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 * GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *
 * NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR *
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 * A BACKGROUND NOTE AND BASIC *
 * STATISTICS *
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 * FOR *
 * WEST BENGAL *
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NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTRE OF LABOUR
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NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

A BACKGROUND NOTE ON WEST BENGAL STATE

Physical features:-

With the Partition of the country accompanying Independence, the State of West Bengal came into being with less than two fifths of the land surface and a little higher ratio of population of undivided Bengal. Divided into sixteen districts, West Bengal State covers an area of 87.7 thousand square kilometres (a little less than 3 per cent of India's land area), and contains a population of about 40.3 million (8 per cent of India's total population). The State stretches from the picturesque outer Himalayas in the North down to the Bay of Bengal in the South. Seven states (three of them - Bhutan, Nepal and East Pakistan - foreign) meet at its borders - Sikkim on the north, Bhutan on the north-east, Assam and East Pakistan on the east, Nepal and Bihar on the west and Orissa on the south-west. Except for the Himalayan north and the Chotanagpur Plateau west the State is a monotonously flat plain, criss-crossed by scores of rivers and their tributaries. Distinct physiographic, climatic and other characteristics mark out the State broadly into two natural divisions - the Himalayan with its Piedward plain area comprising the three districts of Jāpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Bihar, and the Gangetic plains due south extending over the rest of the State. The plains of the north and south fall within the Gangetic alluvial tracts comprising the major parts of the State. Much of the higher yield per acre in West Bengal is accounted for by the superiority of this soil.

A number of swift-flowing perennial rivers and their tributaries, such as the Tista, the Torsa, the Jaldhaka, and the Rangit, traverse the portion of north West Bengal covered by the districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar whereas the plains in the south are built up by the Bhagirathi river and its tributaries, such as the Mayurakshi, the Damodar, the Kangsabati and the Rupnarayan. Lifestream of the southern districts the Bhagirathi, provides the Calcutta port with a vital link with the sea. Rain-fed and exposed for ages to wasteful floods, the tributaries drain the western districts and act as trade and transport arteries over a considerable area.

Climate and Rainfall:-

Barring the Himalayan region, the State has generally a tropical climate. The temperature in the Himalayan district varies from well below freezing point in winter to over 26.7°C to over 43.3°C in summer. ^{in summer,} while in the Proximity to sea exerts a sobering effect on temperature. ^{plains} it varies

The average rainfall in the State is about $70''$ ^{from 26.7°C} (175 cms.), of which over $50''$ (125 cms) precipitate during the monsoon months June to September. The Himalayan region receives the heaviest rainfall; ranging from $100''$ (250 cms.) to over $200''$ (500 cms.) while the plain districts receive on an average of $45''$ (125 cms.).

With wide variations in rainfall, the State frequently suffers from droughts and floods. Droughts in the State more often mean want of adequate rainfall in time than complete failure of rainfall. Similarly, floods are not without compensation; as they flush the land, the land gets regenerated by the deposition of silt.

Population:

According to 1961 census, West Bengal had a population of 34.9 millions - a little less than 8 per cent of India's total population - comprising of 18.6 million males and 16.3 million females. The number of female per 1000 male is 878 for the State as against 941 for India as a whole. West Bengal is the second most densely populated State in India. In 1961, density of population for the State was 398 persons per square kilometre whereas for the country as a whole it was 134. According to mid-year estimates, the population in 1966 is estimated at 40.3 millions. As regards growth of population during the period 1951-61, the percentage increase was about 32.8 as compared to 21.5 for India as a whole and was preceded by Assam only (34.5%). Urban population constituted about 24.5 per cent of the total population of the State in 1961 and compared well with the all India percentage of 18.0. The distribution of urban population is most uneven in West Bengal. About 86 per cent of the urban population is concentrated within the five districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24 Parganas, Burdwan and Calcutta. Calcutta with its population of 2.93 millions (1961) is the second largest city of India. West Bengal had 184 towns and 38536 villages in 1961

Manpower and Related Aspects:

Working population constituted about 33 per cent of the total population of the State in 1961 and was lower than the all-India percentage of about 43. The percentage of working population among females is extremely low and is the lowest as compared to other States. In 1961, it was 9.43 as against 27.96 for India as a whole. However, among male population, the share of working

population compares favourably. It was about 53.98 per cent as against the all-India percentage of 57.12. The share of the working population in the urban and rural section of population of the State does not vary much and is about 35 and 33 per cent respectively. The corresponding percentage for all-India are 33 and 45 respectively.

The percentage share of employment of West Bengal, and income in primary sector to the total, is much less than that of the country as a whole. Though the secondary and tertiary sectors are relatively better developed in the State, the pace of development over the years has not been fast enough to reduce heavy burden on agriculture. West Bengal has an extremely adverse arable land-man ratio.

While common labour is plentiful, there is a scarcity of skilled personnel in the State. Though the per capita income of West Bengal is the highest among all the States in India, there is a serious and striking imbalance between the supply of manpower and opportunities of gainful employment, and this has resulted in wide spread unemployment and under-employment.

Agriculture:

Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people of West Bengal. But inspite of the State's excellent fertile soil, the productivity of agricultural labour is relatively low. This is due to the excessive pressure of population on land and the practice of primitive method of cultivation.

The problems that affect agriculture in the State are mainly the scarcity of arable land, low output per acre and per worker and under-employment of labour.

The State has achieved a high degree of land utilisation, and at present 60 per cent of the total area is under plough. But at the same time net area sown per capita is quite low as compared to other States.

Paddy is by far the most important crop raised in West Bengal and about 75 per cent of the gross area is devoted to paddy. Jute and tea are the other cash crops cultivated in West Bengal.

Inspite of good rainfall, the State frequently suffers from water shortage and consequently from a chronic shortage of foodgrains. Because of limited scope of extensive cultivation, considerable efforts are being made to raise the output per acre through improved agricultural practices and development of irrigation facilities.

The production of foodgrains has increased from 4.4 million tons in 1949-50 to about 6.1 million tons in 1964-65. Sugarcane also registered substantial increase during this period. In the case of Jute, from 15.10 lakh bales in 1949-50 the production went up to 36.10 lakh bales in 1964-65.

Against an estimated expenditure of Rs.15 crores during the Third Plan period, the outlay proposed by the State for the various Agricultural Production Programmes in the Fourth Plan is Rs.31.39 crores. The programmes cover the scheme for improved seeds, manure and fertilizer, plant protection, extension and training, land development, etc.

The scheme of minor irrigation has been given special attention. The State has proposed an outlay of Rs.27.37 crores for the Fourth Plan period as against an expenditure of Rs.12.89 crores in the Third Plan period.

Forests:-

Area under forest extends over 12,111 square kilometres or 13.9 per cent of the land surface. Compared to other States West Bengal has a lower per capita forest area. It is only 0.11 acre as against 0.50 acre for India as a whole. The contributions made by the forestry to the State's total employment and income are very insignificant. There are, however, good prospects for exploiting the local forest products to produce paper, plywood, hard-board, insulation board, furniture, etc.

Against an expenditure of Rs.145.53 lakhs on forests during the Third Plan the proposed amount for the Fourth Plan is Rs.393 lakhs. The major allocation is for timber operation and forest utilisation scheme which envisages building up industries to utilise timber of various qualities and reduce wastage of saw dust, saw-chips, etc. The other important scheme is the development of forest communications.

Fisheries:

The Partition deprived the State of the richest fisheries belonging to undivided Bengal. However, as compared to other States West Bengal still produces the largest quantity of fresh water fish. There are very little exports of fish from the State rather it is imported from other States due to very high demand of it within the State. Culture fish constitutes the most important source of fish production in the State.

