

V	PAGES
Vocational Education in Sweden . . .	617
Vyas, P. D.—	
Awards—	
Gujarat Iron Works, Ahmedabad	60
Jari Merchants of Surat	1071
Messrs. Navroji N. Vakil & Co., Ahmedabad	558
Reference of Industrial Disputes to . . .	53, 207, 421, 556, 687, 809, 810, 1350, 1460, 1461
W	
Wage and Hour Law in the U. S. . . .	1266
Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry . . .	40
Wage Control in Holland	1390
Wages and Method of Work in the Cotton Manufacturing Industry in the U. K.	499
Welfare Activities on the Kolar Gold Field	1265
Workers' Literary Boards	2, 1307
Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers (<i>See Cost of Living</i>).	
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 :	
Appeals under the	638, 1027
Decisions	635, 1023
Monthly Statistics	34, 159, 278, 375, 493, 627, 757, 897, 1015, 1178, 1298, 1430
Workmen's State Insurance Scheme	288
Work Stoppages during 1948 in the U. S.	237
Work Stoppages in Other Countries	165

The Month in Brief

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

The Bombay working class cost of living index number for July 1949 with average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 302. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number for July 1949 with average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 256. The Sholapur working class cost of living index number for July 1949 with average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 296 while the Jalgaon working class cost of living index number for July 1949 with average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100 was 417.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During July 1949, there were 58 strikes involving 79,516 workmen and a time loss of 345,738 working days as compared to 39 disputes in June 1949 involving 32,857 workers and a time loss of 261,564 man-days. In July 1948, there were 55 industrial disputes, involving 38,046 workers with a time loss of 120,710 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at page 28 of this issue.

ABSENTEEISM

During July 1949, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in five important textile centres in the Province, viz., Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgaum and East Khandesh, amounted to 13.05 per cent. as against 14.27 per cent. in June 1949. For further details see pages 32-33 of this issue.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

During June 1949, cotton mills in Bombay City produced 3,24,12,000 lbs. of yarn and 3,06,22,000 lbs. of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad produced 1,61,21,000 lbs. of yarn and 2,00,90,000 lbs. of woven goods. The total production of cotton yarn and woven goods for the whole of the Province amounted to 5,52,07,000 lbs. and 5,63,08,000 lbs. respectively. During the same period, cotton mills in Bombay City produced 12,38,48,000 yards of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad 10,65,97,000 yards, while the total production for the Province amounted to 25,20,16,000 yards.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD

The quantity of cotton piece goods despatched by rail from Ahmedabad, during July 1949, was 181,500 maunds as against 210,000 maunds during June 1949 and 211,000 maunds during May 1949. The cumulative total for the seven months ended 31st July 1949, comes to 1,388,000 maunds as against 1,057,000 maunds for the corresponding period of the year 1948.

Current Notes

PROVINCIAL LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD

The meeting of the Provincial Labour Advisory Board held on August 25, 1949, came to the conclusion that for the present there was no alternative to the continuance of the system of staggering of hours in textile industry and staggering of holidays in non-textile industries. Presiding over the meeting, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, reviewed the entire situation of supply of power and traced the history of the system of staggering that had to be introduced under the difficulties created by the effects of the cyclone disaster. He said that the Board, in its previous meeting, had discussed the supply position as it had then been reported and that the Government Superintending Engineer (Hydro) of the Electric Grid Department had paid a visit of inspection to the three power houses of the Tatas and confirmed the accuracy of the previous report.

The Tata Engineers and the Electrical Commissioner of the Government of Bombay, who had attended the meeting, explained and clarified the existing power position and the future possibilities of improving it. The Minister for Public Works also elucidated the position. In the light of the discussions following the examination of the supply position, it was found that the various alternatives to the continuance of the existing system were impracticable, undesirable and affected the interests of labour and production unfavourably. The meeting, therefore, came to the conclusion that for the present there was no alternative to the maintenance of the *status quo*. The Board, in the meantime, would further study the situation and explore any possibilities of further power production (particularly under the Railway Department) that might be suggested when it meets next.

