 308 and 3/4th of the this would be about 230. The Government of Bombay have urged all employers in the Province to adopt this basis for deciding the eligibility of workers for holidays with pay under the Factories Act.

(People's Raj, 3-5-1947).

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Welfare.

Madras Corporation to provide Creches for
Workers' Children.

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The Corporation of Madras has decided to provide creches for workers' children in Madras City. Initially, a creche is to be established in Georgetown, and an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(Madras Information, 19-4-1947).

General.

Colliery Workers to get Big Increases in Rates of Pay and Dearness Allowance and Compulsory Provident Fund Benefits: Recommendations of Conciliation Board.

The Board of Conciliation (Colliery Dispute) set up by the Government of India in February 1947 with Mr. R.W. Purnik as Chairman (vide page 25 of the report of this Office for February 1947) has submitted its report, and the main recommendations of the Board together with the decisions of Government thereon were published on 12-5-1947 as a Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Labour.

The recommendations of the Board fall into three groups, dealing respectively with (1) wage rates, dearness allowance, annual bonus and the institution of a Provident Fund, (2) annual leave, overtime wages, permanency of service, protection against arbitrary punishment, compensation for forced idleness, relieving staff, issue of explosives free of cost, loans on easy terms, supply of uniforms and foot-wear railway passes, transport facilities from residence to place of work, etc., and (3) improvement of medical facilities, water supply arrangements, education, improved rations, hours of work, standardization of coal tubs and application of the Payment of Wages Act. The Report is a unanimous one, subject only to a reservation made by the employers' representative that selling prices of coal should be suitably increased to enable the industry to meet the liabilities accruing therefrom.

50 per cent increase in Basic Rates of Pay for Miners:

Enhanced Rates of Dearness Allowance.— As regards wages and dearness allowance the Board has recommended that piece-rates for miners, trolley-men and wagon-loaders should be increased from Rs. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 per tub of 36 c.ft. and that for a male time-rate worker the minimum basic wage should be Re. 0-8-0 per day. The recommendation relating to the basic wage of the underground worker is applicable to the coal-cutter who cuts (by pick) and fills one 36 c.ft. capacity tub from a gallery face per shift. Rates for other analogous categories of colliery workers should be, where necessary, adjusted so as to accord with the general wage level indicated by the Board. The Board has also suggested a standardisation of the rates for 'lead' and 'lift', and has recommended certain basic scales.

In regard to dearness allowance the Board has recommended that all workers with a basic wage of Rs. 30 per mensem and under, should be paid a dearness allowance equal to 150 per cent of the basic wage as against the current rate of 100 per cent; and that the dearness allowance rates for those with a basic wage above Rs. 30 should be revised suitably. Although the Board has not specified the rates of increase for these groups, the Government of India have ascertained that the intention of the Board was to give the following increases:—

Basic wage per month.	Existing Scale.		Proposed Scale.	
	Dearness Allowances as percentage of basic wage or pay.	Minimum	Dearness allowance as percentage of basic wage or pay.	Minimum
Rs.31 to Rs.50/-	75	Rs.30		Rs. 45/-
Rs.51 to Rs.100/-	50	Rs.37/8	66 ² /3	Rs. 50/-
Rs.101 to Rs.300/-	35	Rs.50	40	Rs. 67/-.

The Board has recommended that the above rates should be given effect to, from the date of publication of the Report. The Government of India's resolution points out that these recommendations have been concurred in by the representatives of the employers on the Board, and expressed the hope that the Industry will take prompt action to give effect to them. The Government also trusts that the industry will work out appropriate increases or new piece-work rates for analogous workers and give effect to them from the same date.

Annual Bonus to Equal Four Months' Pay.- The Board has recommended ~~that~~ the grant of an annual bonus equal to four months' basic wages split up into two parts and calculated as follows: (a) two months' basic wages as bonus dependent on attendance, the qualifying periods being 190 days per year in the case of underground workers and 265 days per year in the case of weekly, or monthly rated employees or surface workers, and (b) a "production bonus" on the basis of two months' basic wages of those qualifying under (a) above and related to raisings during the year. As regards the latter, the Board has suggested that each colliery owner should contribute ~~Rs. 0-5-6~~ Re. 0-5-6 for every ton of coal produced, the total amount so collected being distributed at the end of the year among the workers in proportion to their basic earnings subject to their qualifying for it on the basis of a minimum attendance of 265 days in the case of surface workers and 190 days in the case of underground workers. These proposals have been accepted by Government.

Compulsory Provident Fund Scheme to be introduced.- The Board has also recommended the constitution of a compulsory Provident Fund Scheme, but has made no suggestions regarding the rate of contribution. The Government of India welcome this recommendation and consider that it should be given effect to from the date from which the increases in wages and dearness allowances referred to above are made effective. The scheme is to be on a contributory basis, but pending the framing of detailed rules, the Government of India has decided that the rate of contribution by the employees may be fixed at an anna in the rupee of the basic wages and has directed that Provident Fund deductions should be made from all employees at this rate from the date the wage increases are given. The conditions on which the employers will be required to contribute to the Fund will be prescribed under the Rules.

The Government of India have further decided that the concessions relating to the grant of an annual bonus and the setting up of a Compulsory Provident Fund shall apply to workers in railway collieries also and that the Provident Fund benefits proposed by the Board will be extended to all workers in railway collieries who are not already contributing to the Indian Government Railway Provident Fund.

Though these recommendations of the Conciliation Board are applicable only to collieries in Bengal and Bihar, Government recognise that ~~some~~ appropriate action would be necessary in respect of coalfields in the Central Provinces and elsewhere and will take necessary action as soon as possible. The resolution points out that as a result of these increases in wages and dearness allowance, the grant of bonus and the institution of the Provident Fund Scheme, the average earnings of the underground worker with a basic wage of upto Rs. 30 per month will increase from a minimum of about Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 2-7-9 a day, while those of the surface time rated worker in the same wage group will increase from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-13-2 a day. The cost of these benefits would amount to over 70 million of rupees per annum in respect of the Bengal and Bihar coalfields alone.

Price of Coal to be revised to meet Increased cost of Production.-
The Government of India have also accepted the stand taken by the employers' representative on the Board that the price of coal must take into account the cost of the concessions now made to labour. They have, therefore, undertaken an investigation into the costs of production of coal, including the estimated increase on account of the new concessions and propose to refer the question of price revision to the Commodities Prices Board. An attempt will be made to announce the Government's final decision on this subject during June 1947.

Working and Living Conditions: Suggestions for Improvement.-
The other recommendations of the Board are still under the consideration of the Government of India, who are also taking steps to consult the Provincial Governments concerned. The more important among these are the following:-

Permanency of Service, Compensation for Forced Idleness, etc.-
The Board is satisfied that under the standing orders already introduced by the industry the workers are assured of permanency of service and protected against arbitrary punishments and excessive fining. Though it does not consider it feasible to institute a retention allowance, it recommends an extension of the prevailing system of compensatory payment to workers who are rendered idle through no fault of theirs.

Contract System to be abolished.- While recognising that extensive steps have been taken by the industry to abolish the raising contract system, the Board points out that in some cases, particularly in collieries owned by the State, the system still obtains. The Board is emphatic that the time has now arrived when it should be fully and finally abolished. So long however, as the contract system continues, the Board recommends that labour employed therein and also in all piece-work system, should be paid direct by the management, and such labour should be entitled to all the amenities enjoyed by workers of the same categories as if directly employed.

Better Medical Facilities.- Stressing the need for an immediate improvement in the sanitation of the residential areas in the coalfields and the organisation of an adequate medical and hospital service, the Board has pointed out that all the Chief Medical Officers who gave evidence were agreed in saying that the medical facilities provided for the labourers in the collieries, generally speaking, were inadequate and unsatisfactory. There were cases where one doctor served several collieries and did not attend to the ailments of the labourers. He did not even know that there were cases which required attention and thus no proper medical facilities were afforded. In this connection the Board has recommended inter alia

that the constitution of the Mines Boards of Health should be revised to provide more representation to labour and to the medical profession, that the rule framed by them should be better observed in both in the letter and spirit, and that the Chief Medical Officers should in the future follow a more determined policy with regard to enforcement, not hesitating to take legal action where necessary.

Need for Better Housing.- According to the Board overcrowding is the rule rather than the exception in colliery areas and the provision of better housing is a matter of considerable urgency. Recommending prompt measures for relieving the acute housing shortage the Board has suggested ~~for~~ the grant of subsidies from the housing fund to colliery owners for the construction of houses to an approved design. As regards the actual design the Board has recommended that a kitchen and a washing place should ~~be~~ be constructed in each unit and that this recommendation be given effect to immediately in all existing accommodation.

Adequate supply of Rations.- In conclusion the Board has emphasized that the coal industry is the key industry of all the industries in India, labour employed therein therefore, must be kept satisfied and contented, and must have adequate rations for its strenuous work. . This matter is one of the principal causes of discontent, if not the principal cause, and the Board has sounded a warning that the implementation of its other recommendations will not remove the canker unless better quality and greater quantity of food, cloth, and other consumer goods are made available to the colliery workers.

In the course of its investigations, the Board found that the interests of various Central Government departments clash and it is of opinion that until unified direction is brought within the purview of one Ministry, the smooth working of this basic industry, will be greatly retarded.

(The Gazette of India Extraordinary,
dated 12-5-1947, pages 433-455).

Bombay Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee's
Interim Report on Khandesh: Causes and Remedies
of Industrial unrest.

The Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of Bombay (reference to the ~~appointment~~ appointment of the Committee was made at page 13 of the report of this Office for January 1947) submitted in the second week of May an interim report summing up its findings with regard to the cotton textile industry in the Khandesh region of Bombay Province.

Decline in Output due to Strikes and Hartals.- The Committee's main conclusion is that there ~~is~~ has been a definite or even considerable fall in production since the end of the war, a fall which is mainly due to strikes and hartals and the removal of the war-time incentive towards maximum production, but due also partly to mechanical breakdowns and other causes. In this connection the Committee stresses the power and violence of the Communist-controlled Unions, and gives details of violent acts and speeches exhorting men to violence. As regards absenteeism, the Committee is opinion that ~~the~~

this has increased to an unusual extent at only one centre, but the Committee agrees that indiscipline has increased abnormally everywhere. Violent behaviour has also increased distinctly in all places and now ~~prevails~~ prevails to an unusual extent.

Cause of Unrest: Unfair treatment of labour rather than Economic Privation. - Economic privations, in the Committee's opinion, have little responsibility for the recent labour unrest. As to the lack of facilities, ~~the~~ little satisfactory evidence was offered except at one centre where the Committee found the management very greatly to blame for the unsatisfactory conditions of labour. Labour unrest the Committee holds, is due largely to unfair treatment of the workers; other causes listed by the Committee are Communist propaganda and incitement, lack of consultation between management and labour, the general wave of discontent following the war (which especially affects industrial workers "with their combination of a low standard of living with a comparatively high degree of political consciousness") and the notable increase in the worker's self-respect which no longer allows him to tolerate what he has patiently endured in the past.

The following are the Committee's main recommendations.-

Steps to Maximise Production. - As the first step, the Committee recommends that mills should resume production and at the same time the workers' union should give a satisfactory assurance (coupled, if necessary, with the removal of some of its most violent members) that it has definitely and permanently abandoned violence as a policy. A second shift should be introduced. Propaganda should be employed to encourage maximum production, especially in view of the strong counter-propaganda in favour of strikes and hartals (which must be reduced to a minimum). Efficiency rewards and the profit-sharing system may be tried.

Works Committees. - To ensure the necessary radical change in the ~~mutual attitude~~ ~~max~~ of the management and the workers, Works Committees should be established which the management should consult on the day-to-day working of the mill; the same Committees might also be entrusted with the workers' discipline. Fines and searches should be reduced to a minimum and jobbers should be expressly forbidden to employ abusive language to workers. A whole time medical officer should be appointed, with ~~a~~ guaranteed freedom and independence of status.

Standardisation of Wages: Payment of Allowances in Kind. - Wages should be standardised and a minimum wage should be introduced. Bonus and dearness allowance should be paid in kind (so far as is possible under a system of Rationing) and in the form of amenities rather than in cash. The management should further make arrangements for housing the workers decently.

(The Peoples Raj, dated 24-5-1947, issued by the Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay).

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Labour Administration in Cochin State:
Separate Labour Department Created.

The following information on labour administration in Cochin State during 1945-46 is taken from a note published in the April, 1947, issue of the Indian Labour Gazette. Early in 1946, the Labour Department which had hitherto functioned as a part of the Industries Department was re-organised into a separate Department. The Employment Exchange was also placed under the Labour Department, with a fulltime Manager in charge of it. The principal duties of the Labour Commissioner are: (a) to be responsible for the promotion, supervision, direction and control of labour welfare; (b) to advise the Government on labour legislation and steps necessary for the promotion of labour interests; (c) to direct the activities of the Employment Exchange; and (d) to be responsible for the administration of labour Acts.

Labour Legislation.— (The Labour laws which existed in the State in the beginning of the year were (i) the Factories Act, (ii) the Workmen's Compensation Act, (iii) the Payment of Wages Act, (iv) the Employment of Children Act, (v) the Maternity Benefit Act, (vi) the Trade Unions Act, (vii) the Trade Disputes Act, (viii) the Dock Labourers' Act, and (ix) the Employers' Liability Act. During the year, two new Acts were passed—(i) the Industrial Statistics Act and (ii) the Factories Amendment Act. Besides, an amendment to the Factories Act reducing the daily working hours in factories to 8-hours and an amendment to the Maternity Benefit Act raising the daily allowance of annas 3 to annas 8 were passed by the Legislative Council.

Labour Enquiry Committee.— In order to devise ways and means of lessening industrial unrest, a conference of employers and representatives of trade unions was called by the Minister of Labour and it was resolved to constitute an enquiry committee to enquire into the labour problems of the State and to constitute small conciliation boards for each industry to look into all matters of difference between the management and labour. Accordingly a labour enquiry committee has been constituted to enquire into the labour conditions in the State.

Factories.— The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act and the number of operatives employed therein were 119 and 13,090 as against 110 and 12,806 respectively in the previous year. From the point of view of employment the principal industries were brick and tile making, cotton textiles, engineering works and soap factories. There are a large number of industrial establishments in the State which are not covered by the Factories Act and the question of bringing them under the Factories Act is being considered by the authorities.

Number of Accidents, Payment of Benefits, etc.— During the year under review there were 547 accidents, in all of which, except one, were minor. Total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 11,552 and the total amount of maternity benefit paid was Rs. 1,537. During the year the employment of children showed a steady decrease; the percentage of children to adults was 5.4.