Prospects for the development of fisheries in West Bengal are quite promising. The State proposes to spend about Rs.5 crores during the Fourth Plan for the development of fisheries so as to off-set the shortage of fresh water fish in the State.

Animal Husbandry

In spite of the high density of population, the average livestock and bovine density of West Bengal is higher than the country as a whole. The State's bovine stock is generally used for such purposes as ploughing, pulling carts and oil pressing. Besides this, the bovine stock constitutes the most important source of milk, meat, hides and skins. The general quality of bovine stock in West Bengal is not good both for breeding and working purposes. There is scope for setting up industries based on live stock products such as vegetable and chrome tanneries, foot-wear plants, leather products, bone meals and dairies.

During the Fourth Plan Period an outlay of Rs.5.16 crores has been envisaged by the State for the development of animal husbandry. The major scheme is the establishment of a modern slaughter house at an estimated cost of Rs.115 lakhs. Poultry and duck rearing are the other features of the plan.

Minerals:

West Bengal is the second largest producer of minerals in the country. Coal is the most important mineral of West Bengal accounting for 99 percent of the State's mineral output both in quality and value. About 30 per cent of the country's total output of coal is from West Bengal. The State's coal reserves are estimated to be over 13,000 million tons - a little less than one-third of India's total reserves. Some of the problems faced by the coal mines are mechanisation, amalgamation of small and weak collieries, coal transport, marketing of coal and research. Though the

State is deficient in other minerals it does not impose any limitation on its industrial prospects due to its proximity to adjoining minerally rich areas of Bihar and Orissa.

For the development of mineral resources the State has planned an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs for the expansion of the Geological Prospecting Branch of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals during the Fourth Plan. The corresponding expenditure during the Third Plan was ^{Rs.} 8 lakhs. There is a provision for the expansion of coke oven plant at Durgapur at an estimated cost of Rs.270 lakhs.

Power:

West Bengal has the highest per capita consumption of power in India. In the matter of installed capacity also it ranks next to Maharashtra. Domestic consumption forms a very limited proportion of the total consumption and well over 75 per cent of the consumption is in the industrial sector. There is a striking regional imbalance in the development of power in the State. While Calcutta and its industrial areas have attained an order of development highest in the whole of India, the rest of the State has a very inadequate supply of electricity.

Coal in ~~in~~ middle-west and hydro power in the extreme north are the two main sources of power in West Bengal. The vast coal reserves of over 13,000 million tons can adequately meet the future industrial expansion and other requirements of the entire State.

Because of efforts made under the programme of planned development the installed capacity of the State has increased from 546 thousand K.W. in 1951 to 1019 K.W. in 1964-65. The

Fourth Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs.123.94 crores for the development of power.

Transport:

The transport system in West Bengal is better than elsewhere in India but the available facilities are under severe strain due to heavy traffic in and around the State.

The traffic of West Bengal is principally associated with the movement of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas, supply of raw jute, coal, iron and steel, timber, etc., to Calcutta industrial areas and the export and import of commodities like tea, cotton yarn and piece-goods, hides and skins, vegetable oil, glass, tobacco, jute goods etc., through Calcutta Port.

West Bengal has the highest railway mileage of India but in respect of its vast population the total mileage is very inadequate. On the whole the Southern Plan, which has achieved a high degree of industrialisation, is better served by railways.

During the Second and Third Plan attention was paid to the development of roads and railways also. Of a total length of 64,869 kilometres of extra-Municipal roads in West Bengal, 1194 kilometres is National Highway, 3,541 kilometres State Highway, 18,025 kilometres District Roads, and 42,109 kilometres Village Roads.

Against an expenditure of Rs.25.70 crores during the Third Plan period on transport, the Fourth Plan outlay is around Rs.43.71 crores. The programme envisages construction of road network in the country side, missing links, roads connected with industries, border security, uplift of backward areas, etc.

Industry:

Jute is the premier manufacturing industry of the State. In 1956, this single industry absorbed almost 51.2 per cent of the total manufacturing population of the State and contributed 34.3 per cent of the State's industrial output. As a major source of foreign exchange it has a place of outstanding significance in the India Economy.

Tea manufacturing is another important industry in West Bengal. It has a place of importance in the country's economy as a substantial earner of foreign exchange.

West Bengal is the largest producer of engineering goods in India. During the recent past a number of factories have come up in the public sector, such as the steel plant at Durgapur, the cable factory at Rupnarayanpur, the scientific instrument factory at Calcutta, the locomotive factory at Chittaranjan, and the mining equipment factory at Durgapur.

The chemical industry ranks third in West Bengal in respect of employment, productive capital and the net value of output. Heavy chemical drugs and pharmaceuticals represent the bulk of the chemical industry in the State.

In the sphere of small-scale industry, agro-based industries are more important and constitute about 26 per cent of the small-scale factories in West Bengal. The principal agro-based industries are rice mills, oil mills and tea factories. About 6 per cent of the small scale factories are forest based. They are saw mills and local market-oriented factories manufacturing packing material and boxes, plywood and other goods. The other small scale industries are mineral based and light engineering goods, textile industry and chemical based industries, etc.

... About 80 per cent of the light engineering factories are located in Howrah and Burdwan. They are mainly manufacturing bicycle parts, sewing machines, electric motor parts, etc.

West Bengal has a great scope for the future development in the field of industry. At present, cotton mills meet only about one-fifth of the State's demand, there is shortage of sugar, cement, machine tools, etc.

Against the Third Plan expenditure of Rs.22 crores, the allocation for large and medium industries in the Fourth Plan is in the neighbourhood of Rs.34 crores which includes foreign exchange outlay of Rs.3.8 crores. Besides providing for the expansion of two major projects of the State Government viz., Durgapur chemicals and Coke Oven Plant, sizeable outlays have been proposed for setting up of Industrial Development Corporation, development of industrial areas and other industries.

Literacy and Education:

According to 1961 census the general rate of literacy in West Bengal was 29 per cent as against 24 for the country as a whole. From its fourth rank in 1951 it has been now relegated to ninth place among the States. The literacy rate for male is 40 per cent as against only 17 per cent for female. Considerable attention has been paid to education during the post Independence period. The total enrolment in primary class has increased from about 17 lakhs in 1950-51 to about 41 lakhs in 1965-66 and is expected to go up to about 56 lakhs by 1970-71.

The number of students in universities and colleges per million population in 1962-63 was 4,141 as

against 2,785 for India as a whole. Leaving Delhi, this proportion was the highest among all States. The outturn of engineering graduates during 1962 was 1089 in West Bengal and was the highest for any State. The State topped in the outturn of engineering diploma holders also (1,621 persons).

The doctor-population ratio in West Bengal in 1960 was 1 : 2289 as against 1 : 6157 for India as a whole. Except for Delhi, this ratio is the highest for any State.

As against an expenditure of Rs.51.18 crores on general education during the Third Plan period the amount earmarked for the Fourth Plan is Rs.76.83 crores.

For technical education the Fourth Plan allocation is around Rs.14 crores as against an expenditure of Rs.5 crores in the Third Plan.

Health:

At the end of the Third Plan the number of beds in hospitals and dispensaries in West Bengal were estimated at 33 thousand. The State has a proposal to set up 5500 beds during the Fourth Plan. Employees State Insurance Corporation and private agencies are also expanded to set up 3,000 and 500 beds respectively. There are 5 medical colleges in the State and the Fourth Plan envisages the setting up of an additional college. The other proposals of the Fourth Plan include setting up of more hospitals, primary health centres, Training programmes, dental education and service, control of communicable diseases, family planning, expansion of blood banks, etc.