The Board also recommended that Government should assist the Power Company to obtain the requisite license and foreign exchange for the import of a turbine to serve as a standby.

WORKERS' LITERACY BOARDS : TWO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

By a Resolution dated 5th July 1949, the Government of Bombay has directed that the functions of the Workers' Literacy Boards at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Hubli and Jalgaon (East and West Khandesh Districts) should be widened to enable the Boards to supervise the literacy classes, where any, is started by employers for the benefit of their workers.

By another Resolution dated 2nd August 1949, Government accepted the suggestion of the Educational Adviser to Government to include a member nominated by respective Adult Education Committees amongst the members of the four Workers' Literacy Boards at Ahmedabad, Jalgaon, Sholapur and Hubli. To enable the Regional Adult Education Committees to get representation on the Workers' Literacy Boards, Government has directed that in modification of the orders contained in the Resolutions dated 24th June and 10th August 1948, the Secretaries

of the four Workers' Literacy Boards, who were appointed members of the respective Boards, should cease to be members of the Board while retaining their status as Secretaries and the vacancies thus caused should be filled as follows :

(1) One Member of the Ahmedabad City Adult Education Committee should be appointed as member of the Workers' Literacy Board, Ahmedabad. As far as possible the member should also be a representative of the Gujarat Regional Adult Education Committee.

(2) One Member of the Sholapur City Adult Education Committee should be appointed as member of the Workers' Literacy Board, Sholapur. As far as possible the member should also be a representative of the Maharashtra Regional Adult Education Committee.

(3) A Member of the Dharwar District Adult Education Committee should be appointed member of the Workers' Literacy Board, Dharwar.

(4) A Member of the East Khandesh District Adult Education Committee when it is set up, should be appointed a member of the Workers' Literacy Board, Khandesh Districts. Pending the constitution of the District Adult Education Committee a member of the Maharashtra Regional Adult Education Committee should be appointed member of the Workers' Literacy Board.

LABOUR CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FAIR WAGES REPORT ADOPTED

"Neither on fair wage nor on profit-sharing have we the benefit of either on I. L. O. Convention or a Recommendation," observed Mr. S. Lall, Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, presiding over the session of the Labour Central Advisory Council at New Delhi on July 25 1949.

There was nothing in the International Labour Code that could serve as a guide on wages, said Mr. Lall. "That only indicates that our difficulties are enormous. But because of these difficulties it is impossible for us to throw up our hands and say that nothing can be done."

Mr. Lall reminded the members that economic development is being held up today and felt that both labour and employers were in an equally vulnerable position. National interests demanded that both sides should realise their vulnerability and come to some understanding."

Concluding, Mr. Lall pointed out that a fair wage was only possible if there was a fair work load.

The Council after a brief discussion on fair wages, adopted unanimously the report of the Committee on Fair Wages which was published in June last.

The Council then proceeded to a consideration of the profit-sharing scheme. Sir Shri Ram, on behalf of the employers, pointed out that the scheme was linked with the problem of increased production in the country. This was the basis of the Industrial Truce Resolution and as today production had not increased, he failed to see how the scheme of profit-sharing could be enforced. All the employers' representative,

supported the view taken by Sir Shri Ram, the consensus of their arguments being that money was required for the formation of capital reserves. It was further pointed out that as a result of fair wages which included many new items not originally envisaged, industry would not expand thereby creating more unemployment in the country.

Opposing the view adopted by the employers' representatives, Mr. Asoka Mehta said that the only way to put a halt to the demands of workers was for employers to take the latter into their confidence. He felt that this confidence could be gained by evolving a scheme of profit-sharing where both workers and employers would sit together and realise each others difficulties.

As there was no possibility of reconciling the diametrically opposite views expressed both by representatives of employers and workers the Chairman dissolved the session.