Wages in Factories.- The average annual wage for all factory industries was Rs. 309 while the corresponding figure for the textile industry was Rs. 334. Most of the leading factories have kept the basic rates of pay at the pre-war level and have raised the dearness allowance from time to time according to the rise in the cost of living, but there is no uniformity in the scale of dearness allowance. Only 40 factories paid bonus, the rate varying from 10 days' to 4 months' wages in the year, but no allowance was paid to the workers on days of stoppage of work due to unforeseen causes. Three factories were supplying foodgrains at control rates, while two more factories sold rice at concession rates. 22 factories gave increase of pay during the year. The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 27 and deductions due to damages or loss amounted to Rs. 4,652. The report points out labourers in most cases are recruited direct by the management and only four factories had Service Rules. There was provision of training apprentices in 8 of the factories.

Trade Unions and Disputes.- At the end of the year the number of registered trade unions was 9 as against 6 in the previous year. There are a large number of unregistered trade unions in the State and about 45 unregistered trade unions came to the notice of the Department in 1945-46. During the year, there were 54 trade disputes, of which 34 were settled by the Labour Department, 8 by public men, 2 by voluntary conciliation, 8 were referred to a Conciliation Board set up by the Government under the Trade Disputes Act and 2 were referred to Adjudication under the Defence of India Rules. There were 11 strikes and 2 lock-outs.

Employment Exchange.- During the year 2,670 candidates registered at the exchange and applications of 1,140 of these were sent to the employers for appointment. Of the total number of registrations 17.5 per cent were placed in employment.

(Indian Labour Gazette, April, 1947).

Labour Member inspects Bengal and Bihar Collieries:
Colliery workers give assurance not to withdraw
safety men during strikes.

On 25 and 26-5-1947, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Government of India, accompanied by the Food Member, Government of India and other representatives of the local Government, visited some of the collieries in Bihar where there had been strikes recently and some others where strikes were still proceeding. During the visit, the Member found that the implications of the recommendations of the Conciliation Board (vide pages 2/-24 of this report) had not been fully realized by the workers. He also found that the workers had two sets of grievances, one relating to the industry and the other relating to the availability of food and clothing.

During discussions with the representatives of employers, he was informed that labour in coalmines had of late become particularly restive owing to the activities of new labour unions started by rival political parties. The main apprehension of the employers was in regard to the withdrawal, during strikes, of safety men and men

employed on essential work. According to them, this was becoming a regular feature of industrial disputes in the coalfields and might result in permanent damage to a number of mines. At the instance of the Labour Member, the employers' representatives undertook to implement the recommendations of the Conciliation Board immediately. Later, while holding discussions with representatives of the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, the Labour Member cautioned them against taking any ~~extreme~~ action which might suggest that the workers were being victimized.

At a special conference between the representatives of the colliery labour unions of Bihar and Bengal, an assurance that safety men from the mines will not be withdrawn under any circumstances was given, ~~was~~ to the Labour Member. The labour representatives alleged certain defects in the Conciliation Board's report, arising from the fact that certain categories of workers had been overlooked. They also demanded that bonus should be granted for 1946.

It was pointed out to them that the award of the Board must be accepted or rejected as a whole. As the workers' representatives were not in favour of rejection, it was explained that the defects which they found in the report could be taken up with the Government of India, but no assurance on the matter could now be given.

Replying to the grievances regarding food and clothing, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that India did not grow all the food that was required. They had to import it from other countries at a cost heavier than locally produced food and that the difference in cost had to be met by the Central Government. This involved considerable expenditure. It was further impossible to guarantee that the foreign grain would be of the same quality as the Indian grain.

(The Statesman, 29-5-1947).

Interim Relief for Madras Motor Transport Workers:
Government accepts adjudicator's Recommendations.

Reference was made at page 19 of the report of this Office for April, 1947, to the appointment of a Court of Enquiry by the Government of Madras, to investigate the working conditions of labour in motor transport services, etc. A press note, issued by the Government, in the latter half of May, 1947, states that as the final report of the Court of Enquiry was likely to be delayed in view of the elaborate enquiries which the Court had to undertake, the Government considered that the question of interim relief should be referred for adjudication and accordingly referred that issue to the Chairman of the Court of Enquiry for adjudication.

The adjudicator has made the following recommendations: (1) Workers whose salary and dearness allowance do not exceed Rs. 50 a month should be paid an interim relief of Rs. 7-8-0; (2) Workers whose salary and dearness allowance exceed Rs. 50 a month should be paid an interim relief of Rs. 5 a month; (3) Workers whose salary and dearness allowance falls between Rs. 47-8-0 and Rs. 50 should be paid such an amount of interim relief as may be necessary to make up a total of Rs. 55. Patta should not be included in arriving at the total income for which interim relief is recommended. The interim relief should be paid with effect from 1-4-1947. These recommendations have been

accepted by the Government.

(The Hindu, 21-5-1947;
From a Press Note issued by the
Government of Madras).

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

India's Commerce Member in London: Efforts to secure British Capital Goods for India.

British Capital Goods for India: Deliveries to be speeded up.- Addressing a Press Conference in London on 18-5-1947, Mr. Ismail I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member of the Indian Interim Government stated that he had urged upon the British Board of Trade the need for speedier delivery by Britain of much-needed capital goods to India and that the Board had agreed to do everything possible to help India in this respect.

Mr. Chundrigar who spent a week in London interviewing prominent members of the Board of Trade, including the President, Sir Stafford Cripps and the Permanent Secretary, Sir John Woods, added that delivery schedules had been too much delayed even allowing for all the difficulties with which British manufacturers were faced. Deliveries of electrical generators, for example, were about one year behind schedule. India had placed most of her orders for textile machinery in the United Kingdom, and also considerable orders for coal-mining machinery, locomotive, printing and other machinery, and unless unforeseen difficulties arose, India expected manufacturers to keep to delivery schedules. In the past, India had largely relied on Britain to supply the types of goods now ordered and also for heavy chemicals and steel and it was necessary that British exporters should keep up their trade connections with India.

Measures to step up India's Exports Trade.- As regards India's exports to the United Kingdom, Mr. Chundrigar said that India had always paid special attention to the United Kingdom requirements. For instance though the Government of India was determined that Calcutta should in future be the world tea centre and that all Indian tea should be sold through the Calcutta market, as an interim measure, India had made a special case for the United Kingdom and allowed the British Ministry of Food to purchase 250,000,000 pounds weight of tea through Indian tea growers. He had started negotiations which should result in Britain relaxing some of her present import prohibitions to allow the import of certain quantities of Indian leather goods, particularly the cheaper kinds, hand-woven embroideries and fabrics, coir mats and matting and linen goods, imports of which into Britain were at present not allowed. In this connection Mr. Chundrigar added that India ~~may~~ hoped to increase her trade in future with Central Europe and Scandinavia and was considering establishing trade relations with Germany. An Indian Trade ~~xx~~ Commissioner would shortly be appointed to Milan, to be followed by other Trade Commissioners elsewhere in Europe. He also hoped that an Indian Trade Mission would shortly visit the Far East.

Industrial Training for Indian Students.— Another subject touched upon by Mr. Chandrigar in the course of the Press Conference was the question of sending Indian students to Britain to study British industrial technique, for example in the cotton spinning industry. Unless Britain opened the door to these students, they would have to go elsewhere and that would mean that India would then buy her capital goods from those countries in which the students had learnt to operate machines. In this connection Mr. Chandrigar revealed that the Board of Trade had agreed to do everything possible to help India to obtain—as part of Indian reparations—the services of certain German technicians needed for the Indian electrical industries.

(The Hindu, dated 18-5-1947).

X
Madras Government's Industrial Plan: State-ownership and State-control visualised.

The Government of Madras have had under consideration the question of formulating a planned economy in regard to industries. They have divided industries into three classes namely, defence industries, key industries and public utilities. In regard to the defence industries, the Government have decided that they should be either state-owned or state-controlled. Some key industries requiring large capital, like iron and steel, tractors and fertilisers, will be state-owned; in other cases, there would be only state-control. Public utilities will be owned by some organ of the state.

Where state-control is to be exercised, the Government may take a major part of the shares or impose, before granting any assistance, such as mining leases, and assistance under the State-Aid Industries Act, all, or any of the following conditions which will bind the heirs, assigns and transferees of the concern:—

The promoter of the Company must agree to hand over the industry to the Government either at the book value or at the replacement value at the time of transfer to the state, whichever is less. No separate value or compensation will be allowed for goodwill; no compensation shall be payable to the managing agents or management of the industry for the termination of their services. An undertaking to this effect will have to be provided in the agreement of the Company with the managing agents or other servants of the company; the Company shall undertake to supply any of its products, if so required, for consumption on works belonging to or subsidised by Government at the market prices or the cost of production plus a profit of 5 per cent on the capital utilized for production, whichever is lower. The Government will have the right to nominate one or more directors if they consider it necessary. The working conditions of labour should conform to the standards recognised or to be laid down by the Government. The Company shall train free of cost apprentices nominated by the Government.

(Industrial Bulletin, No. 497, dated 28-4-1947, ~~issued~~ issued by the Employers' Federation of India).

Protection to Preserved Fruits Industry:
Government Accepts Tariff Board's
Recommendations.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board, the Government of India have decided to grant protection to the preserved fruits industry for three years.

The Tariff Board had recommended a protective ad valorem duty until 1950 of 60 per cent on canned and bottled fruits; 40 per cent on fruit juices, squashes, cordials, and syrups; and 80 per cent on jams, jellies, marmalades and candied and crystalized fruits. Protection in the first year will take the form of ad valorem duties at the rates recommended by the Tariff Board. The form of protection to be afforded subsequently will be determined before the end of the first year on the basis of further examination by the Tariff Board.

(The Gazette of India Extraordinary,
dated 27-5-1947, pages 477-478;
The Statesman, dated 28-5-1947).

Development of India's Mineral Assets:
Bureau of Mines to be set up by Government
of India.

With a view to formulating a policy of co-ordinated development, conservation and consolidation of India's mineral wealth, as well as to provide an effective check to unrestricted exploitation the Government of India have decided to set up an administration organization, to be known as the Bureau of Mines, under the aegis of the Member for Works, Mines and Power of the Government of India.

The scope of the Bureau will include powers to frame rules regarding terms and conditions of leases, the application of improved mining methods to ensure conservation of mineral assets control over exports, collection and compilation of statistical returns, encouragement of domestic utilization of ores and minerals, and prosecution of research in mining and fuel. It will also assist provincial and State Governments in such schemes as they might sponsor for the development of their mineral resources. A well-organized laboratory with the latest and most up-to-date equipment will be attached to the Bureau for fundamental and applied research in mineral development and for the assay of minerals and testing of samples. A department of Public Relations will form part of the organization to acquaint the general public with details of mineral research undertaken by the Bureau.

(The Statesman, dated 18-5-1947).

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in C.P. and Berar during 1946.

Accidents and Amount of Compensation.— According to the schedule attached to the report of the Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in the Central Provinces and Berar, during 1946, there were 1,048 cases of injuries in respect of which compensation was paid. Of these, 17 cases resulted in death, 98 in permanent disablement and 933 in temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 70,617; an amount of Rs. 16,150 was paid in the cases of death, Rs. 35,792 for permanent disablement and Rs. 20,675 for temporary disablement. The incidence of fatal accidents was highest in the group of workers whose monthly wages were Rs. 27 to Rs. 30.

Proceedings before Commissioner.— As regards proceedings before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, there were 35 cases pending at the commencement of the year. During the year 44 cases were filed and 54 cases were disposed of. 23 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

(Report on the Administration of the Workmen's
Compensation Act, 1923, in the Central Provinces
and Berar, during 1946.)

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Unemployment in Burma's Oil Fields: Board set up to examine Problems.

The Government of Burma have recently appointed a Board to examine the problem of unemployment in the Yenangyaung-Chauk area (Burma's chief oil mining area) and to make recommendations to Government as to the measures that might be adopted to alleviate the position. The Board which is to be presided over by Mr. R.E. Mc Guire, I.C.S., includes also representatives of the Burmah Oil Company Limited and of mineworkers' unions.

(Supplement to the Burma Gazette,
dated 3-5-1947, page 211).

Expansion of Industrial Education in Bombay: Committee appointed by Government of Bombay.

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee on Industrial and Technical Secondary Education (in the Province under the Chairmanship of Mr. P.N. Joshi, Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay)

The terms of reference to the Committee are to examine and make recommendations on the pace and nature of progress in technical, industrial and vocational training in the Province below the collegiate stage. In making its recommendations, the Committee is charged particularly to bear in mind increasing requirements of industrial and technical education consequent on the expansion of primary education; (the locations of the institutions that may be necessary and the courses of studies suitable at each of them; the extent and method of financing the scheme of industrial and technical education and in particular the field for Government and private efforts and the methods of Grant-in-aid to private institutions; methods of recruitment and terms of remuneration of staff for the institutions; the desirability of carrying out surveys to determine the needs of industries in the way of technical personnel, and the establishment of Local Advisory Committees.)

The Committee has been requested to submit its report by September, 1947.

(People's Raj, dated 17-5-1947, issued
by the Directorate of Publicity, Government
of Bombay).

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Industrialists to be compelled to train
Apprentices: Madras Government considering
enactment of Necessary Legislation.

In a broadcast talk on "University Education in South India", on 17-5-1947, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, Government of Madras, referred to the rapid growth of University education in the Province during the last few decades and said that a good number of those who sought and found admission in University classes were not suited for University Education. The Government were earnestly considering this matter and were trying to find ways and means by which such of those who were unsuited to University studies might be diverted to other avocations. Mr. Chettiar suggested that Universities and colleges should keep in touch with the industries and commerce of the country and said that the Government were contemplating the introduction of an Apprenticeship Bill by which power would be taken to make industrialists give practical training to graduates in Engineering and other courses. This, he felt would substantially aid industries and the students to become more efficient.

(The Hindu, dated 18-5-1947).

MIGRATION.

New East African Immigration Bill:
India's objections.

Reference was made at page 33 of the report of this Office for April, 1946, to the East African Immigration Bill, which sought to control Indian immigration into East Africa by conditional issue of permits. As a result of a protest made by the Government of India (vide pages 29-30 of the report of this Office for December 1946), the East African Government has introduced new immigration control proposals designed to meet the objections raised by the Indian Government.

The new Bill provides for personal capital requirements of would be immigrants intending to start their own businesses and lays down that immigrants with assured employment must continue in that employment for at least five years.

(The Times of India, 2-5-1947).

Emigration of Unskilled Indian Labour to
Indo-China suspended by Government of India.

The Government of India, ^{acting in line} ~~in consonance~~ with a recent decision of the Chinese Government, ~~the emigration~~ have decided not to permit the emigration of unskilled Indian labour to Indo-China.

Recently the French authorities had requested the Indian Government to send about 10,000 Indian workers to relieve labour shortage in Indo-China's rubber plantations.

(The Hindustan Times, 11-5-1947).

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Indian and Chinese Evacuees: Priorities Board
set up to regulate Return to Burma.

The Government of Burma have agreed in principle that Indians and Chinese who had left Burma on account of the war should be allowed to return to the country. The manner and tempo of their return will be determined by conditions in the country, its power to absorb evacuees, and the country's programme of rehabilitation, and controlled by a Priorities Board to be set up by Government under the chairmanship of U Kyaw Din, A.T.M., Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust.