As against an expenditure of Rs.20 crores on Health and Family Planning Programme during the Third Plan, the Fourth Plan has an allocation of Rs.33 crores for this programme.

Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare Schemes

The State has an ambitious plan of providing 6878 additional seats at an estimated cost of Rs.335 lakhs, for the training of craftsmen during the Fourth Plan. About 10,000 additional seats for apprenticeship training under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme have also been planned.

The Fourth Plan includes proposals for widening the sphere of Employees' State Insurance Scheme and improvement in the medical facilities available under the scheme at an estimated cost of about Rs.80 lakhs. The proposal includes the programme of coverage of families of insured persons in Hooghly, extension of the scheme to three more centres, extension to employees in factories employing 10, to 19 persons, coverage of employees in shops and commercial establishments in selected areas in/ Greater Calcutta, hospitalisation facilities to families in implemented areas and commissioning of nearly 3000 new beds.

The Fourth Plan also provides for (i) the strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery in the State involving an outlay of about Rs.27 lakhs, (ii) Industrial Hygiene Scheme (Rs.24 lakhs), (iii) Productivity units, (iv) Twenty more model labour welfare centres and two holiday homes and (v) production of films depicting various aspects of workers' life.

In all, the Fourth Plan proposal regarding craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare Schemes are estimated to cost about Rs.6 crores.

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Basic Statistics - West Bengal

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Basic Statistics - West Bengal

T A B L E 1.1

Area, Population and Allied Data - Census of India, 1961

1. Area (sq. km.)	87,676
2. Population	3,49,26,279
3. Density of population (Persons per sq. km.)	398
4. Rural Population	2,63,85,437
5. Urban Population	85,40,842
6. Percentage of workers	33.2

T A B L E 1.2

Population of Workers and Non-Workers by sex and Industry
Divisions - Census of India, 1961

Particulars	Male	Females	Total
Total Population	1,85,99,144	1,63,27,135	3,49,26,279
<u>Total Workers</u>	1,00,40,239	15,39,956	1,15,80,195
Cultivators	38,91,551	5,67,228	44,58,779
Agricultural Labour	14,46,721	3,24,987	17,71,708
Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	4,39,010	1,38,871	5,77,881
<u>Household Industry</u>	2,99,904	1,87,407	4,87,311
Employee	48,535	9,378	5,913
Others	2,51,369	1,78,029	4,29,398
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	12,43,617	75,543	13,19,160
Construction	1,46,625	4,665	1,51,290
Trade and Commerce	8,36,365	35,839	8,72,204
Trans- port, storage and Communica- tions	3,86,873	5,352	3,92,225
Other services	13,49,573	2,00,064	15,49,637
Non-workers	85,58,905	1,47,87,179	2,33,46,084

Contd...2/-

T A B L E 1.3

Persons in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business,
Profession or Service by sex and class of worker -
Census of India, 1961.

Particulars	Male	Females	Total
Total	44,02,063	4,60,334	48,62,397
Employer	1,30,007	4,650	1,34,657
Employee	29,67,847	3,11,440	32,79,287
Single Worker	11,24,324	1,26,907	12,51,231
Family Worker	1,79,885	17,337	1,97,222

T A B L E 1.4 Finance

1.41 Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Revenue receipts	(Rs. lakhs)		
		Expenditure		Total
		Development	Non-Development	
1950-51	3,426	1,397	2,361	3,758
1955-56	5,034	2,744	3,358	6,102
1959-60	9,164	3,778	4,810	8,588
1960-61	9,604	4,095	5,209	9,304
1961-62	10,170	4,967	5,281	10,248
1962-63	10,751	5,390	5,963	11,353

Contd....3/-

T A B L E 1.42

State Income and Per Capita Income

(at current prices)

Year	State Income (Rs. crores)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
1951-52	731	299
1956-57	883	284
1961-62	1,159	328
1962-63	1,215	335
1963-64	1,339	361
1964-65	1,470	388

Source:- Statistical Handbook.

T A B L E 1.43

Plan Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Plan	Expenditure
First Plan	6,771
Second Plan	14,857
Third Plan	31,083

Source:- Statistical Handbook.

Contd...4/-

T A B L E 1.5 Production

1.51 Agricultural Production

('000s tonnes)

Crop	1951-52	1956-57	1961-62	1963-64
Rice	3,535	4,406	4,799	5,334
Pulses	391	269	342	391
Jute @	2,114	1,220	3,040	2,966
Patato	449	310	732	524
Tea *	82,005	75,550	86,258	82,914

@ - '000 bales

* - '000 kgs (figures relate to calendar year)

Source:- Statistical Handbook.

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T A B L E 1.52

Industrial Production

Item	Unit	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963
Jute Textile	'000 tonnes	888.11	1,110.3	970.3	1,186.8	1,236.2
Cotton Year	'000 kg	17,316	32,989	43,437	44,688	50,421
Cotton Cloth (mill)	'000 metres	1,31,640	2,37,024	2,67,257	2,64,506	2,45,047
Pig iron	tonnes	6,78,033	7,07,203	19,10,033	21,41,900	25,02,307
Steel ingots	"	3,89,249	5,86,713	13,73,941	16,79,300	20,34,538
Semi-finished steel	"	3,09,409	5,01,061	4,31,214	4,19,700	5,07,340
Finished steel	"	2,35,228	4,13,943	8,80,283	10,81,006	12,75,194
Paper	'000kg.	58,016	68,225	99,757	1,03,022	1,07,294
Matches	'000 gross	4,834	5,365	7,115	7,991	7,951
Sugar	tonnes	4,901	8,679	16,734	16,541	9,408
Quinine	kg.	34,393	14,926	18,645	21,304	16,412

Source:- Statistical Handbook.

SA/-

T A B L E 1.53Mineral Production

Mineral	('000 tonnes)				
	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963
Cool Raisings	98.0	114.6	171.6	188.0	196.0
Coke Raisings	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.1	NA
China clay	NA	NA	47,218	46,016	36,954
Fire clay	36,725	36,594	20,928	35,424	32,737
Salt	1,978	9,253	6,100	7,300	9,200
Line stone	NA	9,118	7,988	31,739	26,633

Source:- Statistical Handbook

NA - Not available

T A B L E 1.6Area under Principal crops

Crop	('000 hectares)			
	1951-52	1956-57	1961-62	1963-64
Rice	3,840	4,072	4,421	4,531
Pulses	585	572	765	765
Jute	355	272	463	446
Patato	42	47	58	65
Tea *	79	81	83	NA

* Figures relate to calendar year

NA - Not available

Source:- Statistical Handbook.

T A B L E 2.1

Number of Working Factories and Estimated Average Daily Employment

Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories		All Other Factories		Total Factories	
	No.	Employment ('000s)	No.	Employment ('000s)	No.	Employment ('000s)
1957	154	76	3,278	112	3,432	188
1958	158	76	3,529	610	3,687	686
1959	164	76	3,736	615	3,900	691
1960	169	85	3,947	638	4,116	723
1961	174	90	4,159	640	4,333	739
1962	177	95	4,461	701	4,638	796
1963	187	108	4,924	739	5,032	847
1964 P	196	107	5,149	780	5,256	887
1965 P	203	118	5,460	710	5,663	913
1966	215	130	5,520	753	5,735	873

P- Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

T A B L E 2.2

Wage Employment of Adult-Male Agricultural Labourers during 1956-57.