NATIONAL INCOME OF INDIA

The Government of India have appointed a three-man committee to prepare a report on the National Income of India and its various components. The Committee will have Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S., Statistical Adviser to the Government of India as Chairman; Professor D. R. Gadgil, Head of the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona; and Professor V. K. R. V. Rao, Head of the Delhi University School of Economics, as Members and Dr. R. C. Desai of the Ministry of Finance as Secretary. The Committee will also avail themselves of the advice of three foreign experts on National Income, Professor Simon Kuznetz of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York; Mr. J. R. N. Stone of the Cambridge University in England and Dr. J. B. D. Derksen of the United Nations Statistical Office, Lake Success. The terms of reference of the Committee are to prepare a report on National Income and related estimates; to suggest measures for improving the quality of available data; collection of further essential statistics and to recommend ways and means of promoting research in the field of national income. The National Income Unit in the Ministry of Finance will work under the Committee's guidance to compile authoritative estimates of the national income.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE FOR ENQUIRY FOR THE TEXTILE MILLS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

By a resolution of the Standing Committee (Textiles) held on July 13, 1949, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Premier, Pandit R. S. Shukla, a Committee of Enquiry for the textile mills in the Central Provinces and Berar has been constituted as follows:

Hon'ble Pandit R. S. Shukla, Premier, Central Provinces and BerarChairman. Messrs. Ramgopal Triveni, P. L. Deshpande, R. S. Ruikar, R. V. Deshmukh, P. H. Bhutta, and the Labour Commissioner, C. P. and Berar.....members. (The last named is member and Secretary to the Committee).

The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (1) to examine the difficulties and bottlenecks of production and to suggest improvements in the productive methods;
- (2) to examine the system of management of textile mills and to make recommendations for its improvement; and
- (3) to examine and recommend ways and means to improve the efficiency of workers.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The International Labour Organisation's 32nd general conference has concluded, leaving behind it a volume of work unequalled in the I. L. O.'s 30-year history.

In three and a half weeks of deliberations, the 550 delegates and advisers from 50 countries adopted three new International Labour Conventions and revised five others, approved three new recommendations and revised another, and voted resolutions charting I. L. O. policy in several fields.

Among the decisions the Conference embodied in resolutions was one authorising the I. L. O.'s Governing Body to make any necessary arrangements to enable the Organisation to initiate an expanded programme of technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed areas, and to obtain the funds for it.

The most important of the three new Conventions is one which will require ratifying countries to assure to workers the right to organise into trade unions without interference, and to bargain collectively. This Convention complements the Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organise which was adopted by the 1948 session of the Conference. These two instruments constitute major parts of the programme of action in the field of trade union rights and industrial relations upon which the Organisation embarked two years ago.

PROTECTION OF WAGES

The Convention on the protection of wages, recently adopted by the I. L. O.'s general conference at Geneva, stipulates that wages shall be paid in cash. Where partial payment in kind is customary or desirable, it requires that the value of such payments shall be calculated on a fair and reasonable basis and that they must be appropriate for the personal use and benefit of the worker and his family. Payment of wages in alcohol or noxious drugs is prohibited by the Convention. Employers are forbidden to limit in any manner the freedom of the worker to dispose of his wages. Workers shall be free from coercion to patronise company stores. Goods and services provided in the company stores must be either at fair and reasonable prices or on a non-profit basis. Deductions from the wages may be allowed only under conditions laid down by national laws or fixed by collective agreement or arbitration award. Wage deductions to pay an employer, his representative, or an intermediary such as a labour contractor for obtaining or keeping employment shall be prohibited.

The Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index* for July 1949

A RISE OF TWO POINTS

In July 1949, the working class cost of living index number in Bombay City, with base July 1933 to June 1934 equal to 100, was 302 being two points higher than in the preceding month. As compared with August 1939, it was higher by 197 points. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1932-33 family budget enquiry in Bombay.

The index number for food articles advanced by three points to 364 mainly owing to a rise in the prices of sugar, dry bunlows, milk and pumpkins.

There was a rise of one point in the clothing group from 306 to 307 due to a rise in the price of saree.

The fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 293.

The miscellaneous group receded by two points to 282 mainly owing to a fall in the price of supari.