The functions of the Board will be: (1) to invite and receive bids for labour and personnel which Government departments, quasi-Government organizations, and private enterprises may wish to import from India or China; (2) to consider the extent to which such requirements can be obtained from labour and personnel available in Burma; (3) to regulate the return of evacuees evacuated to India or China having due regard to any act, treaty, convention or agreement in force or to be brought into force relating to the entry of Indians and Chinese. It will be for the Board inter alia to formulate a scheme under which a system of priority for the progressive return of evacuees from India can be effected. It will also be for the Board to formulate a scheme for the consideration of Government for the progressive return of Chinese which can in due course be transmitted to the Chinese Government; (4) to establish a comprehensive system of priority whereby it can be ensured that labour and personnel required for urgent and essential reconstruction will take precedence over that required for less essential purposes. The system of priority will apply both to evacuees and non-evacuees who are required for urgent and essential reconstruction work; and (5) to advise the Industry and Labour Department as to the class and number of labour and personnel not being evacuees which may be required for the reconstruction work.

(Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, No. 32 R745, dated 10-5-1947, published in the Supplement to the Burma Gazette, dated 24-5-1947, Public Works and Rehabilitation Department, page 263).

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Restrictions on Indians in East Africa not
justified: Mr. Naseer's Report.

It is understood that in a report on the subject submitted to the Government of India recently, Mr. Dawood Naseer, who recently visited the East African colonies as an unofficial observer, has maintained that there is no case for East Africa to place immigration restrictions on Indians either for political or economic reasons and that such restrictions would inflict a great loss on Indian industrial enterprise in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya.

Demand for Skilled Personnel.- According to the report, not only in there no question whatsoever of unemployment, but every trade and industry is crying out for experienced workers. If immigration restrictions were allowed to ~~continue~~ continue, the Africans ~~will~~ will in the end suffer. The Indian industrialists in East Africa, the report continues, are invariably prepared freely to invite African workers to participate in their concerns. Their belief in the uplift of Africans—in marked contrast to the attitude of the Europeans—has earned the Indians the gratitude of African artisans.

Administrations' hostility to Indians.- Throughout his tour, the report alleges, Mr. Naseer found the administrations of the colonies were "universally anti-Indian". Their general trade policy, as far as Indians were concerned, was based on racialistic lines. While every patronage was extended to European ventures, Indian enterprise never met with goodwill. Some of the officers were hostile and administered laws in such a way as to actually prejudice Indian efforts in the fields of commerce and economics. New applications for trade by Indians were invariably not favourably responded to.

East African Industries: Indians' Share.- As to the extent of the Indians' ~~in~~ interests in industries in East Africa, the report gives the following estimates:- ~~Sugar industry: practically the whole~~
Sisal industry: ~~Indian sugar~~ Nearly 80 per cent of the estates are owned by Indians who have invested millions of pounds. In 1945, sisal exports totalled 140,000 tons valued at Rs. 50 million.

Sugar Industry: Indian sugar mills manufacture some 70,000 tons of sugar, representing four-fifths of the total sugar production in East Africa.

Oil Industry: practically the whole of the industry is owned by Indians.

Cotton ginning: out of 200 ginneries, more than 90 per cent are under Indian control.

Besides these Indians have substantial interests in the coffee, tea, wattlebark, tanning and soap industries and in banking and transport and insurance. In all these ventures thousands of Africans are employed.

Need for Appointment of High Commissioner to protect Indian Interests.- The report maintains that as a result of discriminatory policies, India's trade with East Africa has already begun to suffer and suggests that a trade delegation should be sent forthwith to study the potential markets. It is also very necessary to appoint an Indian High Commissioner to protect the interests of Indians in East Africa.

(The Statesman, 31-5-1947).

Government of India's Representative in Ceylon:

Mr. Giri to succeed Mr. Aney.

A Press communiqué issued by the Government of India in the last week of May announces that Mr. V.V. Giri has been appointed to succeed Mr. M.S. Aney as the Government of India's Representative in Ceylon. Mr. Giri, Barrister-at-law, M.L.A. (Madras), was till recently Minister for Labour and Industries in the Government of Madras. He has been a trade union leader for many years, was General Secretary and President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and was twice President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. He was one of India's delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1926.

(The Hindustan Times, 31-5-1947).

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AGRICULTURE.

Rural Indebtedness in United Provinces:
Enquiry Committee appointed.

The Government of the United Provinces have appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Acharya Narendra Deva, M.L.A., to undertake a survey of the rural indebtedness of the Province and other allied matters.

The Committee will investigate: (a) The volume and causes of rural indebtedness; (b) The part played by different classes of banks, bankers and money-lenders, and the incidence of debts ~~owed~~ owed by various classes and categories; (c) The working of (1) the Debt Redemption Act, 1940, (2) the Regulation of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1940, (3) the Agriculturists' Relief Act 1934, and (4) the two Takavi Acts, how these Acts have influenced rural credit, what defects, if any, have been brought to light in their working, and how these defects can be remedied; (d) The existing and the required credit facilities; (e) The rates of interest, the period of loans and other conditions of loans offered by the various classes of creditors; (f) The effect of the present ~~indebtedness~~ indebtedness upon the agricultural economy, particularly, production and marketing; and (g) The effects ~~of~~ of the various saving drives during and immediately after the war.

Mr. J.K. Pande, Economic Adviser and Director of Statistics, United Provinces, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

(Press Communique issued by the Revenue (A) Department of the United Provinces under No. 99-R/1A-445-47, dated 2-5-1947 published in the Government Gazette of the United Provinces, dated 10-5-1947, Part VIII, page 355; The Hindustan Times, dated 6-5-1947).

Burma Agricultural Debts Moratorium Act, 1947,
gazetted: Moratorium of all Agricultural Debts
contracted before 15-10-1945.

The Government of Burma gazetted this month the Agricultural Debts Moratorium Act, 1947, which grants a moratorium in respect of all debts contracted by an agricultural debtor before 15-10-1945. The Act received the assent of the Governor of Burma on 13-4-1947, and comes into force from 7-5-1947.

Under the Act all creditors who have any debts to realize from agriculturists, are required to register, within a period of six months from the commencement of the Act, various details in respect of their claims with the Deputy Commissioners of the districts where the debtors reside. Any claim not registered within the time specified, will not be entertained by civil courts.

(The Burma Gazette, dated 17-5-1947,
Part I, page 279).

The Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Bill, 1947
Permanent Settlement to be Abolished.

The Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Bill, 1947 providing for the abolition of the 154-years' old Permanent Settlement of Bengal was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly by Mr. Fazlur Rehman, Bengal's Land Revenue Minister, on 21-4-1947. In support of the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill points out that the majority of the Bengal Land Revenue Commission (1940) had recommended the abolition of the Permanent Settlement on the ground that the resultant zamindari system had ceased to serve any national interest, and that the more recent Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee also has expressed the opinion that so long as the present outmoded system of land tenure remained, the administrative machinery of Government, being clogged by it at every turn, was bound to fail to achieve its maximum result in the exploitation of land and water resources of the Province. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on 24-4-1947 with instructions to report by 15-7-1947.

Provision for State Acquisition of Estates.— The Bill provides for state acquisition of the interests of all classes of rent-receivers. Under its provision a family will be allowed to possess a maximum of only 100 standard bighas of land (about 33 acres) on the basis of ten bighas per member of the family. This does not, however, apply to land held for the cultivation and manufacture of tea.

Graded Scale of Compensation.— The amount of compensation,

payable in respect of the acquisition to rent-receivers and owners of lands will be computed on the annual net income as follows: (a) Where the net income does not exceed Rs. 2,000, fifteen times such income; (b) Where the net income exceeds Rs. 2,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000 twelve times such net income—but in any case not less than the maximum amount under item (a); (c) Where the net income ~~xxx~~ exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000 ten times such net income but in any case not less than the maximum amount under item (b); (d) Where the net income exceeds Rs. 10,000 eight times such net income but in any case not less than the maximum amount under item (c). The compensation will be paid in cash when the amount payable is less than Rs. 1,000 but when it exceeds Rs. 1,000 it will be paid either in cash or in bonds of guaranteed face value, carrying interest of not less than three per cent per annum as the Provincial Government may direct.

Restrictions on Alienation of Land to Non-Agriculturists.— Under the Bill, there will be ~~Khasans~~ only one class of tenants, namely, ryots (peasants) with full rights of occupancy. Transfer of the land of a ryot will be permissible only to a bona fide cultivator owning land below a certain limit. Sub-letting of land will be absolutely interdicted except in certain special cases, and holdings will be indivisible below the minimum size of three acres. The Bill also provides for the consolidation and ~~any~~ enlargement of scattered holdings.

(The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,
dated 15-4-1947, pages 341-392)
Amrita Bazar Patrika, 23 and 26-4-1947).

Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act,
gazetted (Act No. XXVIII of 1947).

The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill, 1947 (vide page 31 of the report of this Office for April, 1947), received the assent of the Governor General on 22-5-1947, and has been gazetted as an Act (Act No. XXVIII of 1947).

(The Bombay Government Gazette, dated
27-5-1947, Part IV, pages 257-280).

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Land Tenure Systems in Orissa: Enquiry Committee
set up.

In pursuance of its policy of abolishing all intermediary interests between the State and the cultivator, the Government of Orissa has appointed a Committee representative of all interests, to recommend legislative and other measures for reforming the different systems of land revenue and land tenures that are in force in different parts of the Province. The Committee will be presided over by Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury, Revenue Minister, Orissa.

The following are the Committee's terms of reference:- (1) To make the incidence of land revenue or rent, as the case may be, as far as possible, uniform, equitable and elastic; (2) To eliminate, as far as practicable, all intermediary interests that exist at present between the cultivator and the State; (3) To prevent the fragmentation of agricultural holdings and to foster consolidation of holdings or creation of economic holdings; (4) To make adequate provision for common lands for pasture and other communal purposes and for their proper administration; and generally (5) To improve agricultural production and raise the standard of life of the cultivating classes.

In case the Committee feels called upon to recommend State acquisition of all intermediary interests between the cultivator and the Government it will also report on the financial and administrative implications of such acquisition.

(Amrita Bazar Patrika, 16-5-1947).

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PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Employment Selection Bureau (Government of India) to
close down in May 1947.

The Employment Selection Bureau (vide page 53 of the report of this office for May, 1946) which was set up as an experimental measure by the Government of India, will close down at the end of May, 1947.

The Bureau has so far interviewed about 8,000 applicants, recommending about 2,500. It has also been carrying out researches on aptitude and intelligence and has devised 12 tests, which, however, have not yet been standardized.

(The Statesman, dated 10-5-1947).

Highest Salary not to exceed Rs. 1,800:
Burma Pay Commission's Report.

The Burma Pay Commission (vide page 44 of the report of this office for January, 1947), which has recently reported, has recommended that the highest salary for a Burmese Government servant should not exceed Rs. 1,800 per mensem. The recommendations in respect of the lower ranks for increase in basic wages will involve a total expenditure of Rs. 25 million more than the pre-war figure. In 1947 Government servants of non-gazetted rank number 75,760, as compared with 54,780 in 1941-42. Government servants of gazetted rank number about 1,800.

In respect of transport amenities, in Rangoon there is free Government bus service providing transport for all clerks in the Secretariat, and office ~~cars~~ trucks and station wagons provide free transport to clerks in other offices.

(The Indian News Chronicle, 12-5-1947).

Central Pay Commission's Report published:
Minimum Basic Salary of Rs. 30 and Maximum
of Rs. 2,000: Government of India's Decisions.

The report of the ~~Government~~ Central Pay Commission² (for appointment and terms of reference see pages 29-30 of the report of this Office for May, 1946) was released on 16-5-1947. The main features of the report are the fixing of the minimum basic salary of Government employees at Rs. 30 per month and the maximum basic salary at Rs. 2,000 per month, to be relaxed only in the case of a few select posts, for officers of the Central Government; abolition of the terms "subordinate" and "inferior" grades and a division of Government servants into four categories, Class I, II, III and IV; dearness allowance "slabs", fixed in relation to the cost of living index (no dearness allowance for those drawing more than Rs. 1,000/- per mensem); the retirement age limit to be raised from 55 to 58 for all services; the retirement benefit to consist of a monthly pension plus an insurance cover, the premia to be found by Government; a consequential reduction in the scale of pensions from 1/60th to 1/80th of a man's average salary per year of service; and the general grant of a travel concession on the lines of the Railway Department's Privilege Ticket Order system. The Commission considers that Rs. 55/- and Rs. 90/- are fair minima, in the present economic conditions, for a working class family and a middle class family, respectively. It also recommends house rent allowance in costly places and certain other concessions for low paid employees of the Government of India.

Broadly, the pay structure recommended is based on the adoption of uniform scales of pay and dearness allowance all over India with house rent allowance and compensatory allowance in large towns and industrial centres. The pay scales are arrived at on the assumption that the ultimate cost of living will stabilize at about 60 to 75 per cent above pre-war. In regard to low-paid employees, the Commission urges the necessity of enabling this class of public servant to raise ~~his~~ his standard of living "to a tolerable extent". It explains that a strict adherence on the part of the Government to the law of demand and supply and the acceptance of a low standard of life by the employees seem to have resulted in the fixation of their pay at such a low level that it was not been possible for those Classes to reach a standard which would be accepted as even tolerable by the modern social conscience. Further, some moral principle is necessary when Government happens to be the employer.

Turning to another aspect of the question, the Commission lays down that while it is true that business considerations are not paramount in the running of a Government, the operation of the law of supply and demand cannot be wholly ignored in fixing the salaries of public servants. The fairness and adequacy of the salary proposed must be judged from the standpoint not only of the employee but also of the employer and the community. The Commission's conclusion is that as far as practicable "a fair relativity" should be maintained between the rates of pay of certain classes of civil servants and comparable outside rates, but "in no case should a man's pay be less than a living wage". This living wage in present-day conditions -- apart from House Rent Allowance in big cities and certain other benefits -- is given as Rs. 55/- (Rs. 30 basic pay and Rs. 25/- dearness allowance) for working class people and Rs. 90/-

(Rs. 55/- basic pay plus Rs. 35/- dearness allowance) in the case of middle-class employees. In regard to higher paid Government posts, the Commission feels that the time has come when the problem of high salaries calls for a new approach quite as much as the problem of low salaries but it would not be right to lower salaries suddenly. While agreeing that the State should not compete with private enterprise in respect of prize jobs, the Commission holds that the salaries of public servants cannot with safety be reduced much below the standard of remuneration available to men of capacity in private service posts similar in nature and responsibility. It feels that there should not be too great a disparity between an official and a commercial career.

Class I Officers: Maximum salary of Rs. 2,000.- The Commission recommends that the initial pay of a Class I officer should be Rs. 550/= per mensem. Executive posts are divided into junior and senior scales and the following class I scales are laid down:-

Junior Scale: Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E.B.-30-770-40-850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150.