Type of Employment	Average number of days worked on wages during the year
<u>All Labourers</u>	
Agricultural Labour	186.98
Non-agricultural labour	54.54
Total	241.52
A Attached Labourers	304.28
Casual Labourers	227.08

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Contd...8/-

T A B L E 3.1

Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Average daily employment ('000s)	Total wage bill (Rs. '000s)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)	Index number of money earnings (Base 1951=100)
1956	538	6,13,974	1,142	120.4
1957	537	6,30,390	1,174	122.4
1958	512	6,14,229	1,199	125.1
1959	504	6,17,821	1,226	127.6
1960	533	6,85,348	1,285	133.2
1961	540	7,07,162	1,310	133.9
1962	547	7,24,553	1,325	137.2
1963	536	7,23,117	1,350	141.7
1964	534	7,57,567	1,419	149.9

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

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

T A B L E 3.2

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

Year	Average daily employment ('000s)	Total wage bill (Rs. '000s)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)	Index number of money earnings (Base 1961 = 100)
1958	526	6,60,846	1,257	-
1959	523	6,78,178	1,298	-
1960	556	7,61,432	1,369	-
1961	569	8,01,561	1,410	100.0
1962	594	8,81,295	1,484	106.0
1963	605	9,54,546	1,578	112.5
1964	630	10,68,127	1,696	120.1
1965	641	11,96,781	1,862	131.6
1966 P	604	12,20,509	2,029	141.8

Note:- For full limitations please see footnote under Table 3.1

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

TABLE 3.3

Per capita Annual money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries - by Industry Group.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture	1958	NA	NA	462
	1959	-	590	590
	1960	-	670	670
	1961	-	661	661
	1963	-	626	626
	1964	-	499	499
	1965 1966	-	755 770	755 770
20. Food except Beverages	1958	NA	NA	657
	1959	851	638	639
	1960	974	771	771
	1961	920	754	755
	1963	889	776	777
	1964	1,380	776	779
	1965	1,065	848	850
21. Beverages	1966	1,103	1,051	1,651
	1958	NA	NA	1,406
	1959	-	1,248	1,248
	1960	-	1,776	1,776
	1961	-	1,702	1,702
	1963	-	1,761	1,761
	1964	-	1,383	1,383
1965	-	1,692	1,692	
22. Total	1958	NA	NA	1,152
	1959	-	1,231	1,231
	1960	-	871	871
	1961	-	1,181	1,181
	1963	-	960	960
	1964	-	1,082	1,082
	1965	-	1,235	1,235
1966	-	1,462	1,462	

Table 3.3 (Contd...)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
23. Textiles	1958	NA	NA	1,042
	1959	1,107	1,059	1,059
	1960	1,178	1,166	1,166
	1961	1,120	1,162	1,162
	1963	1,236	1,264	1,264
	1964	1,303	1,396	1,396
	1965	1,620	1,582	1,574
	1966	1,637	1,670	1,670
24. Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods	1958	NA	NA	1,164
	1959	-	1,258	1,258
	1960	-	1,099	1,099
	1961	-	1,115	1,115
	1963	-	1,185	1,185
	1964	-	1,345	1,345
	1965	-	1,616	1,616
	1966	-	1,687	1,687
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1958	NA	NA	824
	1959	915	855	856
	1960	1,427	971	974
	1961	1,-	945	945
	1963	930	1,031	1,029
	1964	859	1,088	1,083
	1965	988	1,104	1,101
	1966	1,118	1,206	1,205
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1958	NA	NA	1,047
	1959	-	896	896
	1960	-	1,158	1,158
	1961	1,051	1,361	1,348
	1963	1,229	1,197	1,200
	1964	1,189	1,348	1,339
	1965	1,119	1,663	1,627
	1966	1,410	1,545	1,538

Table 3.3 (Contd..)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
27. Paper and Paper Products	1958	NA	NA	1,478
	1959	-	1,552	1,552
	1960	-	1,535	1,535
	1961	-	1,445	1,445
	1963	-	1,859	1,859
	1964	438	1,704	1,699
	1965	319	2,045	2,040
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,610
	1959	1,310	1,399	1,367
	1960	2,148	1,309	1,480
	1961	1,941	1,397	1,479
	1963	2,018	1,649	1,749
	1964	2,099	1,663	1,758
	1965	2,400	1,731	1,831
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	1958	NA	NA	936
	1959	-	909	909
	1960	-	1,002	1,002
	1961	-	1,065	1,065
	1963	-	1,097	1,097
	1964	-	1,326	1,326
	1965	-	1,405	1,405
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1958	NA	NA	1,791
	1959	-	1,415	1,415
	1960	-	1,897	1,897
	1961	-	1,971	1,971
	1963	-	2,181	2,181
	1964	-	1,976	1,976
	1965	-	2,067	2,067

Table 3.3 (Contd..)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products	1958	NA	NA	1,301
	1959	626	1,270	1,262
	1960	679	1,502	1,493
	1961	718	1,614	1,605
	1963	732	1,683	1,672
	1964	763	1,529	1,521
	1965	805	1,905	1,893
32. Products of Petroleum and coal	1958	NA	NA	2,021
	1959	-	2,222	2,222
	1960	1,646	2,192	2,110
	1961	2,409	2,398	2,399
	1963	1,924	2,677	2,349
	1964	2,075	2,924	2,583
	1965	1,924	2,897	2,632
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and coal)	1958	NA	NA	930
	1959	685	1,039	1,037
	1960	806	1,045	1,044
	1961	769	1,150	1,150
	1963	-	1,208	1,208
	1964	-	1,431	1,431
	1965	-	1,401	1,401
34. Basic Metal Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,555
	1959	1,761	1,435	1,470
	1960	1,695	1,621	1,636
	1961	2,217	1,677	1,733
	1963	2,706	1,908	2,157
	1964	2,873	1,971	1,741
	1965	3302	2,143	2,302

1966

3,203

2,358

2,625

Contd...13/-

Table 3.3 (Contd.)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1958	NA	NA	1,267
	1959	1,943	1,133	1,323
	1960	2,092	1,385	1,553
	1961	2,274	1,389	1,609
	1963	3,049	1,544	2,063
	1964	3,065	1,681	2,165
	1965	3,339	1,835	2,281
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1958	NA	NA	2,828
	1959	1,540	1,391	1,394
	1960	1,420	1,578	1,576
	1961	1,472	1,423	1,424
	1963	1,329	1,725	1,719
	1964	1,504	1,981	1,974
	1965	1,829	1,957	1,946
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	1958	NA	NA	2,169
	1959	1,666	1,664	1,664
	1960	1,889	1,583	1,637
	1961	1,804	1,903	1,888
	1963	1,970	1,793	1,825
	1964	2,265	2,032	2,062
	1965	2,468	2,311	2,335
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1958	NA	NA	1,518
	1959	1,391	1,508	1,495
	1960	1,397	1,626	1,587
	1961	1,597	1,717	1,693
	1963	1,602	1,650	1,643
	1964	1,938	2,078	2,050
	1965	1,888	2,227	2,160
	1966	2,204	2,375	2,482

Table 3.3 (Contd..)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,456
	1959	1,733	1,056	1,320
	1960	1,607	1,281	1,375
	1961	1,987	1,045	1,326
	1963	2,160	1,416	1,598
	1964	1,301	1,558	1,496
	1965	2,815	1,744	2,041
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1958	NA	NA	2,062
	1959	1,495	2,095	2,059
	1960	973	1,739	1,659
	1961	1,419	2,162	1,833 1,833
	1963	1,870	2,426	2,272
	1964	1,922	2,341	2,207
	1965	1,884	2,523	2,327
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1958	NA	NA	1,287
	1959	1,205	-	1,205
	1960	929	-	2,229
	1961	1,520	-	1,520
	1963	1,333	-	1,333
	1964	1,348	-	1,348
	1965	1,437	-	1,437
83. Recreation Services	1958	NA	NA	1,052
	1959	-	1,025	1,025
	1960	-	1,021	1,021
	1961	-	1,065	1,065
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
1965	-	1,354	1,354	

Table 3.3 (Contd.)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
84. Personal Services	1958	NA	NA	760
	1959	-	758	758
	1960	-	846	846
	1961	-	1,023	1,023
	1963	-	1,055	1,055
	1964	-	1,057	1,057
	1965	-	1,192	1,192
		1966	-	1,209

NA - Not available.