The rise of two points in the final index from 300 to 302 was due to a rise of three points in the food group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY CITY

(Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949
Food	47	112	361	364
Fuel and lighting	7	99	293	293
Clothing		85	306	307
House-rent	13	100	100	100
Miscellaneous	14	98	284	282
Total	89			
Living Index Numbers	.....	106	300	302

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY CITY—contd.

(Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934 = 100)

Article*	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1934	June 1949	July 1949	Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Food—								
Rice	Paylee	36	8 11 5*	22 13 8†	22 8 9†	128	340	366
Patni	"							
Wheat	"							
Jowari	"							
Bajri	"							
Turdal	"	4	0 6 1	1 15 9	1 15 5	125	522	516
Traut	"	1	0 4 11	2 10 7	2 7 7	121	806	805
Raw sugar (gul)	Lb.	1	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 5 6	141	393	367
Sugar (refined)	"	5	0 2 2	0 7 0	0 7 3	112	323	335
Tea	"	2	0 10 0	2 4 8	2 4 9	93	367	369
Fish, dry—Bunlows	Dozen	3	0 1 1	0 4 0	0 4 9	115	369	428
.. fresh—Bhing or paluh	Each	1	1 1 10	3 10 0	3 15 0	118	325	353
Prawns	Dozen	2	0 7 9	1 4 0	1 4 0	129	258	258
Bunlows	"	2	0 2 4	0 13 6	0 10 9	114	570	461
Mutton	Lb.	5	0 4 6	1 3 3	1 3 0	107	428	422
Milk	Seer	7	0 5 0	1 3 9	1 4 8	83	395	413
Ghee	Lb.	2	0 12 2	3 2 1	3 0 3	106	412	397
Salt	Paylee	1	0 3 7	0 5 6	0 5 10	100	153	163
Chillies, dry	Lb.	3	0 3 3	0 14 3	0 14 8	103	438	451
Tamarind, old	"	2	0 1 6	0 5 10	0 5 10	117	389	389
Turmeric	"	2	0 2 2	0 12 0	0 12 0	138	554	554
Potatoes	"	1	0 1 2	0 4 10	0 4 8	93	414	400
Onions	"	1	0 0 8	0 2 0	0 2 1	75	300	313
Brijals	"	5	0 1 10	0 3 9	0 3 9	68	205	205
Pumpkins, white	"	5	0 1 2	0 2 9	0 3 6	92	236	300
Cocoonut oil	Half-seer	2	0 2 8	1 0 1	1 0 0	97	603	600
Sweet oil	"	2	0 2 1	0 13 1	0 13 4	108	626	640
Tea, ready made	Full Cup	5	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	133	133
Total—All Food		100						
Index Number—								
						112	361	364

* The average monthly expenditure on cereals during the 1932-33 Family Budget Enquiry as adjusted to the

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY CITY—contd.

(Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100)