For Administrative posts, the scales laid down are:

Junior : Rs. 1300-60-1600.

Senior: Rs. 1800-100-2000.

The scale of Rs. 1,800/- to Rs. 2,000/- is reserved for Heads of the biggest Departments and would normally be the highest point which a permanent civil servant could reach in his service. Posts now carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 3,000/- would, as far as possible, have to be fitted into the selection grade of Rs. 1,800/- to Rs. 2,000/-. Salaries ~~for~~ over the Rs. 2,000/- level should be very few and should only be for posts carrying heavy administrative or technical responsibilities, such as those of Secretaries of Government Departments, Chief Commissioner and General Managers of Railways, Members of the Railway Board, Members of the Central Board of Revenue, Chairman and Members of the Public Service Commission. These and some other posts should be fitted into a scale between Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 3,000/-. Ambassadors' salaries are to be between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per month.

Superior Posts.- Salaries suggested for superior posts in the Secretariat and the Railway Board are:

Secretariat

Assistant Secretary	:	Rs. 800-40-1000
Under Secretary	:	Rs. 950-50-1150
Deputy Secretary	:	Rs. 1,500-to 1,800
Joint Secretary	:	Rs. 2,250
Addl. Secretary	:	Rs. 2,750
Secretary	:	Rs. 3,000

Railway Board

Joint Director	:	Rs. 1,300 to 1,600
Directors of Heads of Major departments in the Railway Administration.	:	Rs. 1,800 to 2,000
Members of the Railway Board.	:	Rs. 2,750
Chief Commissioner, Railways.	:	Rs. 3,000

Proposed scales for the All-India Administrative Services Are:-

Junior : Rs. 350-400-450-450-500-540-30-690-E.B.-30-870-950.
Senior : Rs. 800 to 1,600.

Class II Officers.- For Class II officers the scale recommended is Rs. 275 rising first by increments of Rs. 25/- to Rs. 500 and then, after an efficiency bar, by Rs. 30/- to Rs. 800. Where an entrant has spent some years in acquiring special qualifications for a particular job he may start higher up the scale. On promotion from Class III a person would enter Class II at a point in the scale appropriate to the pay ~~in~~ he may be drawing in the lower category at the time of promotion.

Class III Employees.- Class III, which nomenclature is recommended in place of "Subordinate Service", comprises the largest number of educated employees and the Commission suggests that skilled artisans should also be included in this category. In place of the numerous scales in vogue, 12 scales of pay have been suggested with a minimum of Rs. 55/- and a maximum of Rs. 500/- per mensem.

Class IV Employees.- Scales for Class IV, which have similarly been standardised, are Rs. 30-1/2-35 for unskilled and unlearned employees, including Peons and Dafdars; Rs. 35-1-50 for Jamadars and Dufftries; Rs. 35-1-50 and Rs. 40-1-50-2-60 for semi-skilled and skilled workers.

Other Allowances :-

(a) Dearness Allowance.- In addition to the pay scales recommended, the Commission feels that the payment of dearness allowance is necessary in order to bring the total emoluments to correspond with the present day cost of living. It suggests a "slab system" under which the allowance would increase or decrease in relation to the rise or fall in the cost of living and would also decrease in percentage ~~of~~ as the salary of the employee rises. On the basis of the present cost of living (estimated by the Commission at a hypothetical all-India index of 260) Dearness Allowance would be paid as follows :-

Pay ranging up to Rs. 50/-	Dearness allowance.....	Rs. 25/-;
Pay ranging from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	" "	Rs. 35/-;
Pay Rs. 101-150.....		Rs. 40/-;
Pay Rs. 151-200.....		Rs. 45/-;
Pay Rs. 201-to 250		Rs. 50/-;
Pay Rs. 251 to 300		Rs. 60/-;
Pay Rs. 301 to 500		Rs. 70/-;
Pay Rs. 501 to 750		Rs. 85/-;
Pay Rs. 751 to 1,000		Rs. 100/-;

The Commission would stop the payment of all allowances and concessions, in cash or kind, introduced during the war to meet the high cost of living by whatever name they might be called, including Good Conduct Pay in the Postal Service and War Allowance in respect of the higher ranks of the services.

(b) House Rent.- House Rent allowance is recommended for all employees, subject to certain restrictions as regards pay limits and areas. In cities with a population over 100,000 only staff drawing upto ~~Rs. 100~~ Rs. 100 will be eligible for house rent allowance.

(c) Compensatory Allowance.- Compensatory allowance scale for non-gazetted staff in Bombay and Calcutta ranging from Rs. 5/- for an income not exceeding Rs. 35 p.m. to Rs. 20 for an income of Rs. 301-500. It is left to the Government to decide to what extent similar ~~benefits~~ benefits should be extended to staff serving in other large cities, ~~has been recommended.~~

(d) Children's Education Allowance.- A Children's Education Allowance is recommended to be paid to employees drawing Rs. 100/- or less every month. ~~The~~ Persons in Class IV should be paid by the State a contribution of 75 % of tuition fees. In the case of Class III employees, the State's contribution should be 50 per cent.

(e) Medical Aid .- In regard to medical aid, the Report states that the nature and seriousness of the ailment -- not the status of the patient -- should be the deciding factor in determining the grade of medical officer to whose aid the patient should be entitled. Also, his family should be entitled to free treatment on the same lines as the Government employee himself.

(f) Conditions of Service: Hours of Work, Holidays, Leave, etc.- Without ignoring the limitations imposed by climatic conditions, the Commission recommends a 58½ hours working week for office workers. Agreeing with the view that holidays are too many and that normal working days in most Departments do not exceed 260 in a year, the Report states that every effort should be made to increase the total number of working days and suggests 12 days in the year should be sufficient as ~~against~~ closed holidays.

As regards leave, the Commission suggests uniform leave terms for civil employees of all Departments. The following steps are recommended as a means of liberalising the existing leave rules. In regard to Class IV, both in the Railway and civil departments, employees should earn full pay leave at the rate of 1/22nd of period of duty during the first ten years, 1/15th of duty from the 11th to 20th year of service and 1/11th from the 21st year onwards; and half pay leave at 1/22nd of duty for the first 20 years and 1/15th thereafter. In the case of other categories the existing rules have been maintained except that railway employees are to be brought up to the level of other Departments in this matter. The Commission also feels that when leave is granted on medical certificates, any public servant should be entitled to commute the half pay leave that he has earned into full pay leave for half of that period. Full pay leave in the case of Class, I, II and III may be accumulated up to 120 days instead of 90 days. In the case of Class IV, leave may be accumulated up to the extent that a man may earn in four years, which would vary from two to four months according to length of service. Subject to certain conditions, temporary employees, after the completion of one year of continuous service, may earn leave in the same manner as permanent employees.

(g) Retirement Benefits.- The Commission recommends that the age of retirement should be 58 for all services, but the Government should have the option to retire an employee on grounds of loss of efficiency at 55 or to grant him annual extensions after that age. Voluntary retirement would not be permitted under 30 years' service. The retiring benefit for every public servant should consist of two components -- a recurring monthly pension and an insurance cover, the premia for which would be found by Government. In consequence, the scale of pension should be reduced from 1/60th to 1/80th of emoluments for each year of service subject to a limit of Rs. 8,000 for 35 years' service. Special additional pensions should be abolished. The insurance cover obtainable, which should be ~~the~~ in

the Postal Insurance Branch of Government in order to secure the lowest premia, is expected to approximate to 15th months' pay at the time of retirement or death. The amount of cover available would be paid to the party on retirement in the normal course, or to his heirs if he should die before retirement. Present employees are given the option to forego a quarter of the pension that might accrue and in return to become entitled on retirement to a lump sum of 3/80th of pay for each year of service subject to a maximum of 15th months' pay. On death in service after the completion of not less than five years' service, a lump sum of one year's pay or 3/80th of pay for each year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' pay may be paid to the family. On death after retirement if the money drawn by way of pension and the lump sum is less than one year's pay, the balance of a year's pay may be paid to the family. Where a Government servant who has rendered more than 25 years' service dies in harness or shortly after retirement, the widow and dependent children should be allowed to draw, in addition to other benefits, half of the pension earned, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/- p.m. for a maximum period of say five years.

Recommendations regarding Railway and Postal Employees.— The most important feature of the Pay Commission's recommendations from the Railwaymen's point of view is the simplification of the pay structure. The Commission have recommended about 20 scales of pay for Class III Services on the Railways and only three for Class IV Services, as against the many hundreds that obtain in these two classes today. The pay Commission have also recommended that the old classification of services into subordinate and inferior categories should be replaced by the new nomenclature -- Class III and Class IV services. Class III Service which till now was more or less a perquisite only of the literate type is no longer to be confined to the class. It will now comprise not only people with literary qualifications but also skilled artisans, as, according to the Pay Commission, "no difference should be made between training in letters and training in craft". As regards the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Pay Commission considers that the classification of service as Class I and Class II may continue as at present but certain charges of Superintendents of Post offices should be upgraded to Class I. Direct recruitment to the gazetted service of Postmasters is suggested.

Government accepts main Recommendations.— The Government of India have accepted the main recommendations made in the Report. The following summary of the Government's decisions is taken from an official communiqué dated 16-5-1947:—

The Government of India accept the basic pay structure recommended by the Commission, as well as the recommendations in regard to uniform scales of pay and dearness allowance, House rent and compensatory allowances will be granted to meet extra costs in highly populated, industrial cities.

The Government accept the view of the Commission that with the cost of living as it stood in the beginning of 1947, the minimum living wages for a working class family and a middle class family should be Rs. 55 and Rs. 90 respectively. Rs. 55 including dearness allowance at Rs. 25 per month will, therefore, constitute the lowest wage for a Central Government servant at the present cost of living index, with the exception of unskilled workers under 21 years of age, who will draw one rupee less for each year by which they fall short of 21.

Government have also accepted the scales of dearness allowance recommended by the Commission, for the present cost of ~~living~~ living.

The Government of India do not agree that with the cost of living at its present high level no dearness allowance should be granted to persons drawing a salary of more than Rs. 1,000. They have therefore, decided to grant to officers drawing salaries between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, a dearness allowance at the rate of 10 per cent of pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150.

Besides the above, on which the Government of India have already taken decisions, there are other matters such as leave, pensions, etc., which are at present under consideration by the Government.

The decisions now announced are estimated to cost Central revenue an additional Rs. 300 million per annum, of which about Rs. 240 million will go to the Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(Summarised from an Unofficial Note dated 10-5-1947, issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India; and The Statesman, dated 16-5-1947).

Les pages

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de ce rapport, concernant
Cooperation and Cottage

Industries

ont été gardées au

Service de la Coopération

V.T. 25.747

Nutrition.

Production of Vitamin Concentrates in India:
Departmental Committee's Suggestions.

The Committee of the Technical Panel of the Food Department of the Government of India for the planning of vitamin production, recently examined the question of the preparation of concentrates of vitamin 'A' from shark liver oil, carotene from carrots, grasses and green leaves and vitamin 'C' from common Indian fruits like amla (grooseberry) and guava. The committee has suggested that vitamin 'C' from such cheap sources as amla might be produced in the form of syrup, taking care to preserve the vitamin content, and recommended that a certain proportion of edible oils and fats, provided they are not used for frying, could be fortified with carotene. These fortified oils could with advantage be given to the "vulnerable sections" of the population.

The Rice Technology Committee has recommended the use of ~~or~~ parboiled rice in place of raw rice as the former gives a higher yield of the whole unbroken rice, has more nutritive ~~the~~ value and has better keeping qualities than raw rice. In view of the world shortage of rice, a greater outturn of whole parboiled rice should be of great significance in Indian rice economy. The Committee also recommended the standardisation of the parboiling process in India.

The Food Processing Committee has recommended further research on the processing of seed cakes and the pilot plant production of soya bean milk.

(The Hindu, dated 17-5-1947).

Rs. 300 Million Housing Scheme for Factory Labour in Bihar.

It is understood that the Labour Department of the Government of Bihar has formulated a scheme for providing housing accommodation to the factory workers in the province. The scheme envisages the construction of 40,000 to 50,000 houses at a total cost of Rs. 300 million.

The Central Government, together with the provincial Government, will bear 25 per cent of the ~~the~~ cost and the rest will be borne by the factories.

(Amrita Bazar Patrika, 9-5-1947).

Workers' Organisations.

Meeting of Central Board of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, 3-5-1947: Decision to break with A.I.T.U.C. and set up New Central Organisation.

Central Board Decision to set up a New Central Organisation of Labour.- Reference was made at pages 34-35 of the report of this Office for November 1946 to a resolution adopted by the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh calling upon its various member unions to affiliate themselves to the All-India Trade Union Congress and to promote through it the policy and programme of the Congress. At a meeting held at New Delhi on 3-5-1947, with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as President, the Board resolved to cancel its previous resolution and to set up a new central organisation of labour to be known as the "Indian National Trade Union Congress".

A resolution on the subject adopted by the Central Board says inter alia: "The sangh deploras the fact that the discontents and difficulties of the workers are being exploited by parties and groups for ulterior political motives, causing serious damage to the economic and political life of the country and doing deep injury to the best interests of the working class and the masses in general. In the opinion of the Board, the most urgent need of the moment is to speedily bring into being and develop a central organisation of labour in the country which will strive to secure the highest benefits and the maximum progress for all categories and classes of labour while preserving a national spirit and outlook, and which will conduct the struggles of the workers for improved standards and just conditions in accordance with the principle set out in the statement of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress dated 13-8-1946." (Vide page 5 of the report of this Office for August 1946). "The Board recommends to the members of the Sangh, and other Congressmen actively interested in labour, to take immediate steps to form an organisation on these lines, which will be purely non-communal and which will not be subject to the control of any political party".

Proposal to set up Labour Constructive Work Fund.- The Board also passed two other resolutions, one to start a fund to be known as the Labour Constructive Work Fund to be utilised exclusively for the purpose of promoting the welfare and efficiency of the working class and the other introducing the principle of election in the case of local and provincial branches of the Sangh which had been functioning for a period not less than two years.

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Indian National Trade Union Congress formed:
New Organisation to emphasise Peaceful Settlement
of Industrial Disputes.

A conference of leading congress and trade union workers from all over India, organised by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, met at Delhi on 3-5-1947 and decided to set up a New All-India Trade Union Organisation called the Indian National Trade Union Congress to safeguard and promote the welfare of the working classes. Among those who attended the conference were the Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. B.G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of Central Provinces and Berar, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay, and Mr. V.V. Giri, formerly Labour Minister in Madras. The conference was inaugurated by Acharya Kripalani, President of the Indian National Congress; and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, Government of India, presided.