All figures given in this table are provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

T A B L E 3.4

Per capita Annual money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries - By Industry groups.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gnis and Presses)	1958	NA	NA	452
	1959	-	590	590
	1960	-	682	682
	1961	-	655	655
	1962	-	542	542
	1963	-	620	620
	1964	-	470	470

Contd...16/-

Table 3.4 (Contd.)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
20. Food except Beverages	1958	NA	NA	631
	1959	851	638	639
	1960	935	713	713
	1961	799	684	684
	1962	711	697	698
	1963	889	702	703
	1964	1,167	698	700
21. Beverages	1958	NA	NA	1,400
	1959	-	1,248	1,248
	1960	-	1,550	1,550
	1961	-	1,331	1,331
	1962	-	1,355	1,355
	1963	-	1,339	1,339
	1964	-	1,273	1,273
22. Tobacco	1958	NA	NA	947
	1959	-	1,231	1,231
	1960	-	869	869
	1961	-	929	929
	1962	-	841	841
	1963	-	945	945
	1964	-	1,078	1,078
23. Textile	1958	NA	NA	1,029
	1959	1,107	1,059	1,059
	1960	1,178	1,150	1,150
	1961	1,120	1,141	1,141
	1962	1,006	1,189	1,188
	1963	1,189	1,239	1,238
	1964	1,254	1,374	1,373

Table 3.4 (Contd.)

-17-

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
24. Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods	1958	NA	NA	1,122
	1959	-	1,258	1,258
	1960	-	1,068	1,068
	1961	-	1,073	1,073
	1962	-	1,104	1,104
	1963	-	1,051	1,051
	1964	-	1,268	1,268
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1958	NA	NA	815
	1959	915	855	856
	1960	1,427	949	952
	1961	-	922	922
	1962	-	915	915
	1963	930	992	991
	1964	859	1,053	1,049
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1958	NA	NA	1,016
	1959	-	896	896
	1960	-	1,089	1,089
	1961	1,051	1,271	1,261
	1962	554	974	936
	1963	1,191	1,051	1,066
	1964	1,016	1,256	1,243
27. Paper and Paper Products	1958	NA	NA	1,424
	1959	-	1,552	1,552
	1960	-	1,452	1,452
	1961	-	1,375	1,375
	1962	-	1,426	1,426
	1963	-	1,447	1,447
	1964	438	1,455	1,450

Contd...18/-

Table 3.4 (Contd.)

-18-

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,547
	1959	1,310	1,399	1,367
	1960	2,050	1,193	1,364
	1961	1,694	1,241	1,304
	1962	1,371	1,310	1,324
	1963	1,917	1,444	1,573
	1964	2,009	1,363	1,513
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	1958	NA	NA	936
	1959	-	909	909
	1960	-	971	971
	1961	-	1,030	1,030
	1962	-	1,090	1,090
	1963	-	1,012	1,012
	1964	-	1,091	1,091
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1958	NA	NA	1,512
	1959	-	1,415	1,415
	1960	-	1,630	1,630
	1961	-	1,744	1,744
	1962	-	1,552	1,552
	1963	-	1,721	1,721
	1964	-	1,738	1,738
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products	1958	NA	NA	1,217
	1959	626	1,270	1,262
	1960	679	1,350	1,342
	1961	718	1,411	1,463
	1962	733	1,319	1,322
	1963	732	1,411	1,403
	1964	763	1,334	1,327

Contd...19/-

Table 3.4 (Contd.)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal	1958	NA	NA	1,990
	1959	-	2,222	2,222
	1960	1,647	1,954	1,892
	1961	2,348	1,884	1,974
	1962	-	2,133	2,133
	1963	1,862	2,146	1,957
	1964	2,075	1,796	1,998
33. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1958	NA	NA	909
	1959	685	1,039	1,037
	1960	806	1,000	999
	1961	769	1,107	1,107
	1962	-	1,018	1,018
	1963	-	1,137	1,137
	1964	-	1,201	1,201
34. Basic Metal Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,471
	1959	1,761	1,435	1,470
	1960	1,539	1,392	1,421
	1961	2,096	1,435	1,500
	1962	2,303	1,442	1,510
	1963	2,037	1,333	1,539
	1964	2,366	1,206	1,365
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1958	NA	NA	1,202
	1959	1,944	1,133	1,323
	1960	1,857	1,364	1,464
	1961	1,993	1,360	1,481
	1962	2,179	1,416	1,558
	1963	2,234	1,145	1,433
	1964	2,289	1,170	1,420

Table 3.4(Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories.
36. Machinery(except Electrical Machinery)	1958	NA	NA	4,138
	1959	1,540	1,391	1,394
	1960	1,394	1,471	1,470
	1961	1,449	1,325	1,329
	1962	1,261	1,579	1,572
	1963	1,289	1,572	1,568
	1964	1,421	1,615	1,611
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	1958	NA	NA	1,670
	1959	1,666	1,664	1,664
	1960	1,772	1,437	1,495
	1961	1,736	1,748	1,746
	1962	1,552	1,676	1,654
	1963	1,791	1,482	1,535
	1964	1,729	1,538	1,554
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1958	NA	NA	1,455
	1959	1,391	1,508	1,495
	1960	1,374	1,535	1,508
	1961	1,571	1,623	1,612
	1962	1,504	1,498	1,499
	1963	1,559	1,385	1,414
	1964	1,701	1,576	1,604
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,291
	1959	1,733	1,056	1,320
	1960	1,474	1,203	1,278
	1961	1,386	951	1,058
	1962	1,556	1,241	1,298
	1963	1,548	1,304	1,349
	1964	1,681	1,306	1,367

Contd..... 21.

Table 3.4. (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories.
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1958	NA	NA	1,957
	1959	1,495	2,095	2,059
	1960	887	1,606	1,529
	1961	1,310	2,020	1,703
	1962	1,286	1,802	1,523
	1963	1,568	2,061	1,925
	1964	1,656	1,767	1,723
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1958	NA	NA	1,240
	1959	1,205	-	1,205
	1960	872	-	872
	1961	1,486	-	1,486
	1962	1,072	-	1,072
	1963	1,301	-	1,301
	1964	1,298	-	1,298
83. Recreation Services	1958	NA	NA	1,025
	1959	-	1,025	1,025
	1960	-	849	849
	1961	-	889	889
	1962	-	840	840
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
84. Personal Services	1958	NA	NA	793
	1959	-	758	758
	1960	-	825	825
	1961	-	981	981
	1962	-	1,000	1,000
	1963	-	1,049	1,049
	1964	-	1,035	1,035

NA:- Not available

(1) All figures given in this table are provisional.