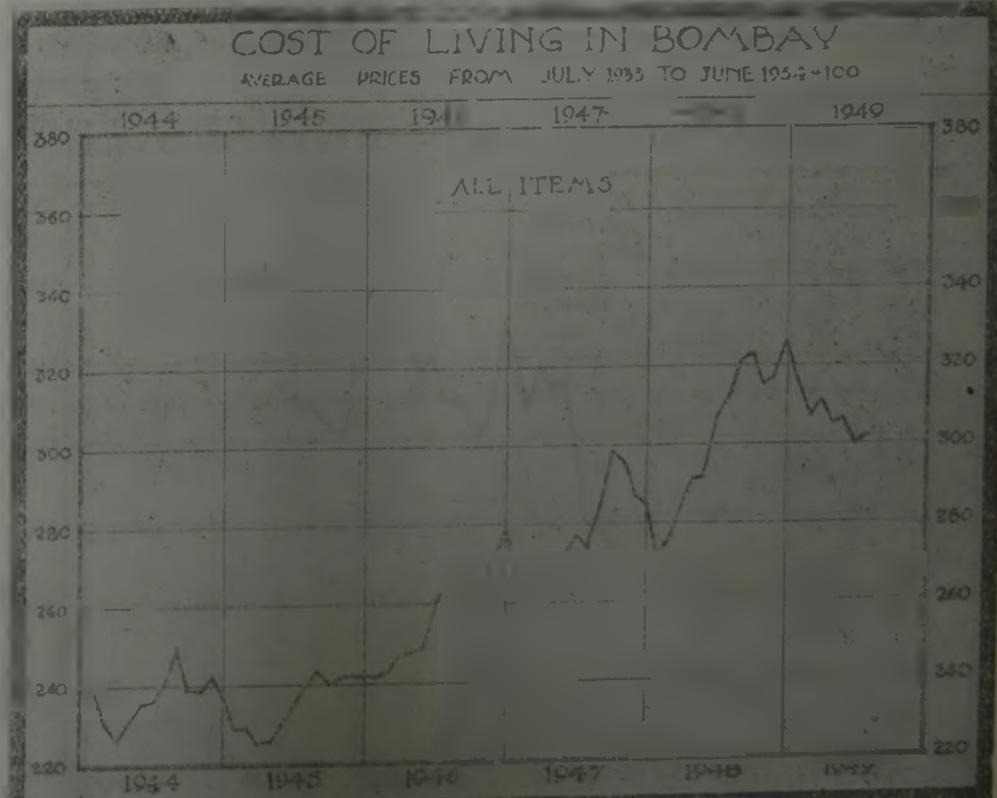
	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1934	June 1949	July 1949	Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	28 Lbs.	30	0 8 11	2 2 0	2 2 0	100	391	381
	"	52	0 4 9	0 13 6	0 13 6	96	284	284
	Bottle	16	0 1 10	0 3 0	0 3 0	105	164	164
	Two boxes	2	0 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6	110	225	225
		100						
			....	....	....	99	293	293
	Pair	16	2 7 2	10 0 5	10 0 5	84	410	410
	Yard	12	0 5 6	0 14 0	0 14 0	91	255	255
	"	23	0 2 7	0 10 0	0 10 0	105	387	387
		4	0 4 9	1 1 0	1 1 0	99	358	358
	Each	36	8 4 4	8 6 9	8 6 10	78	257	258
	Piece of 30 inches	10	0 10 6	1 3 1	1 3 1	68	182	182
		100						
			....			85	306	307
	Per month	100	6 5 11	6 5 11	6 5 11	100	100	100
			....			100	100	100
	Shave	18	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 3 0	75	194	225
	Bar	9	0 6 7	1 2 10	1 2 7	77	248	282
	Bottle of mixture.	3	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	100	150	150
	Lb.	25	0 5 0	1 11 0	1 10 8	120	540	533
	Bundle of	22	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	100	250	260
		27	0 4 11	0 6 0	0 6 0	96	122	122
	Copy	1	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	67	133	133

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX - BOMBAY - ALL ITEMS

(Base: July 1933 to June 1934=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	237	238	230	226	231	235	236	241	250	239	239	242	
1945	235	229	229	225	228	230	235	240	243	240	242	242	
1946	259	242	243	247	248	249	259	268	267	270	264	272	
1947	279	267	263	269	270	271	278	274	284	299	296	287	
1948	303	271	276	284	291	292	307	312	321	323	315	317	
1949		316	307	311	305	306	300	302					