Charges against A.I.T.U.C.: Mr. Nanda's Statement.- Making a statement on behalf of the Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, pointed out that in India today there was an acute shortage of supplies ~~in~~ which created serious discontent and retarded the progress of reconstruction in every direction. It was, therefore, essential to ~~to~~ maintain and expand production and at the same time ensure that in the course of the political ~~transer~~ transformation which was proceeding apace in India a stable democracy was safely installed in the seats vacated by imperialism. The ~~policy~~ policies pursued by the All-India Trade Union Congress under Communist leadership which functioned in its name were, however, in sharp and total conflict with the aims mentioned above. Their ways, threatened the security and the welfare of the community and were inimical to ~~be~~ the best interests of the workers themselves. The bulk of the working class, Mr. Nanda urged, was opposed to the political philosophy of the Communists. This was amply borne out by the ~~xxxxx~~ results of elections to the Legislative Assemblies in the country from the various labour constituencies.

Mr. Nanda also charged the present All-India Trade Union Congress with indulging in malpractices. It had been found that ~~the~~ the composition and the voting strength of the various bodies in the A.I.T.U.C. were managed in such a manner that the democratic procedure of achieving a change by the influence of ideas and the relative superiority of real numerical strength had no scope at all in this case. The A.I.T.U.C. admitted paper organisations and accepted grossly exaggerated returns of membership. Another matter of deep concern to those who refused to enter the A.I.T.U.C. was that certain dominant groups within it waged a violent campaign against arbitration as a method of avoiding strikes and securing justice to the workers. Concluding, Mr. Nanda maintained, that the urgent need of the moment was to provide machinery for co-ordinating the scattered forces of those who were in fundamental opposition to the Communists in their approach to labour matters.

Sardar Patel's Address: Emphasis on Peaceful Settlement of Industrial Disputes. - Explaining the need for a break with the A.I.T.U.C. and the formation of separate organisation, Sardar Patel also complained that the A.I.T.U.C. was to-day dominated by Communists, who called strikes not for the good of the workers, but merely to serve their party ends or ~~was~~ discredit the Government. They fomented strikes, refused to accept arbitration, advocated a "go slow" policy when production was most needed, and brought about frequent strikes by agitating for irresponsible demands. It was no use, according to him, trying to reform the A.I.T.U.C. and capture it, because the Communist Unions put up bogus membership and did not hesitate to resort to unscrupulous methods. As a contrast, he narrated how the Labour movement started by Gandhi in Ahmedabad resulted in the best organisation in the country. The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad was today admitted to be the strongest and best organisation in the country. As a result of the work of the Union, Ahmedabad had prospered and workers got the highest wages. There were few strikes, since the parties settled their differences through the machinery of arbitration. He was, therefore, anxious to see that the right type of unions on Ahmedabad lines were started throughout the country. It was not the aim of the new organisation to capture the trade union movement for selfish or personal ends but for building up a healthy and a strong labour organisation which might really promote their welfare. Labour should not be made pawns in the struggle for political power and he felt that the labour movement should concern itself primarily with the economic struggle of the workers.

Decision to set up Indian National Trade Union Congress. - The conference then adopted a resolution moved by Dr. Suresh Chandra Panerjee, thrice President of the A.I.T.U.C., favouring setting up a new central trade union organisation to be called the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Union

Constitution of Indian National Trade/Cong Congress (Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress): Provision to minimise strikes and encourage Arbitration. - According to the draft constitution of the new organisation which was approved by the conference on 4-5-1957, the object ~~was~~ of the Congress is to establish an order of society which is free from hindrances in the way of all-round development of its individual members. The draft provides for (i) progressively eliminating social, political or economic exploitation, and inequality and the profit motive in the economic activity, (ii) placing industry under national ownership and control in suitable form, (iii) organising society in such a manner as to ensure full employment and securing increasing association of the workers in the administration of industry, (iv) securing speedy improvement of conditions of ~~work~~ workers and obtaining for them social security benefits, (v) securing a living wage for every worker and regulating working hours suitably, (vi) establishing justice in industrial relations, (vii) securing redress of grievances without stoppage of work through negotiations and conciliation and failing that by arbitration or adjudication and, where adjudication is not applied and settlement of disputes by arbitration is not available for the redress of grievances, facilitating recourse, on the part of the workers, to other legitimate methods including strikes, and (viii) ~~is~~ raising the workers' standard of efficiency and discipline.

The Congress will adopt means which are peaceful and consistent with truth for furthering its objects. It will not affiliate more than one organisation belonging to one industry in a local area and each affiliated organisation shall pay an annual affiliation fee of

Rs. 5 per every 2,000 primary members or any fraction thereof and one per cent of its total annual subscription as contribution.

One of the most important provisions in the constitution is the requirement that every affiliated organisation shall offer to submit to arbitration every industrial dispute in which a settlement is not reached by negotiation and shall not sanction or support a strike unless avenues of a settlement have been exhausted and majority of its members vote by ballot in favour of strike.

The General Council of the Congress will be elective, 5000 members electing one member. It shall meet at least once in six months. One president, five vice-presidents, one general secretary, one or more organizing secretaries, one or more assistant secretaries and one treasurer will be elected by the General Council. They, along with nine other members, shall form the working committee.

The headquarters of the new organisation will be in Bombay. A regular session of the conference is to be held within four months, and in the meanwhile provincial conveners have been appointed for a number of provinces to organise provincial branches of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

(The Hindustan Times, 4 and 5-5-1947;
The Hindu, dated 5-5-1947).

X

Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926,
during 1944-45.

The following information regarding the working during 1944-45 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, is taken from a consolidated summary of provincial reports on the working of the Act as published in the April, 1947, issue of the Indian Labour Gazette. The statistics relate to registered trade unions only.

Number and Membership of Registered Trade Unions.- The number of trade unions registered during the year increased from 761 (revised figure) in 1943-44, to 865 in 1944-45. The following Provinces recorded rises in the number of unions (number of new unions indicated in brackets):- Assam (2), Bengal (33), Bombay (11), the Central Provinces and Berar (5), Delhi (8), Madras (37), Sind (7), and the United Provinces (5). In the North-east Frontier Province, Orissa and the Punjab the number of unions decreased by 1, 1 and 5 respectively.

General Progress of Trade Unions.- Although the number of unions furnishing returns showed no marked increase, the total membership of unions making returns increased from 780,967 in 1943-44 to 889,388 in 1944-45. The group comprising the largest number of unions was that with a membership per union of 100 to 299, although it accounted for only 3.1 per cent of the total membership. The group of unions with a membership of 2,000 to 4,999 per union contributed 17.4 of the total membership, while the group with a membership between 10,000 to 19,999 per union was responsible for 13.9 per cent of the total membership.

An important feature of recent trends in trade unionism in India is the growth in the numbers of women trade unionists. The table below shows that as compared to 1938-39 the number of women trade unionists is now more than three-fold:-

Year	Female Membership	Percentage to total membership.
1927-28	1,168	1.2
1928-29	3,842	2.1
1929-30	3,299	1.4
1930-31	3,151	1.4
1931-32	3,454	1.5
1932-33	5,090	2.1
1933-34	2,999	1.4
1934-35	4,857	1.7
1935-36	7,309	2.7
1936-37	9,025	3.5
1937-38	14,703	3.8
1938-39	10,945	2.7
1939-40	18,612	5.6
1940-41	19,417	3.8
1941-42	17,094	5.0
1942-43	25,972	3.8
1943-44	20,866	2.7
1944-45	36,315	4.1

Income and Expenditure.- The total income of registered trade unions, including unions whose objects are not confined to one Province, was Rs. 1,939,969; balance in hand Rs. 1,581,545, expenditure Rs. 1,693,006 and a closing balance of Rs. 1,828,508. Bengal (134 unions) showed an income of Rs. 1,003,201 and an expenditure of Rs. 385,952 and Madras (141 unions) Rs. 132,095 and Rs. 108,615. One union in Bengal, one in Bombay, one in the United Provinces and one Central Union from Bombay maintained political funds.

Provincial Figures.- The following table gives the comparative figures of registered trade unions and their number in different provinces:-

Note: For Table please see next page.

Province	No. of registered trade unions		No. of unions making returns		Membership of unions making returns	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	44-45
Ajmer-Merwara.....	3	3	3	3	1,047	946
Assam	7	9	7	9	1,580	2,486
Bengal.....	297	530	189	134	289,658	286,255
Bihar	49	49	20	31	21,947	73,428
Bombay	82	95	70	79	149,559	172,679
C.P. & Berar.....	48	53	29	27	14,853	13,748
Delhi.....	32	40	24	19	24,712	30,504
Madras.....	117	154	99	141	64,567	88,270
N.W.F.P.....	3	4	3	2	423	328
Orissa	3	4	3	4	653	1,494
Punjab.....	27	22	25	21	15,714	8,308
Sind.....	32	39	32	39	10,677	12,431
U.P.....	31	34	31	34	32,944	36,734
Trade unions whose objects were not confined to one province.....	30	31	28	30	154,803	161,774
Total.	761	865	563	573	780,967	889,388

Classification according to Industries.- The number and membership of registered trade unions from which returns were received are classified according to industries in the statement below:-

Branches of Industry.	1943-44		1944-45	
	No.	Membership.	No.	Membership.
1. Railways (including workshops and other transport excluding Tramways).....	82	265,262	82	304,486
2. Tramways.....	6	9,474	4	10,390
3. Textiles.....	122	222,667	113	210,712
4. Printing Presses.....	27	9,558	24	13,560
5. Municipal.....	50	15,874	23	11,928
6. Seamen.....	8	70,401	9	79,501
7. Docks and Port Trusts.....	21	39,815	24	37,098
8. Engineering.....	47	27,417	53	35,513
9. Miscellaneous.....	220	122,499	241	186,200
Total.	563	780,967	573	889,388

At the end of the year there were seven Federations registered under the Act, five of which submitted returns. The Bengal National Chamber of Labour claimed the membership of as many as 204 unions. While its income during the year was only about Rs. 19,000/=, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, claiming a membership of only six unions, had an income of Rs. 70,541.

The Working of the Indian Trade Union Act 1926, during 1943-44 was reviewed at pages 56-58 of the report of this Office for October, 1946.
(Indian Labour Gazette, April, 1947).

XX

Reactions to formation of I.N.T.U.C.:
A.I.T.U.C. Leaders repudiate charges
against A.I.T.U.C.

The decision of the conference organised by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh to set up a new central trade union organisation in India has been sharply criticised by Mr. N.M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, a former President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Mr. S.A. Dange, its present President.

Charges Against A.I.T.U.C. repudiated: Mr. Joshi's Statement.- In a statement dated 7-5-1947, Mr. Joshi questioned the need, the setting up of a new central trade union organisation and repudiated the charges levelled against the A.I.T.U.C. by the sponsors of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (vide pages 60-62 of this report).

A.I.T.U.C. not dominated by Communists.- Referring to the charge that the A.I.T.U.C. was at present dominated by the Communists, the statement pointed out that all decisions and resolutions of the AITUC had been unanimous since 1938, when the AITUC was reorganised by the adoption of its present constitution. Again, although the Communists had today a majority in the A.I.T.U.C, ~~the Communists did not have a present the necessary three-fourths majority and it~~ it was extremely difficult for a political party to dominate the organisation in political matters. The Constitution contained a provision to the effect that "questions of a political nature and those relating to strikes to be declared by the AITUC and the affiliation of the AITUC to any foreign organisation shall be decided by a three-fourths majority. The Communists did not have at present the necessary three-fourths majority and amongst the twelve office-bearers of the AITUC ~~constitute~~ only five were Communists. The statement further pointed out that the Communists had been in a majority only since 1945. Before this, Congressmen generally had been in a majority. The constitution and the working of the AITUC being perfectly democratic, there was nothing to prevent a minority group from becoming a majority. There was not even a single instance of a union seeking affiliation being denied admission to the AITUC just because it was under the influence of a minority group.

No Bogus Membership: Willingness to face Impartial Enquiry.- As for the allegation that the AITUC admitted paper unions, the ~~the~~ statement maintained that this had no foundation in fact. The AITUC admitted only those unions which could claim a genuine membership on the basis of the statement of ~~the~~ accounts which was required to be audited and certified by a registered accountant. In determining the membership, only the average paying membership was ~~counted~~ ^{counted} and not the nominal membership on the register of a union. This method of calculating the membership was more stringent than that adopted even by Government under the Trade Unions Act. The membership of a union was determined by a Standing Credentials Committee consisting of members belonging to all the groups including Congressmen. All decisions of the Credentials Committee also had been unanimous and no group had ever used its majority either for granting or refusing admission. The AITUC would, therefore, welcome an

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independent and impartial inquiry into the genuineness of its membership by an international labour organisation such as the World Federation of Trade Unions.

No Opposition to Voluntary Arbitration.- The charge that the AITUC was opposed to arbitration was, again, a wrong statement. The AITUC was never opposed, and even today was not opposed, to arbitration in industrial disputes provided such arbitration was voluntary as in Great Britain. What the AITUC was opposed to was the imposition of compulsory arbitration, compulsory enforcement of awards and declaring strikes illegal for long and, sometimes, indefinite periods of time. In this connection the statement pointed out that the AITUC constitution required a three-fourths majority for the declaration of a strike by the AITUC. Nor was compulsory arbitration rendering strikes illegal accepted as a satisfactory method of settling disputes by the trade union movements of democratic and progressive countries including Great Britain and the U.S.A.

The statement further repudiated the charge that the AITUC's ~~policy~~ policy was to hamper production. The AITUC was not responsible for the strikes which sometimes took place in India, as in the U.S.A., U.K., and everywhere else, as spontaneous protests against the unsatisfactory post-war conditions. The remedy for the present difficulty lay in sympathetic understanding and prompt redressal of grievances.

Non-Political Character of New Organisation Questioned.- Finally the statement questioned the claim that the newly formed organisation was a non-party and a non-political body. The very resolution adopted by the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh proposing the formation of the new labour organisation clearly stated that this new organisation would conduct the labour movement "in accordance with the principles set out in the statement of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, dated 12-8-1946". This alone ~~made~~ made it clear that only those who owed allegiance to the Congress Working Committee could have a place in the new organisation, and that the organisation was really ~~and~~ an adjunct of the Indian National Congress and was in no sense a non-party or non-political labour organisation as the ~~AITUC~~ A.I.T.U.C. was. Deploring the active association of the members of the Government of India and of the Ministers of Provincial Governments in the formation of the new organisation, the statement expressed the fear that ~~in the future~~ the tendency to form such organisations might ultimately lead to the dangerous situation which obtained today in China, where the labour movement which was recognised by the Government had practically become a department of the Government.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose's Statement: Workers not Consulted: Split in Trade Union Movement Deplored.- In a statement issued from Calcutta on 17-5-1947, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, a former President of the AITUC expressed great concern at what appeared to be another split in the AITUC after a fairly long period of reunion. He was filled with grief that those who claimed to be the leaders of workers should have again taken upon themselves the responsibility of splitting the movement without consulting the wishes of the workers. He did not know of any single mass meeting of workers in all India where the question had been mooted and put to them. From his own personal knowledge he could state that on every occasion on which non-Communist groups in the AITUC had agreed to oppose the Communist Party, they had been able to influence the decision of the AITUC as a whole, in accordance with their views and despite the Communist Party having had slight majority over the other parties. As for

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the argument that the Communist Party encouraged labour strikes, Mr. Bose pointed out that the AITUC did not declare or conduct strikes. Labour unions had almost complete freedom in this respect. If the Communist-controlled labour unions were in the habit of launching unnecessary strikes, the AITUC could not be blamed for it. The remedy lay elsewhere, and the Government had not been slow in taking action either against the Communist Party or the labour unions concerned. Finally Mr. Bose felt that the very fact that the I.N.T.U.C. ~~was~~ was being sponsored by the Indian National Congress would make it 'suspect' to the workers.