(2) From 1965, publication of these figures has been discontinued.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.5. Average daily wage of Casual Agricultural Labourers during 1956-57

(in Paise)		
Operations	Men	Women
1. Ploughing	143	-
2. Sowing	-	115
3. Weeding	141	114
4. Transplanting	160	116
5. Harvesting	135	68
6. All agricultural operations	143	98
7. Non-agricultural occupations	127	90

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 4.1 Average Annual Income and Expenditure of Agricultural Labour Households (Casual and attached) during 1956-57

Particulars	Number
1. Total Income (Rs.)	657
2. Percentage to total income from	
(a) Agricultural Labour	55.60
(b) Non-agricultural Labour	15.73
(c) Cultivation of Land	9.92
(d) Others	18.75
3. Total Expenditure (Rs)*	725
4. Percentage to total expenditure on	
(a) Food	78.7
(b) Clothing, Bedding and footwear	5.2
(c) Fuel and Lighting	8.1
(d) Services and Miscellaneous including house rent	8.0

* Exclusive of expenditure on ceremonials.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 4.2 Average size and number of wage earners in Agriculture Labour households during 1956-57

Particulars	Number
1. Average size of household	4.3
2. Average number of wage Earning in Agricultural Labour households	
(a) Men	1.25
(b) Women	0.22
(c) Children	0.05
(d) Total	1.52

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 4.3 Results of Working Class Family Budget Enquiries - 1958-59

Particulars	Asansol	Calcutta	Howrah	Rani-ganj	Darjee ling	Jalpaiguri
1. Size of family	3.54	2.53	2.91	2.58	4.77	4.10
2. No. of adult consumption units per family	2.91	2.15	2.47	2.20	3.80	3.31
3. No. of earners per family	1.11	1.08	1.15	1.14	2.00	1.96
4. Monthly income per family (Rs.)	127.61	97.36	106.92	99.61	95.26	108.44
5. Monthly total expenditure* per family (Rs.)	125.33	105.79	110.91	95.18	99.79	105.47
6. Monthly consumption expenditure per family (Rs.)	111.27	87.59	91.93	80.75	99.43	104.83
7. % expenditure on food to total consumption expenditure	67.92	62.31	62.59	67.51	66.68	67.35
8. Monthly income per capita (Rs)	36.06	38.35	36.79	38.53	19.97	26.30
9. Monthly expenditure per capita (Rs.)	35.42	41.71	38.11	36.78	20.92	25.54

* Includes expenditure on taxes, interest, litigation and remittances to dependants.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 5.1 Number of Workers' and Employers' Trade Unions on Register unions submitting returns and their Membership.

Year	Workers' Unions			Employers' Unions		
	No. of unions on register.	No. of unions submitting returns ('000)	Membership of unions submitting returns ('000)	No. of unions on register.	No. of unions submitting returns.	Membership of unions submitting returns ('000)
1956-57	2,033	409	178	24	5	(a)
1957-58	2,300	780	471	24	5	2
1958-59	1,973	867	733	24	8	2
1959-60	1,850	1,134	917	25	11	1
1960-61	1,987	1,250	1,007	29	12	1
1961-62	2,091	1,167	834	29	10	1
1962-63	2,156	950	598	25	10	1
1963-64	2,162	1,054	795	23	8	1
1964-65 P	2,163	1,061	710	23	10	2

(a) - less than 500 P-Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 5.2. Number of Workers' unions submitting returns and their Membership in the Public Sector by State and Central spheres.

Year	State sphere		Central sphere	
	No. of unions submitting returns.	Membership	No. of unions submitting returns.	Membership
1961-62	80	33,055	49	2,32,574
1962-63	64	29,197	51	1,77,190
1963-64	67	32,982	46	2,31,039
1964-65 P	76	44,623	52	2,12,131

P- Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.....

Table 6.1 Cash and Other Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Attendances at dispensaries in respect of insured persons.	10,72,364	19,85,119	18,38,778	18,05,960	20,94,024	23,80,175	24,33,467	24,96,643	32,21,937	37,79,127	49,74,522
No. of cases referred to hospitals for admission.	2,228	2,910	3,462	2,405	2,740	6,868	4,504	3,422	5,816	6,020	6,894
No. of domiciliary visits paid to insured persons.	16,075	47,686	39,568	36,666	42,208	46,357	47,387	51,918	58,501	87,967	79,210
<u>Disablement benefits -</u> claims admitted.	6,974	8,005	10,553	14,043	17,029	18,998	22,022	22,480	37,341	47,599	61,267
Amount of TDB paid (Rs. '000).	270	317	396	490	578	632	747	823	1,599	2,235	2,968
Capitalised value of PDB claims admitted (Rs. '000).	9*	27.3*	46.0*	399	630	854	957	1,208	1,792	2,941	3,600

Table 6.1(Contd)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966
<u>Sickness Benefit</u>											
Claims admitted	1,15,599	1,99,784	2,21,558	2,40,085	2,61,384	2,79,412	2,85,584	3,28,647	3,43,387	6,00,256	6,95,000
Amount of benefit paid (Rs000)	1,457	2,874	3,291	3,726	4,212	4,701	4,752	5,877	6,840	12,673	16,312
<u>Dependants' Benefit</u>											
Claims admitted	13	10	19	9	32	26	29	24	41	52	75
Amount of benefit paid (Rs.000)	7.9	97.5	152.0	51.8	269.6	208.7	235.5	182.7	392.0	528.5	825.7
<u>Maternity Benefit</u>											
No. of confinements	308	385	271	271	287	268	223	324	283	691	796
Amount of benefit paid (Rs.'000)	25.3	32.6	54.4	58.7	59.6	58.0	54.6	60.2	82.1	204.6	281.7

* Amount of Permanent Disability Benefit paid.

T.D.B. - Temporary Disability Benefit.

Ex.S.B. - Extended Sickness Benefit. P.D.B.-Permanent Disability Benefit. Source:-Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 6.2 Coverage under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1948 - West Bengal Region.

Reference Date	No. of factories/establishments covered			No. of workers working in factories/establishments covered			No. of subscribers covered.		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
28th February, 1958	261	1,117	1,378	4,02,546	5,13,245	9,15,791	3,48,029	3,05,363	6,53,392
31st October, 1960	250	1,292	1,542	3,93,122	4,83,915	8,77,037	3,39,100	4,20,126	7,59,226
31st October, 1961	255	2,261	2,516	3,94,180	5,32,759	9,26,939	3,40,106	4,46,089	7,86,195
30th September, 1962	475	3,670	4,145	4,36,799	6,38,753	10,75,552	3,69,811	5,25,382	8,95,193
30th September, 1963	578	4,320	4,898	4,65,385	6,81,724	11,47,109	3,92,374	5,50,494	9,42,868
30th September, 1964	594	4,893	5,487	4,66,181	7,37,823	12,04,004	3,92,632	5,96,357	9,88,989
30th September, 1965	596	5,403	5,999	5,61,334	7,76,441	13,37,775	4,52,732	6,17,468	10,70,200
30th September, 1966	594	5,935	6,529	5,50,917	7,95,069	13,45,986	4,72,498	6,28,029	11,00,527
30th September, 1967	587	6,372	6,959	6,09,269	8,15,367	14,24,636	5,16,889	6,57,063	11,73,952

Figures given in this table pertain only to factories/establishments submitting returns.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics

Table 7.1 Number of Industrial Disputes resulting in work stoppages, Workers involved and Mandays lost.

Year	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of mandays lost.
1957	231	1,16,048	13,41,364
1958	269	2,64,706	25,36,247
1959	330	1,42,767	16,42,735
1960	311	1,53,878	26,06,698
1961	275	1,52,123	21,43,538
1962	234	94,117	13,56,260
1963	172	81,326	9,30,822
1964	211	1,90,306	20,15,055
1965	238	1,52,315	17,45,944
1966	269-284	1,86,727-1,87,018	32,14,298-38,12,861
1967	P-Provisional 381	1,72,408	39,85,090

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 7.2 Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector.

Year	No. of disputes	Maximum No. of workers involved	Total number of mandays lost.
1963	5 (1)	1,272 (494)	11,427 (-)
1964	17 (2)	38,095 (2,400)	1,93,804 (6,000)
1965	13 (1)	5,808 (2,383)	38,829 (19,064)
1966	15 (7)	10,238 (7,612)	1,61,556 (1,55,891)

Note: The figures in brackets indicate the figures for the Central sphere and are already included in the respective total figures.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.....

Table 7.3. Number of Mandays lost due to industrial disputes-Monthwise.

Months	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	314	132	130	1	258	34	103
February	285	174	97	2	175	450	214
March	395	143	167	11	214	98	95
April	251	151	186	19	236	87	235
May	249	213	156	12	227	185	196
June	148	157	59	33	58	171	192
July	162	109	94	89	57	166	118
August	136	150	95	40	55	125	814
September	166	197	144	102	269	94	693
October	164	266	193	189	106	72	639
November	147	275	32	137	212	97	182
December	189	177	2	296	147	160	333
Total	2,606	2,144	1,356	931	2,015	1,746	3,813

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 8. New Series of Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers.

Year	Base 1960 = 100					
	Calcutta	Howrah	Asansol	Raniganj	Darjeeling	Jalpaiguri.
1961	101	100	99	98	99	101
1962	107	¹⁰⁵ 106	¹⁰⁴ 104	105	103	105
1963	112	112	113	112	110	111
1964	121	122	123	121	118	118
1965	128	132	134	133	140	142
1966	144	NA ¹⁵¹	NA ¹⁴⁵	NA ¹⁴⁸	NA ¹⁶⁰	NA ¹⁵⁹
1967	159	171	161	166	174	178

N.A. Not available

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.....

Table 9. Average annual rates of Absenteeism in the Engineering Industry.

Year	Rate of absenteeism
1951	10.1
1952	10.3
1953	10.8
1954	11.7
1955	12.8
1956	12.5
1957	12.5
1958	12.2
1959	12.3
1960	11.5
1961	13.3
1962	13.2
1963	12.9
1964	12.9
1965	13.7
1966 ^P	14.8
1967 ^P	15.9

* January to August.

P- Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.....

Table 10.1 Accident rates per 1000 employees and Accident Fatality Rate per 1000 accidents-by Industry Groups.

Industry Group		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses).	A	14.09	8.55	4.80	7.16	11.30	4.77	6.37	11.70
	B	-	0.61	-	-	-	-	1.82	3.19
	C	14.09	7.94	4.80	7.16	11.30	4.74	4.55	8.51
	D	-	71.43	-	-	-	-	285.71	272.73
20. Food Except Beverages	A	8.49	7.10	9.26	9.97	7.93	8.53	10.32	10.73
	B	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.11
	C	8.43	7.03	9.16	9.84	7.80	8.46	10.21	10.62
	D	6.76	10.08	11.39	12.61	16.17	7.98	11.11	10.65
21. Beverages	A	1.85	12.48	4.70	0.96	8.23	5.49	9.31	6.71
	B	-	0.96	-	-	1.03	-	-	-
	C	1.85	11.32	4.70	0.96	7.20	5.49	9.31	6.71
	D	-	76.92	-	-	125.00	-	-	-
22. Tobacco	A	13.67	20.62	34.06	29.24	38.19	43.44	31.29	26.26
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	13.67	20.62	34.06	29.24	38.19	43.44	31.29	26.26
	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10.1 (Contd.)

Industry Group		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
23. Textiles	A	37.60	33.85	34.34	39.69	45.63	49.40	46.92	58.53
	B	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.08
	C	37.53	33.80	34.29	39.65	45.56	49.35	46.88	58.45
	D	1.76	1.55	1.50	0.92	1.41	0.98	0.90	1.31
24. Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods	A	-	-	-	2.56	5.51	8.93	25.37	14.15
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	2.56	5.51	8.93	25.37	14.15
	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	A	6.09	7.49	7.38	7.41	19.80	15.11	16.33	13.72
	B	0.23	-	0.19	-	-	0.62	0.15	0.28
	C	5.86	7.49	7.19	7.41	19.80	14.49	16.18	13.44
	D	38.46	-	25.64	-	-	40.82	9.35	29.62
26. Furnitures and Fixtures	A	5.51	1.98	0.60	0.46	3.19	4.18	4.73	4.80
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.34
	C	5.51	1.98	0.60	0.46	3.19	4.18	4.37	4.46
	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.92	71.43

Industry Group	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
27. Paper and Paper Products	A	26.25	27.51	26.97	31.26	31.49	30.54	37.04	34.74
	B	0.35	0.18	-	0.16	0.08	0.40	0.23	0.15
	C	25.90	27.33	26.97	31.10	31.41	30.14	36.81	34.59
	D	13.42	6.47	-	5.21	2.56	13.16	6.24	4.40
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	A	6.07	7.52	6.59	8.74	11.96	16.23	10.76	3.88
	B	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.06	-	-
	C	6.07	7.52	6.52	8.74	11.96	16.17	10.76	3.88
	D	-	-	11.11	-	-	3.77	-	-
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	A	5.53	6.30	3.64	9.08	5.78	-	3.28	3.15
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	5.53	6.30	3.64	9.08	5.78	-	3.28	3.15
	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	A	30.86	32.52	28.60	28.46	26.07	29.32	32.76	40.43
	B	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.09	0.04	0.04	-
	C	30.86	32.47	28.55	28.46	25.98	29.23	32.72	40.43
	D	-	1.56	1.72	-	3.59	1.50	1.23	-

Table 10.1(Contd)

Industry Group		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products	A	22.67	26.73	20.47	23.59	26.07	22.88	16.54	19.29
	B	-	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.25	0.08
	C	22.67	26.64	20.42	23.54	25.98	22.80	16.29	19.21
	D	-	3.53	2.20	2.00	3.38	3.72	15.46	4.17
32. Products of Petroleum and coal	A	64.71	60.63	39.35	35.80	23.73	38.06	27.38	50.83
	B	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.26	1.02
	C	64.71	60.63	39.35	35.80	23.73	37.77	27.12	49.81
	D	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	9.43	20.00
33. Non-Metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and coal)	A	49.55	34.49	33.29	44.35	44.02	36.26	36.47	37.77
	B	0.14	-	-	0.11	-	0.05	0.05	0.05
	C	49.41	34.49	33.29	44.24	44.02	36.21	36.42	37.72
	D	2.86	-	-	2.47	-	1.37	1.34	1.22
34. Basic Metal Industries	A	62.80	63.84	60.81	70.75	62.66	63.45	70.15	74.47
	B	0.23	0.46	0.25	0.47	0.24	0.35	0.36	0.38
	C	62.57	63.38	60.56	70.28	62.42	63.10	69.79	74.09
	D	3.66	7.22	4.10	6.64	3.83	5.59	5.12	5.07

Contd.....35.