Formation of Rival Organisation bound to harm Labour: Mr. Dange's statement.— The move to set up a new Indian National Trade Union Congress under the direct advice of Congress leaders has also been condemned as a "step which is bound to cause great harm to the cause of Indian labour", by Mr. S.A. Dange, president of the AITUC. In a statement released to the press on 14-5-1947, Mr. Dange maintained that the AITUC had always functioned as a democratic organisation and it was a complete misrepresentation to suggest that the AITUC imposed a policy of strikes on any union. He was convinced that the Ministers and leaders of the Congress who took this grave step of forming a separate rival organisation, had no justification whatsoever in taking it. He suggested that if they had had doubts and misgivings about the functioning of the AITUC they could have at least advised their unions to ~~the~~ experimentally affiliate themselves to the AITUC for a couple of years and experience its functioning in practice.

Socialists to follow "wait and watch" Policy.— In the meanwhile an informal ~~conference~~ conference of Indian Socialist workers from different provinces, after a two-day session in Bombay in the second week of May, tentatively decided to follow a "wait and watch" policy in regard to the newly formed Indian National Trade Union Congress. The consensus of opinion among the Socialists, it is understood, was definitely against joining hands with the INTUC. Ideologically the Socialists differed considerably from the followers of Gandhi and secondly they were stoutly opposed to compulsory arbitration. Thirdly, they were suspicious about Government sponsored trade unionism. Lastly, they opined that the Muslim workers would be against joining any organisation sponsored by the Indian National Congress. All the same, the Socialists were one with the Rightists in their attitude towards the Communists. They wanted to isolate the Communists and drive them out of the working-class movement. Giving the official Socialist opinion, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the leader of the Party stated, that tentatively the Party had decided not to join the I.N.T.U.C. and to quit the A.I.T.U.C. The Party would set up a Labour Bureau to co-ordinate the activities of the Socialist trade unions.

(Copy forwarded to this office of a statement issued by Mr. N.M. Joshi, dated 7-5-1947; The Hindu, dated 19-5-1947; The Statesman, dated 20-5-1947; and The Bombay Chronicle, dated 14-5-1947).

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust: 80 Village
Uplift Centres opened.

The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, whose fund stands at Rs. 13.1 million, has by May 1947 established over 80 village uplift centres, devoted to the work of spreading adult education, teaching of village craft, sanitation and elementary medical work, in different parts of India. 25 of these are located in Bihar, while Bengal has 15, Maharashtra 8, Gujarat, Mysore State and Karnatak 5 each, the Punjab and Andhra 3 each, and Delhi, Rajputana, Central Provinces and Tamil Nad 2 each. The Trust also runs 12 maternity centres and more are expected to be opened in the near future when trained medical personnel and other facilities are available. In the course of the next five years the Trust hopes to make these centres self-supporting.

58 nurses and midwives are at present under training, and on completion of their course they will be sent to villages where medical work is urgently needed. For the training of gram-sevikas (women village workers) the Trust has opened 14 Gram-Sevika Vidyalayas where about 450 women workers are receiving instruction. The first batch of such trained gram-sevikas are now supervising the village uplift centres functioning in Bengal. 74 candidates are receiving their training in pre-basic and basic courses.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at Poona, on 7-5-1947 a sum of Rs. 800,000 was sanctioned for the current year for financing the various activities of the Trust.

(The Trust was set up to perpetuate the memory of the late Kasturba Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi).

(The Hindustan Times, 9-5-1947).

Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947,
gazetted (Act No. V of 1947).

The Madras Temple Entry Authorization Bill, 1947 (vide page 55 of the report of this Office for January, 1947), received the assent of the Governor-General on 11-5-1947, and has been gazetted as an Act (Act No. V of 1947).

(The Fort St. George Gazette, dated
13-5-1947, Part IV-B, pages 5-8).

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Bombay Hindu Divorce Act, 1947, gazetted
(Act No. XXII of 1947).

The Bombay Hindu Divorce Bill, 1947 (vide page 65 of the report of this Office for February, 1947) received the assent of the Governor on 6-5-1947, and has been gazetted as an Act. (Act No. XXII of 1947).

(The Bombay Government Gazette,
dated 12-5-1947, Part IV, pages
239-242).

The Bihar Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill, 1947,
introduced in Legislative Assembly, 19-5-1947.

On 19-5-1947, an official Bill, called the Bihar Suppression of Traffic Bill, 1947, was introduced in the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Bill makes provision for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women for immoral purposes in the Province of Bihar.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons, appended to the Bill, explains that, hitherto, there has been no law against prostitution and the keeping of brothels in Bihar and, in view of the large volume of public opinion in favour of the suppression of prostitution and kindred practices, comprehensive legislation for the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic in women and girls is considered necessary. Legislation on the subject is not in fact a novel feature for India, as within the last decade several other provinces of British India, namely, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Assam have passed ~~the~~ laws designed to suppress immoral traffic.

(The Bihar Gazette, 28-5-1947, Part V,
pages 349-358).

Control Measures.

Tightening up of Import Control: Imports of Non-essential Goods to be restricted.

The Government of India have reviewed India's entire Import Trade Control policy, and the revised policy is to come into force from 1-7-1947. The review of the policy was undertaken to make the best possible use of India's foreign exchange resources and further to restrict imports of certain consumer and other non-essential goods which have arrived in the country in substantial quantities during recent months.

The Government of India allowed almost unrestricted import of all kinds of consumer goods from the U.K. in July, 1946. By March 1947, however, it had become clear that India's limited foreign exchange resources, required for the import of essential food-grains and capital goods for industrial development were being frittered away on non-essential consumer goods. The need for tightening the import policy has become more urgent recently with the imminence of the sterling balances settlement which would further restrict India's foreign exchange resources.

The Government of India have, therefore, decided to tighten up import control as part of a drive to conserve India's foreign exchange resources by restricting the import of non-essential consumer goods. The countries that will be most affected by the new policy will be the U.K., Australia and New Zealand. Notifications giving effect to these decisions were published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 16-5-1947.

(The Statesman, 16 and 18-5-1947).

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Textile Industry.

Madras Government withdraws surrender of
Spindles allotted by Government of India.

Reference was made at page 39 of the report of this Office for October, 1946, to the Government of India's proposals for the erection of 125 new cotton textile mills in India. In pursuance of this scheme 352,000 spindles were allotted to the Madras Province under the post-war development plan. The then Ministry of Madras, (with Mr. T. Prakasam as Prime-Minister), however, felt that the expansion of the mill industry in the province would impede their scheme for encouraging the production of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth (vide page 50 of the report of this Office for October, 1946), and decided to surrender to the Government of India the spindles already allotted to Madras.

The Government of India, however, did not agree to the cancellation of the allotment and the new Madras Ministry (the Prakasam Ministry resigned in March 1947) has agreed to withdraw the surrender of the spindles. A press note dated 24-4-1947 issued by the Government of Madras in this connection explains that the acceptance of the quota of spindles allotted to the province does not mean any departure from their Khadi Scheme, the intensive part of which has already been introduced in 7 selected firkas and the extensive part of which is proposed to be introduced shortly in 27 other firkas.

(Madras Information, 10-5-1947).

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Post-War Reconstruction.

Planning Committee set up in Madras to report on
Planned Industrialisation.

The Government of Madras has set up a 'Planning Committee' to report on the best way of achieving the objective of planned industrialisation of the Province. The Committee, of which Mr. S. parthasarathi has been appointed chairman, consists entirely of non-officials. In a Press communiqué announcing the personnel of the Committee, the Government of Madras point out that the need for a planned programme of industrialisation of the Province is admitted on all hands.

~~Terms~~ ^{Terms} of Reference: Committee to advise on Profit-Sharing.- The following are among the terms of reference of the Committee: (1) To draw up long-term and short-term plans for industrialisation in the Province having regard to the essential character of the industries, the full utilisation of the raw materials available in the Province, the utilisation of the by-products of existing industries and the availability of power, transport and labour; (2) to determine the nature and extent of Government assistance that should be given to such industries and in connection therewith to recommend the establishment of any authority, statutory or otherwise, that should be set up for giving such aid or assistance; (3) to advise on the nature and extent of control that should be exercised by Government over industries especially those that have been given Government assistance and suggest which industries should be "state-owned" or "state-controlled" and which left to private enterprise; (4) to report on the working of the State Aid to Industries Act and recommend whether it should be amended, repealed or replaced by any new legislation; (5) to advise whether or not any limitation should be imposed on the distribution of the profits of industries where the whole or part of the finance is contributed by the public; (6) to report on the merits or otherwise of the existing system of management of industries and recommend whether or not any provision should be made to control or alter the existing systems of management; (7) to advise on the question whether and to what extent labour should participate in the profits of industries and whether any conditions should be imposed on industries that may be started hereafter in the interests of labour; and (8) to advise whether it would be necessary for the Government to set up a co-ordinating authority to render effective assistance to promoters of industries.

The Committee has been asked to submit a preliminary report on all these matters as soon as possible and interim reports as soon as investigations with regard to a particular subject are completed. It is expected to submit its final report within three months from the date it begins work.

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Another Multi-purpose Project to be launched:
Plan to develop the Narbada—Tapti River Basins.

The Government of India proposes to take up soon, in co-operation with the Government of Bombay, work on new multi-purpose project development of the Narbada and Tapti Rivers in the Bombay Presidency on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Explaining the Government of India's policy in this regard in the course of a press interview in Bombay, Mr. C.H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Power in the Government of India, stated that this was the first time the Government of India had given any serious attention to the problem of an extensive utilisation of the water resources of the country. Apart from this scheme, the Central Government, Mr. Bhabha pointed out, were also giving their attention to three other major irrigation projects—the Kosi, Mahanadi and Damodar projects.

When the Narbada-Tapti project was complete, the benefits accruing to the Bombay Presidency, and in particular to the Surat and Broach districts, would be immense, vast areas hitherto uncultivated would soon be brought under perennial irrigation. A major feature of the multi-purpose scheme, Mr. Bhabha stated, was "flood protection", which would save a large part of the province from the destruction caused annually by floods. A large amount of hydro-electric power would also be available for the purpose of introducing modern methods of agriculture and promotion of new industries. Alternative and cheaper modes of transport and a greater flow of trade in the countryside would result from the rivers being made navigable. The Government of Bombay was keenly interested in the project and had already placed one of its senior officers at the disposal of the Central Government to formulate and execute plans.

(The Times of India, 8-5-1947).

National Planning Board for Burma.

The Government of Burma have announced this month their decision to set up a National Planning Board to prepare for consideration of the Governor an integrated Development Plan for Burma. Other function of the Board will be (i) to decide questions of priority as between different schemes of the same department or sub-committee or, when necessary, as between different schemes of different departments or sub-committees; (ii) to convert the development plans of each department or sub-committee into a territorial plan for each region or district as the case may be; and (iii) to keep constant watch over the preparation and execution of the development plans of each department or sub-committee.

Before recommending inclusion of particular schemes in the integrated development plan, the Board is required to examine each scheme in order to satisfy itself:- (a) that it is suitable and feasible; that is prima facie—(i) it meets an urgent need of the community; (ii) the necessary technical personnel is available and, where necessary, adequate provision exists for its training; and (iii) the cost involved will be justified by results that the scheme seeks to achieve; (b) that it is technically sound; and (c) that it dovetails with the rest of the plan. Generally the Board is also required to satisfy itself (a) that the objectives long-term (ultimate) as well as short-term (achievable during the first five years) are clear; (b) that the objectives are sound; (c) that the short-term objectives help to achieve the ultimate objectives; and (d) that individual schemes are so designed as to attain their objectives as economically and as speedily as practicable.

The Member for Planning in the Government of Burma is Chairman of the Board, which also includes the Members of Government in Charge of Finance, Agriculture and Industries and Labour.

(The Burma Gazette, dated 3-5-1947, Supplement, pages 212-213).

National Chemical Laboratory to be set up at Poona.

The National Chemical Laboratory, the foundation stone of which was recently laid at Poona, is the ~~laboratory~~ fifth laboratory in the chain of India's Research Institutes planned by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The capital cost of the laboratory is estimated at about Rs. 3,500,000 and the recurring expenditure between Rs. 1,000,000 and 1,100,000. It is hoped that when completed the laboratory will bridge the gulf between science and its application to industry.

The other four National laboratories, which have already been started, are the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, and the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, (vide page 71 of the report of this Office for January, 1947). The Road Research Station in Delhi, for which plans have been approved, will be the sixth Institute of this kind. An expenditure of nearly Rs. 9,000,000 for the construction and equipment of the six national laboratories during the current year was recently sanctioned by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

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State Trade Board set up by Government of Sind:
Textile Mills, Shipbuilding Yard, etc., to be
started.

The Government of Sind has set up a State trading board with a capital of Rs. 40 million, of which 25 per cent would be advanced by the State, Col. A.J. Beck, industrial expert, is to be the Managing Director of the Board while Mr. J. Booth, I.C.S., at present Director of Civil Supplies in Bombay, is likely to be appointed Development Commissioner.

Among the industrial enterprises which are being started in the Province are three textile mills, a ship-building yard and a factory for the manufacture of glass and rubber products. A ship-building project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 120 million is also being sponsored by two leading industrialists.

(The Hindu, dated 28-5-1947).

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Demobilisation and Resettlement.

Directorate of Resettlement, G.H.Q., to close down on
31-5-1947.

It is officially announced that the Directorate of Resettlement at General Headquarters, India, will close down on 31-5-1947. This Directorate was formed in 1944 to work out plans and provide a machinery for the resettlement of ex-Servicemen.

Under the Directorate's pre-release training scheme, men about to be released were given training in agriculture, cottage industries and various technical subjects. By 1-4-1947, some 82,000 in all men were trained in agriculture, 93,000 in cottage industries and some 20,000 in technical trades. 116 Recruitment and Employment offices were established to undertake the documentation of the personnel released, and find them suitable employment. In September 1946, the work of these offices was handed over to the Government of India, Labour Department, Resettlement and Employment Organisation. Plans for the resettlement of the ex-Servicemen on the land were also formulated in collaboration with the Defence Department and various provinces and States. It is calculated that 34,000 ex-Servicemen could be settled on the land under the land colonization scheme. A start has already been made, notably in Sind where some 400 ex-Servicemen have already settled on the land. The Indian States Bundi, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Rampur and Bikaner have already finalized schemes for the colonization of nearly 5,000 ex-Servicemen.