Table 10.1(Contd)

Industry Group		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport equipment)	A	30.09	31.03	32.63	42.18	51.43	55.09	49.16	57.76
	B	0.04	0.08	0.07	-	0.09	0.09	.011	0.23
	C	30.05	30.95	32.56	42.18	51.34	50.00	49.05	57.53
	D	1.45	2.53	2.17	-	1.83	1.62	2.25	3.95
36. Machinery(except Electrical Machinery)	A	75.36	58.28	52.35	58.27	59.49	64.86	71.16	70.76
	B	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.23	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.12
	C	75.21	58.05	52.05	58.04	59.38	64.71	71.00	70.64
	D	1.94	3.88	5.71	4.01	1.82	2.28	2.25	1.70
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	A	21.83	20.20	20.60	27.06	25.21	31.06	33.19	31.03
	B	0.07	0.06	-	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.10
	C	21.76	20.14	20.60	27.01	25.11	31.02	33.15	30.93
	D	3.16	3.09	-	1.98	3.98	1.46	1.20	3.36
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	A	121.74	115.36	97.06	92.72	103.68	110.74	107.83	92.88
	B	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.12
	C	121.64	115.32	96.97	92.66	103.60	110.66	107.80	92.76
	D	0.83	0.40	0.89	0.62	0.83	0.75	0.25	1.28

Table 10.1(Contd)

Industry Group		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
39. Miscellaneous Industries	A	87.35	80.71	75.46	69.35	62.43	61.10	78.50	76.83
	B	0.35	-	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.11	0.10
	C	87.00	80.71	75.27	69.17	62.29	60.91	78.39	76.73
	D	4.02	-	2.53	2.58	2.28	3.11	1.46	1.30
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	A	103.96	88.63	76.12	81.75	72.12	83.58	76.26	52.92
	B	0.16	0.32	0.48	0.16	-	0.47	0.15	0.30
	C	103.80	88.31	75.64	81.59	72.12	83.11	76.11	52.62
	D	1.53	3.60	6.34	1.94	-	5.68	1.96	5.75
52. Water and sanitary services	A	6.37	3.83	5.79	15.16	3.46	7.92	4.91	7.02
	B	0.64	-	-	0.66	-	-	-	0.64
	C	5.73	3.83	5.79	14.50	3.46	7.92	4.91	6.83
	D	100.00	-	-	43.48	-	-	-	90.91
83. Recreation Services	A	-	-	-	11.95	-	-	-	-
	B	-	-	-	3.98	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	17.97	-	-	-	-
	D	-	-	-	333.33	-	-	-	-

Table 10.1 (Contd)

Industry Group		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
34. Personal Services	A	-	2.73	1.43	-	-	0.91	-	-
	B	1.36	1.36	1.36	-	-	-	-	-
	C	-	1.37	1.43	-	-	0.91	-	-
	D	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	A	45.32	42.23	40.29	44.69	47.83	50.74	50.64	54.45
	B	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.13
	C	45.23	42.13	40.20	44.59	47.74	50.63	50.53	54.32

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A - Total

B - Fatal

C - Non fatal

D - Accident Fatality Rate.

Note:- Figures relate to Reorganised State of West Bengal (including areas transferred from Bihar) from 1956.

Source:- Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1962.

Table 10.2 Accidents and rates of casualty per 1000 employees in and about coal mines.

Class	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed.	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed
Separate fatal accidents	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Deaths</u>	251	-	73	-	61	0.50	77	0.60	82	0.62
Underground-Males	241	3.32	68	0.92	51	0.69	66	0.85	77	0.95
<u>Open Workings</u>										
Males	1	0.13	-	-	3	0.31	1	0.09	1	0.08
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Surface</u>										
Males	9	0.24	5	0.17	6	0.20	0.10	0.31	3	0.10
Females	-	-	-	-	1	0.12	-	-	1	0.14
Separate serious accidents	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	763	-
Persons seriously injured	765	-	879	-	1,042	8.54	1,045	8.12	783	7.41

Table 10.2(Contd)

Class	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed	Number	Rate per 1000 persons employed
<u>Underground</u>										
Males	609	8.39	7.19	9.82	850	11.42	840	10.79	619	7.64
<u>Open Workings</u>										
Males	11	1.39	4	2.89	8	0.90	5	0.50	12	1.11
Females	-	-	1	0.72	-	-	1	0.63	2	1.15
<u>Surface</u>										
Males	126	3.90	142	4.98	170	5.55	169	5.30	137	4.68
Females	19		13	1.54	14	1.70	30	4.11	13	1.87

Note:- Figures relate to Re-organised to State of West Bengal (including areas transferred from Bihar).

Source:- Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1962.

Contd.....40/-

Table 10.3 Value of cargo handled and Reportable Accidents on board ships in Calcutta Port.

Year	No. of man-shifts worked on ('000)	No. of accidents on board ships	Frequency rate @	Volume of Cargo handled ('000 tonnes*)	Cargo handled per manshift (tonnes)*.	Rate of accidents per lakh tonnes* of cargo handled.
1956	2,646	1,759	7.12	7,318	2,76	24.0
1957	3,356	1,264	4.7	8,608	2,62	15.0
1958	3,152	1,243	4.90	8,015	2,58	15.3
1959	3,566	1,982	6.8	8,214	2,30	24.0
1960	3,280	3,355	12.60	7,627	2,33	43.9
1961	2,911	3,236	13.72	7,837	2,69	41.3
1962	3,130	2,995	11.76	7,892	2,52	37.95
1963	3,637	2,635	8.84	8,896	2,44	29.64
1964	3,911	2,353	7.52	9,310	2,38	25.30
1965	3,629	2,047	7.05	8,311	2,29	24.65
1966	3,919	1,371	4.35	8,602	2.19	23.36

* Figures for the years 1956 to 1960 relate to British tons.

@ Frequency rate: $\frac{\text{Number of accidents} \times 1,00,000}{\text{Number of manshifts worked} \times \text{hours per shift (8 hrs)}}$

Table 10.4 Number of reportable fatal and non-fatal accidents in Calcutta Port.

Year	Fatal	Non-fatal
1951	9	1,074
1952	8	1,332
1953	5	1,470
1954	3	1,740
1955	7	2,801
1956	12	2,878
1957	7	2,653
1958	10	2,174
1959	10	2,512
1960	4	3,652
1961	6	3,469
1962	5	3,303
1963	8	3,200
1964	5	3,117
1965	5	2,677

Source: Indian Labour Statistics, 1966

Contd....

Table 11. Amount of Workmen's Compensation paid

Year	No. of cases				Amount paid			
	Death	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total	Death	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
1959	168	2,477	15,316	17,961	4,47,024	11,02,488	4,33,575	19,83,087
1960	101	2,617	19,734	22,452	12,71,908	12,19,106	5,56,021	30,47,035
1961	113	2,619	20,302	23,034	3,11,061	11,64,736	6,02,419	20,78,216
1962	101	2,528	25,177	27,806	3,05,740	11,03,849	6,93,288	21,02,877

Source:- Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1962.

Table 12. Some Important Economic Indicators.

Year	Index numbers of money earnings (Base 1961=100)	Index numbers of agricultural production* (Base 1949-50=100)	Index numbers of per capita income at 1951-52 prices (Base 1951-52=100)@
1952	-	105.14	100.0
1957	100.0	110.65	100.0
1962	106.0	130.10	107.6
1963	112.5	120.89	105.2
1964	120.1	135.78	113.5
1965P	131.6		116.6
1966P	141.8		

*-Relates to agricultural years 1951-52 etc.,

@-Relate to financial years 1951-52 etc.,

P-Provisional