For the training of the disabled, Services Convalescent Rehabilitation Centres were established at Bangalore, Kirkee, Bareilly, Moradabad and Rampur. These ~~were~~ will continue to function till February, 1948. There are about 60,000 disabled, and of these 11,000 have already ~~been~~ passed through the centres. At these centres they receive post-hospital treatment and training which will fit them physically and mentally for direct employment, or alternatively, prepare them for further training in suitable vocations at the Labour Department training centres.

(The Statesman, dated 4-5-1947).

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56,877 Registrations in Employment Exchanges and
11,580 Placings: Review of work done during
February, 1947.

The following information on the working of the Employment Exchanges in British India during February, 1947, is taken from a note published in the April, 1947, issue of the Indian Labour Gazette.

Number of Registrations and Placings.— The table below gives details of the number of registrations and placings during February, 1947:—

No. of applicants for employment assistance on the register at end of the previous month.....	325,420
Fresh Registrations during the month.	52,231
Re-Registrations during the month.	4,646
No. placed in employment.....	11,380
No. found work or registrations lapsed.....	29,101
No. of applicants requiring assistance at end of the month.....	341,816
No. of vacancies outstanding at end of the month.—	
Reserved Railway vacancies.....	56,895
Central or Provincial Government vacancies.....	24,453
All other vacancies.....	14,365
Total.....	<u>95,711</u>

Difficulties in regard to Placings.— Commenting on some of the difficulties encountered in ~~regard~~ regard to placings the report mentions that in some areas a continued tendency to engage workers on a community basis was noticed. There is a widespread shortage of technical workers, mainly in occupations in the engineering and allied trades, e.g., turners, fitters, pattern makers and skilled mechanics and in skilled clerical occupations for which rigid educational standards are prescribed. Generally the proportion of skilled technical personnel registered with the exchanges is small. As regards un-skilled workers, applicants possessing no special skill or experience seem generally reluctant to take up manual work, particularly in private industry. While this is largely due to a feeling that manual work is unbecoming to their dignity, it is also due partially to the wages offered being unattractive and below the present cost of living. As a consequence, many exchanges have large demands for unskilled labour which they are unable to meet. There is also a marked tendency for applicants for technical posts to overestimate their skill and this has led in some ~~areas~~ areas to a prejudice against engaging ex-Servicemen. It has been reported that first grade Army motor mechanics have been considered by employers to be not sufficiently skilled for civilian work. Ex-V.C.Os. and non-Matriculate clerks usually seek employment for which they have no qualifications other than limited Service experience, and in many areas it is difficult to place them. Owing to the lack of employment opportunities for disabled ex-Servicemen a wide disparity exists between the numbers of disabled men registered and placed.

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The Labour clearing machinery has, generally speaking, been a success and many exchanges, particularly in Darjeeling, Gorakhpur, Bandowne, Lucknow, Poona and Rawalpindi were ~~quite~~ successful in placing labour in other areas. Lahore continued to absorb large numbers from other areas, the figure for the month being 353. The note states that an interesting feature in labour clearing, noticed during February, was the selection from the monthly lists circulated by the Central Exchange of 4 persons for higher grade appointment by a leading oil companies. This company further expressed a wish for their organisation at Singapore to interview Servicemen in that area whose details are included in the monthly lists.

(India Labour Gazette, April, 1947).

Training of Demobilised Medical Personnel:
Special Advisory Selection Board appointed
by Government of Bombay.

The Government of Bombay has constituted, for a period of two years, a special Advisory Selection Board for the selection of candidates to be admitted to post-graduate training schemes and refresher courses for ex-service doctors, and other training schemes meant for the benefit of demobilised medical personnel of the Province.

The functions of the Board would be : (i) to give adequate publicity to the further education scheme amongst war-service medical officers and auxiliary medical personnel; (ii) to select applicants to whom awards are to be made; (iii) to assess in each case the extent of assistance to be granted; (iv) to place the applicant in the right institution; (v) to review the awards from time to time where necessary; and (vi) to recommend to the Government whether a particular course can be considered as an approved course.

(People's Raj, dated 17-5-1947,
issued by the Directorate of
Publicity, Government of Bombay).

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List of the more important publications received in this Office
during May 1947.

ial policy

Indian Working Class on Government's Labour Plan: Statement by All-India Trade Union Congress, 55, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 1947. Price Re.1/-.

Migration

Annual Report of the High Commissioner for India in the Commonwealth of Australia for the year ending 31st December 1945. Printed in India for the Manager of Publications, Delhi, by the Manager, Government of India Press, Simla. Price 10 annas or 1s.

Agriculture

- (1) Feudal and Extra Levies in Zamindari Areas, by K.G. Sivaswamy: The South Indian Federation of Agricultural Workers' Union, 8 West Cott Road, Madras 14. February 1947. Price Re.1. pp.22.
 - (2) The Primary Organisation for Agricultural Development, by K.G. Sivaswamy (includes Proceedings of a Conference of Cultivating owners held on 2nd November 1946 at Palayajayamkondan, Kulitali Taluka). South Indian Federation of Agricultural Workers' Union, 8, West Cott Road, Madras, 1947. Price Re.1. pp.8.
 - (3) Land Speculators and Absentee Buyers in the Tungamahara Project Area - Forms of State Control in Madras and Abroad, by K.G. Sivaswamy. South Indian Federation of Agricultural Workers' Union, 8, West Cott Road, Madras 14. April 1947. Price Re.2. pp.18.
 - (4) Annual Administration Report of the Agricultural Department, U.P. for the year ending 30th June 1945. Allahabad: Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P. 1947. Price annas 6.
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Schedule III.

- (1) All villages in the Taluka of Peta.
(2) Godown Centres.

Names of the godown Centres.	
Taluka or Peta.	Names of the godown Centres.
(1) Dhulia	(1) Dhulia, (2) Songir, (3) Shirud, (4) Kusumbe, (5) Ner, (6) Arvi, (7) Mukabi.
(2) Sindkheda	(1) Sindkheda, (2) Dondaicha, (3) Nardana, (4) Chimthana.
(3) Sakri	(1) Sakri, (2) Nizampur, (3) In- palner.
(4) Shirpur	(1) Shirpur, (2) Thalner, (3) I- gir, (4) Arthe, (5) Holnar.
(5) Shahada	(1) Shahada, (2) Prakash Khasavad, (4) Saran (5) Aslod, (6) Vadali.
(6) Taloda	(1) Taloda, (2) P pur, (4) Kulk kuva, (6) Di
(7) Nandurbar	(1) Nandurbar Koparli.
(8) Nawapur	(1) Nawapur, Khandbara.

and such other temporary purchase c
fixed from time to time by the Maml
venience of the cultivators.

A. W. LOV
Dist. Magistrate & Contrl. of Prices,
Dhulia, 8rd December 1946.

BY THE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE, FIRST CLASS,
BIJAPUR DIVISION, BIJAPUR.

Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. P.O.L.S.R. 544.—Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the epidemic of plague is prevailing in Devar-Hippangi village, Taluka Sindgi, where a weekly bazar is held and that there is the danger of the epidemic spreading to the adjoining villages, now, therefore,

The Statesman
3643

BY THE MAGISTRATE, SECOND CLASS CHARGED
नोडिण.

मॅजिस्ट्रेट वर्ग २, चिपळूण, यांचावहून.
क्रि. प्रोसीजर कोड कलम १४४ प्रमाणे नॉटिस
अं.नं. १ व २ हे म्हतारनाईक पार्टीचे लोक.

- (१) अबदुल गफ्फर अबदख्खा कुरवले,
(२) हुसेन इस्माईल चौगुले.
नं. ३ कुरवले पार्टी.
(३) शेख अबदख्खा शेख महंमद कुरवले.
विरुद्ध.
नवीन पार्टीचे लोक.

- (१) शेख इब्राहीम शेख महामूद म्हतारनाईक,
(२) शेख हसन रामसुदीन दिवेक,
म महंमद इस्माईल भोरे,
धर्मु म्हतारनाईक,
इदीन कुरवले,
रकनुदीन कुरवले,
मद कासीम कुरवले,
महंमद साले कुरवले.
रळ, तालुका चिपळूण.

शिरळ, तालुका-चिपळूण, या गांवांतील, वर नमूद
ल लोक्यांचे, दोन ताबूद असून, सदर तटांतील
या मिरवणुकीवरून वैमनस्य आहे. तसेच वर
तटांतील लोकामध्ये पूर्वी या कारणावरून बरेच
जिळे होते व चाहू सालीहि एका अगर दुसऱ्या

Fifty thousand employees in 18
textile mills, three railway workshops
and 11 unspecified factories in Bom-
bay abstained from work on May 7
in support of a Socialist fast to
secure entry for Harijans to a tem-
ple which surely ranks high among
the temples of the country. In the
other parts of production were lost
to the country in substantial amount
and we do not suppose that the Hari-
jans' cause was benefited in the
slightest. Irresponsibility of this sort
damages labour's interests in many
ways, notably by alienating public
sympathy. There are numerous meth-
ods of uplifting Harijans, who do not
lack intelligent support, but to pena-
lize the whole community by increas-
ing shortages is most undesirable.

पार्टीस ताबूदाची मिरवणूक काढणेस परवानगी दिली असता वरील
दोन तटांमध्ये तंटावखेडा निर्माण होऊन सार्वजनिक शांततेचा भंग
होईल असे माझे नजरेस आणणेत आले आहे, त्यापेक्षा, आतां अधिक
चौकशीस वेळ नसल्यामुळे व शांततेच्या दृष्टीने त्वरित उपाययोजना
करणे अत्यावश्यक असल्यामुळे मी, जी. के. साळवी, मॅजिस्ट्रेट,
वर्ग २, चिपळूण, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड कलम १४४ प्रमाणे मजला
असलेल्या अधिकारान्वये असे फर्मावितो की,

A. W. LOV...

Dist. Magistrate & Contlr. of Prices,

Dhulia, 3rd December 1946.

BY THE SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE, FIRST CLASS,
BIJAPUR DIVISION, BIJAPUR.

Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. P.O.L.S.R. 544.—Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the epidemic of plague is prevailing in Devar-Hippargi village, taluka Sindgi, where a weekly bazar is held and that there is the danger of the epidemic spreading to the adjoining villages, now, therefore, I, A. B. Kazi, Esquire, B.A., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Bijapur Division, Bijapur, hereby direct that the weekly bazar at Devar-Hippargi should be closed for a period of two months from the date of this order.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 29th day of November 1946.

Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. P.O.L.S.R. 546.—Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the epidemic of plague is prevailing in the neighbouring villages of Kalkeri in Sindgi Taluka, where an annual fair of "Madiwaleshwar" is held from 4th December 1946 for about a fortnight and that there is the danger of the epidemic spreading to the adjoining villages, now, therefore, I, A. B. Kazi, Esquire, B.A., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Bijapur Division, Bijapur, hereby direct that the said annual fair at Kalkeri should be stopped this year. This order will remain in force for one month from this day.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 30th day of November 1946.

A. B. KAZI,

Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class,
Bijapur Division, Bijapur.

1-1036

lightest responsibility of this sort damages labour's interests in many ways, notably by alienating public sympathy. There are numerous methods of uplifting Harijans, who do not lack intelligent support, but to penalize the whole community by increasing shortages is most undesirable.

पाटीस ताबूदाची मिरवणूक काढणेस परवानगी दिली असतां वरील दोन तटांमध्ये तंटावखेडा निर्माण होऊन सार्वजनिक शांततेचा भंग होईल असें माझे नजरेस आणणेंत आलें आहे, त्यापेक्षा, आतां अधिक चौकशीस वेळ नसल्यामुळें व शांततेच्या दृष्टीनें वरित उपाययोजना करणें अत्यावश्यक असल्यामुळें मी, जी. के. साळवी, मॅजिस्ट्रेट, वर्ग २, चिपळूण, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड कलम १४४ प्रमाणें मजला असलेल्या अधिकारान्वये असें फर्मावितों कीं,

माझे शिरळ, तालुका चिपळूण, येथील वर नमूद केलेल्या दोन्ही तटांतील लोकांनीं अगर त्यांना सामील असणारे किंवा त्यांच्याशीं सहानुभूतीनें असणारे लोकांनीं माझे शिरळ येथें ताबूद, निशाणें अगर पंचे यांची मिरवणूक काढणेस मी या हुकुमानें बंदी करीत आहे.

हा हुकुम आज तारीख ३ डिसेंबर १९४६ पासून चार दिवसपर्यंत अमलांत राहिल.

जो कोणी या हुकुमाचें उल्लंघन करीत तो इ. पि. को. कलम १८८ प्रमाणें शिक्षेस पात्र राहिल.

हा हुकुम आज तारीख ३ डिसेंबर १९४६ रोजीं माझे सहीनिशीं व कोर्टाचें शिक्ष्यानिशीं दिला असे.

G. K. SALWI,

मॅजिस्ट्रेट, वर्ग २, चिपळूण.

BY THE MAGISTRATE, SECOND CLASS, URAN.

Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(CURFEW ORDER.)

Whereas there is still danger to human life and property and of disturbance of the public tranquillity, at places mentioned in column 1 of the schedule given below and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and

speedy remedy are desirable, now, therefore, I, H. D. Devalia, Magistrate, Second Class, Uran, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by the District Magistrate, Kolaba (as per his order No. M.A.G.S.R. 8090, dated 31st October 1946, direct the residents, frequenters, and visitors of the area mentioned in column 2 of the said Schedule to abstain from riding, walking, standing, loitering, remaining in or on or otherwise using any road public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane or bye-lane situated within the aforesaid areas between the hours specified in column 2 of the said schedule.

This order will not apply to persons holding permits from the local Magistrate or Police Sub-Inspector authorising them to have free passage during the curfew hours.

Schedule.

Area.	Curfew hours.
(1) Uran Municipal limits.	From 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.
(2) Mora Revenue Village including port limits.	Do.
(3) Karanja Revenue Village including port limits.	Do.
(4) Nagon Revenue Village including port limits.	Do.

This order shall remain in force for fifteen days from 3rd December 1946.

Uran, this 2nd day of December 1946.

Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Whereas there is still danger to human life and property and of disturbance of the public peace and tranquillity and whereas immediate prevention and speedy remedy is necessary, I, H. D. Devalia, Magistrate, Second Class, Uran, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by the District Magistrate, Kolaba (as per his Order No. M.A.G.S.R. 8096, dated 31st October 1946), hereby direct that residents, frequenters and visitors of the places mentioned in the schedule below, shall abstain for a period of fortnight from to-day from collecting or assembling in numbers, groups or bodies in processions or meetings in any road, open ground, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane or bye-lane situated within the limits of the places mentioned in the schedule without permission in writing of the local Magistrate.

on and one Abalal Buddan Mulla of Shipur, over installation of the Peer in the mosque at Bellanki in ensuing Moharam;

And whereas the said dispute is likely to cause breach of the peace in the said village;

I, B. G. Kaujalgi, Mamlatdar and Magistrate, Second Class, Athni, do hereby order you to abstain from entering the said mosque at Bellanki and from installing the Peer in the ensuing Moharam.

This order shall remain in force for a period of fifteen days from the date of this order.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 30th day of November 1946.

B. G. KAUALGI,

Mamlatdar & Magistrate, Second Class, Athni.

BY THE COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Order.

No. P.F.G. 713.—Under the directions issued in Government, Civil Supply Department, Order No. 719/II, dated the 11th November 1946, the following orders are issued by the Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, regarding the collections of grain levy to be made under the order of Government above mentioned:—

I. The sales of foodgrains shall made not later than the following dates:—

Kharif Villages.—5th February 1947.

Rabi Villages.—5th April 1947.

II. The foodgrains shall be delivered to the Godown Keepers at the following Centres or on demand by any revenue officer:—

Centres for delivery of foodgrains.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>Bijapur taluka</i> — | 6. Tidgundi. |
| 1. Bijapur. | 7. Mamadapur. |
| 2. Madhabhavi. | 8. Bubbleswar. |
| 3. Nagathan. | 9. Kannur. |
| 4. Bijjurg. | |
| 5. Jainapur. | |

Whereas there is still danger to human life and property and of disturbance of the public peace and tranquillity and whereas immediate prevention and speedy remedy is necessary, I, H. D. Devalia, Magistrate, Second Class, Uran, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by the District Magistrate, Kolaba (as per his Order No. M.A.G. S.R. 8096, dated 31st October 1946), hereby direct that residents, frequenters and visitors of the places mentioned in the schedule below, shall abstain for a period of fortnight from to-day from collecting or assembling in numbers, groups or bodies in processions or meetings in any road, open ground, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane or bye-lane situated within the limits of the places mentioned in the schedule without permission in writing of the local Magistrate.

This order shall apply to an assemblage or procession of five or more persons.

Schedule.

(1) Uran Municipal limit, (2) Mora Revenue village including port limits. (3) Karanja Revenue village including port limit. (4) Nagaon.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court.
Dated at Uran, this 5th day of December 1946.

H. D. DEVALIA,
Magistrate, Second Class, Uran.

BY THE MAMLATDAR AND MAGISTRATE, SECOND CLASS, ATHANI.

Order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

- To
- (1) Biyama kom Lalasab Mulla of Sangli, now at Bellanki.
 - (2) Ismayat Lalasab Mulla of Sangli, now at Bellanki.
 - (3) Husensab Lalasab Mulla of Sangli, now at Bellanki.
 - (4) Fatubi kom Kutabuddin Saiyad of Sangli, now at Bellanki.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me by the Police Sub-Inspector, Athni, that there exists a dispute between

II. The foodgrains shall be delivered to the Godown Keepers at the following Centres or on demand by any revenue officer:—

Centres for delivery of foodgrains.

- 1. *Bijapur taluka*—
 - 1. Bijapur.
 - 2. Madhabhavi.
 - 3. Nagathan.
 - 4. Bijjargi.
 - 5. Jainapur.
 - 6. Tidgundi.
 - 7. Mamadapur.
 - 8. Bableshtar.
 - 9. Kannur.
- 2. *Sindgi taluka*—
 - 1. Sindgi.
 - 2. Mulsavalgi.
 - 3. Kalkeri.
 - 4. Kondguli.
 - 5. Devaranavadgi.
 - 6. Devangaun.
 - 7. Almel.
 - 8. Hippargi.
 - 9. Golgeri.
 - 10. Mortagi.
 - 11. Kannoli.
- 3. *Bage adi taluka*—
 - 1. Bagevadi.
 - 2. Mangoli.
 - 3. Bommanhalli.
 - 4. Wadwadgi.
 - 5. Kolhar.
 - 6. Golsangi.
 - 7. Chimmalgi.
 - 8. Telgi.
 - 9. Nidgundi.
 - 10. Huvina Hippargi.
- 4. *Indi Taluka*—
 - 1. Indi.
 - 2. Tamba.
 - 3. Halsangi.
 - 4. Agarkhed.
 - 5. Satalgaum.
 - 6. Horti.
 - 7. Balloli.
 - 8. Hattalli.
 - 9. Nad.
 - 10. Chadchan.
- 5. *Bagalkot taluka*—
 - 1. Kaladgi.
 - 2. Yadhalli.
 - 3. Bagalkot.
 - 4. Jadrakuntti.
 - 5. Sitimani.
 - 6. Bevoor.
 - 7. Shirur.
 - 8. Bommangi.
 - 9. Nainegli.
 - 10. Bhagavati.

C 33/2/86

Indian News Chronicle, 3631

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE DECEMBER 12, 1946

LABOUR UNREST

It is unfortunate that labour leadership in this country has not shown either sufficient cohesion or clearness of objective. The cause of labour unrest, whether one looks at it from the point of view of the workers or of industry as a whole, cannot really admit of controversy, for it is well understood that if the country's industrial production is to increase and prosper, there should be a healthy and contented labour force. It is the proper function of the trade union movement to secure a fair and just deal for workers, but trade union leaders cannot forget that if they really wish to serve the workers, they should regard it as their first duty to promote their unity and place the correct ideals before them. If they allow political or communal differences to divide them or if they forget national interest which should, in every case, be the supreme consideration, the movement is bound to suffer. Explaining the need for a separate labour organisation the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh" deploras the fact that the discontents and difficulties of the workers are being exploited by parties and groups for ulterior political motives causing serious damage to the economic and political life of the country and doing deep injury to the best interests of the working classes and the masses in general." Recent events in many part of the country have shown the extent of this danger. It would be, however, wrong to conclude that strikes and industrial troubles are due entirely to the activities of these misguided groups. As Mr. Nanda, the Bombay Labour Minister, has rightly pointed out it is obvious that

Society is demanded by the collector in the amount or amounts of such further time estimate of the collector shall from time to time disburse any compensation, damages, costs, charges or expenses hereinafter referred to.

(2) On payment of the entire cost of the acquisition of the said land as hereinabove referred to, the whole of the said land shall as soon as conveniently may be, be transferred to the Society at the cost in every respect of the Society so as to vest in the Society subject to the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (hereinafter called the "said Code") and the rules made thereunder and subject also to the provisions of this agreement as to the terms on which the land shall be held by the Society.

(3) The said land when so transferred to and vested in the Society shall be held by the Society as its property to be used only in furtherance of and for purposes for which it is acquired, subject nevertheless to the payment of agricultural, non-agricultural or other assessment if and so far as the said land is or may from time to time be liable to such assessment under the provisions of the said Code and the rules made thereunder, and the Local Fund Cess, as the case may be.

(4) The Society shall—

- (1) not use the said land for any purpose other than that for which it is acquired;
- (2) undertake the work of construction of the building or buildings required for the godown within six months from the date on which possession of the land is handed to the Society and complete the same within one year from the aforesaid date;
- (3) at all times, keep and maintain the said land and the buildings or buildings erected thereon in good order and conditions to the satisfaction of the Collector;
- (4) manage the said Society in accordance with the rules framed under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925;
- (5) maintain all records of the Society properly and supply to the Government punctually such returns of statistical and other information as may from time to time be required by the Government;

Whereas established (1) To among its (2) to be lent out (3) to a members of operation industrial, sary to op (4) to a and other mem and operation (5) to p for hire to (6) to c ments in courage it (7) to social and (8) to further th

And when that certain Ronwel mor under writte land" shou Land Acquis to as "the for the Soci And where to be made Act and bei the acquisit tion of a go provisions of acquire the to section 41 into an agric

and snou to the economic and political life of the country and doing deep injury to the best interests of the working classes and the masses in general." Recent events in many part of the country have shown the extent of this danger. It would be, however, wrong to conclude that strikes and industrial troubles are due entirely to the activities of these misguided groups: As Mr. Nanda, the Bombay Labour Minister, has rightly pointed out, it is obvious that the prevailing labour unrest in the country is primarily due to the privations and difficulties experienced by the workers. Whoever, therefore, has the cause of labour at heart, cannot overlook this fact. If the trade union movement in this country wants honestly to serve the working class and remove these privations and difficulties, it should lay aside all political and communal differences and set itself to the task of building up one strong organisation with the single object of securing industrial peace. The plight to which the Trade Union Congress has been reduced by political factions should serve as a warning for the future. Now at

other resolutions which may be issued by the Government after in supersession or modification of the said resolutions. The monies which shall be payable by the Society under this clause shall be paid by it by the initial deposit with the Collector of Surat (hereinafter called "Collector") of the sum of Rs. 385 Three hundred and eighty-five only within seven days after the execution of this agreement and thereafter by payment to the Collector within fourteen days after

the 6th M

is handed to the Society and complete the same within one year from the aforesaid date;

(3) at all times, keep and maintain the said land and the buildings or buildings erected thereon in good order and conditions to the satisfaction of the Collector;

(4) manage the said Society in accordance with the rules framed under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925;

(5) maintain all records of the Society properly and supply to the Government punctually such returns of statistical and other information as may from time to time be required by the Government;

(6) not use the said land or any building that may be erected upon it for any purpose which in the opinion of the Government is objectionable.

(5) The Society shall, from time to time and at all times, permit the Government or any officer or officers authorised by the Government in that behalf, to inspect the said land and any works of the Society upon the said land, whether in the course of construction or otherwise, and shall furnish to the Government from time to time on demand correct statements of the monies expended by the Society in the construction of the said works of the Society upon the said land.

(6) In case the said land is not used for the purpose least all those interested in labour should join in an effort to remove these factions and raise a strong united body in the service of labour. its value as undeveloped land at the time of resumption, whichever is less (but excluding the cost or value of any improvements made by the Society to the said land or of any structure standing on the said land) shall be paid as compensation to the Society:

Provided that the said land and the buildings, if any, erected thereon shall not be so resumed, unless due notice of the breach complained of has been given to the Society and the Society has failed to make good

the breach or to comply with any directions issued by the Government in this behalf, within the time specified in the said notice for compliance therewith.

(7) If at any time or times the whole or any part of the said land is required by Government or for the purpose of making any new public road or for any purpose connected with public health, safety, utility, or necessity (as to which matter the Society shall accept as final the decision of the Government), the Society on being thereunto required by the Government in writing shall transfer to the Government the whole or part of the said land as the Government shall specify to be necessary for any of the abovesaid purposes, and in consideration of such transfer the Government shall pay to the Society a sum equal to the amount of the compensation awarded under the said Act and paid by the Society in respect of the land so transferred, including the percentage awarded under section 28 (2) of the said Act, together with such amount as shall be estimated by the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, whose decision in the matter shall be final, as to the costs of the development of the land so transferred, which shall include the value at the date of transfer of any structures standing thereon, and when part of a building is on the land so transferred and part is on an adjoining land, reasonable compensation for the injurious affection of the part of the building on the adjoining land.

(8) All the costs and expenses of and incidental to the preparation and execution of these presents shall be paid by the Society.

The Schedule above referred to.

District Surat, taluka Bulsar, village Ronwel; Survey No. 488; approximate area of the land required, 1 acre.

In witness whereof, the Chairman of the Ronwel Co-operative Society hath for and on behalf of the Society, pursuant to a resolution of the Managing Committee of the Society, dated the 20th day of March 1946, set his hand and affixed the seal of the Society, and the Collector of Surat hath on behalf of the Governor of Bombay set his hand and affixed the seal hereto the 19th day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
by—

(Sd.) MAGANLAL PARAGI

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT, 1939.

No. 10456/39.—In exercise of the powers of the Central Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), entrusted to Provincial Government by the Government of India, Defence Department, Notification No. 1865-CR/42, dated the 19th September 1942, read with section 6 of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Ordinance, 1946 (Ordinance No. XIX of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, as arbitrator to determine the amount of compensation payable to Messrs. Electro Engineering Company in respect of the property situated in the premises of the Old Gun Gariage Factory at Colaba, Bombay, requisitioned by the Collector of Bombay under his Order No. MSC. 467-II, dated the 3rd March 1944, made under sub-rule (1) of rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT, 1939.

No. 2818/45.—In exercise of the powers of the Central Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), entrusted to Provincial Government by the Government of India, Defence Department, Notification No. 1865-OR/42, dated the 19th September 1942, read with section 6 of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Ordinance, 1946 (Ordinance No. XIX of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Chief Judge of the Small-Cause-Court, Bombay, as arbitrator to determine the amount of compensation payable to Messrs. Supreme Industries, Ltd., Bombay, in respect of Plot No. 132 of Worli Estate, Scheme No. 52, Bombay, requisitioned by the Collector of Bombay under his Order No. MILY. 39, dated the 2nd October 1944, made under sub-rule (1) of rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. G. SIMMS, Secy.

POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1946.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, XXV OF 1939

requisitioned by the Collector of Bombay under his Order No. MILY. 89, dated the 2nd October 1944, made under sub-rule (1) of rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules.

requisitioned by the Collector of Bombay under his Order No. MILY. 89, dated the 2nd October 1944, made under sub-rule (1) of rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules.

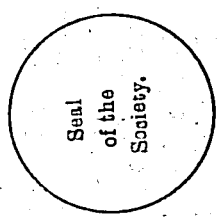
In witness whereof, the Chairman of the Ronwel Co-operative Society hath for and on behalf of the Society, pursuant to a resolution of the Managing Committee of the Society, dated the 20th day of March 1946, set his hand and affixed the seal of the Society, and the Collector of Surat hath on behalf of the Governor of Bombay set his hand and affixed the seal hereto the 19th day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by—

(Sd.) MAGANLAL PARAGJI DESAI,
Chairman of the Ronwel Co-operative Society, for and on behalf of the Society.

In the presence of—

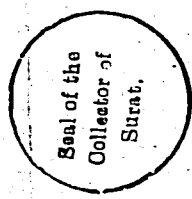
- (Sd.) JIVANJI CHHIBRA BHAI PATEL,
Secretary of the Society.
- (Sd.) JAYANTILAL JAMNATRAM SHETH,
Organiser, Co-operative Society.



Signed, sealed and delivered by—
(Illegible),
Special Land Acquisition Officer, Bulsar.

In the presence of—

- (Illegible),
Chitnis.
- A. C. KHARWARWALA,
Clerk.



By order of the Governor of Bombay,
J. G. SIMMS, Secy.

POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1946.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, XXV OF 1938.

No. P. 229.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938 (XXV of 1938), the Government of Bombay is pleased to publish the following reports of conciliation proceedings forwarded to it by the Chief Conciliator under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the said Act:—

No. 415.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour,
Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
The 2nd November 1946.

From—D. G. Kale, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, Conciliator;
To—The Chief Conciliator, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, Bombay.

As required by section 38 (1) of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, I have to report that a settlement was arrived at in conciliation proceedings before me in the dispute in the Rohit-Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, relating to the management's desire to retrench some tenters and doffers. The history of the case and the terms of agreement are given in the Memorandum of Settlement, a copy of which is attached.

(Signed) D. G. KALE,
Conciliator.