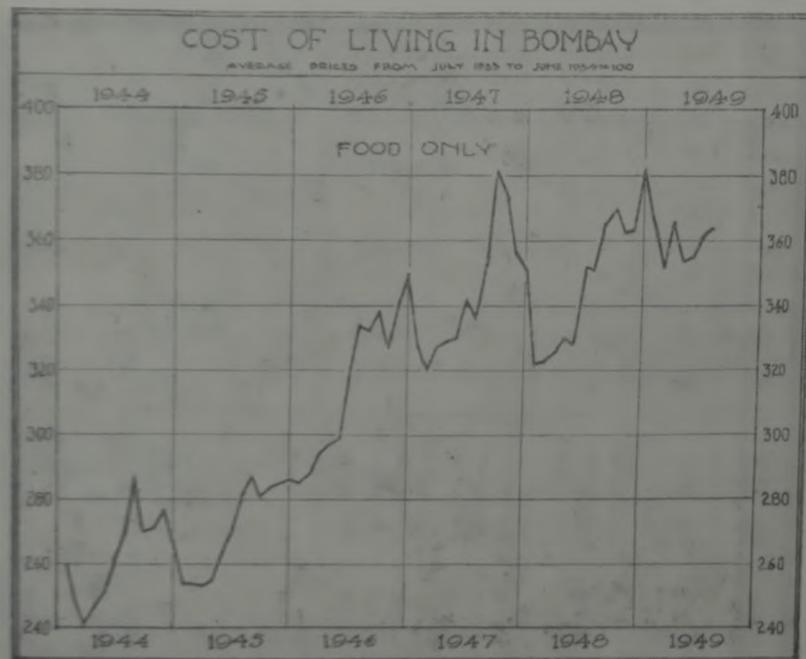


Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX BOMBAY—FOOD ONLY

(Base: July 1938 to June 1934=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	263	261	241	247	252	261	270	287	270	271	277	267
1945	271	254	253	255	263	271	281	287	281	284	285	280
1946	317	288	294	297	299	318	324	322	339	327	311	350
1947	344	328	320	328	329	336	342	338	355	332	373	351
1948	348	322	323	330	328	332	351	365	370	362	362	382
1949	365	362	355	354	355	361	264					



The Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index* for July 1949

A RISE OF EIGHT POINTS

In July 1949, the cost of living index number for the working classes in Ahmedabad City, on base August 1926 to July 1927 equal to 100, advanced by eight points to 256 and was higher by 183 points as compared with August 1939 which is the pre-war month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1926 family budget enquiry at Ahmedabad.

There was a rise of six points in the cereals index due to a rise in the average price of rice; the food index advanced by ten points to 265 owing to a rise in the cereals index and in the prices of potatoes and dry chilies.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group advanced by 17 points to 340 owing to a rise in the prices of firewood and castor oil.

The index number for the clothing group remained stationary at 291. There was a fall of seven points in the miscellaneous group from 342 to 335 due to a fall in the price of soap.

The rise of eight points in the final index from 248 to 256 was due to a rise of 10 points in the food group and 17 points in the fuel and lighting group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		Aug. 1939	1949	1949
Food	58	65	255	265
Fuel and lighting	7	77	323	340
Clothing	10	291	291	291
House-rent	12	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	10	100	342	335
Total	91			
Cost of Living Index Numbers		73	248	256

*Details of the index and method of compilation of the index will be found at pages 101-102 of the August 1949 issue of the Labour Gazette.

(Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers			
		Year ended July 1927	June 1949	July 1949	Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Seer	52	10 11 6*	22 2 0†	22 11 2†	595	206	212	
"		0 3 6	0 10 8	0 10 8	71	305	305	
"		0 3 4	0 8 2	0 8 2	70	245	245	
"		0 5 8	0 14 2	0 14 6	85	250	256	
"		0 4 9	0 9 10	0 10 4	96	207	218	
Lb.		1	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	69	242	242
Seer		1	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	100	100
Lb.		3	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	75	300	300
Seer		4	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	67	300	300
"		12	1 13 10	6 6 4	6 6 4	66	343	343
"		8	0 2 10	0 9 2	0 11 0	82	324	388
"		4	0 9 2	2 9 2	2 11 2	60	449	471
"		3	0 10 3	1 12 0	1 12 0	56	263	263
"	1	0 8 10	1 14 0	1 14 0	60	340	340	
	100							
		....			65	255	265
Indian Mammal	78	0 15 2	3 5 10	3 9 0	77	355	376	
Small bottle	11	0 1 2	0 1 9	0 1 9	79	150	150	
Seer	8	0 8 0	1 7 0	1 7 8	67	288	296	
Two bottles	1	0 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6	100	225	225	
	100							

(Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended July 1927	June 1949	July 1949	Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Clothing—</i>								
Dhotis	Pair ..	16	3 14 6	8 0 11	8 0 11	36	206	212
Coating	Yard ..	13	0 13 6	2 1 7	2 1 7	77	249	256
Shirting	"	24	0 8 3	1 6 11	1 6 11	90	278	285
Cloth for trousers	"	7	0 8 7	1 4 10	1 4 10	56	243	250
Sarrees	Each	17	1 7 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	61	477	484
Cloth for skirts	Yard	13	0 6 1	1 3 0	1 3 0	72	312	319
Khands for cholla	"	10	0 13 3	1 10 3	1 10 3	73	198	205
Total—Clothing		100						
<i>Index Number—</i>								
<i>Clothing</i>								
			....			68	291	298
House-rent*	Per month	100	4 9 11	4 15 1	4 15 1	107	107	114
<i>Index Number—</i>								
<i>House-rent</i>								
						107	107	114
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Bids	Bundle of 25	71	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	100	300	307
Soap	Bar,	29	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	100	444	451
Total—Miscellaneous		100						

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—AHMEDABAD—ALL ITEMS

(Base: August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	212	214	210	206	203	203	205	211	222	220	211	213	211
1945	199	206	195	187	187	191	192	195	201	207	217	202	205
1946	209	195	190	197	199	204	217	225	217	212	210	210	216
1947	219	207	206	207	208	212	212	218	235	246	231	231	218
1948	243	212	214	217	226	239	245	251	259	260	264	266	261
1949	...	236	240	242	243	240	248	258					

SEPT., 1949

Cost of Living Series

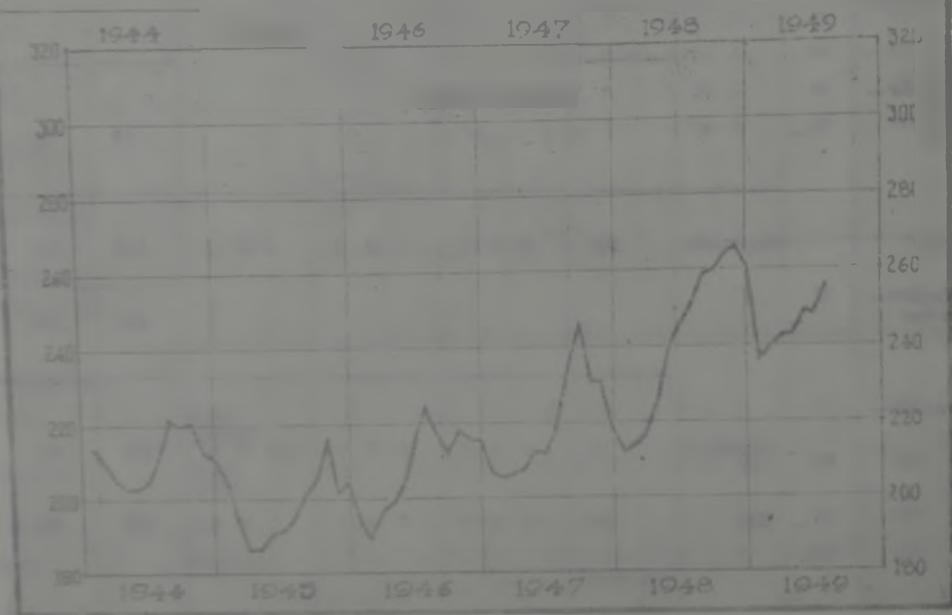
WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—AHMEDABAD—FOOD ONLY

(Base: August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	212	212	206	200	195	197	199	209	226	232	235	218	211
1945	197	203	188	175	177	185	188	193	204	210	229	204	203
1946	210	189	187	198	206	215	234	246	234	226	235	231	231
1947	234	216	215	216	217	223	222	231	258	275	252	252	231
1948	243	218	202	204	226	234	242	252	258	281	268	271	274
1949	...	238	245	248	240	254	255	265	..	..	..	..	..

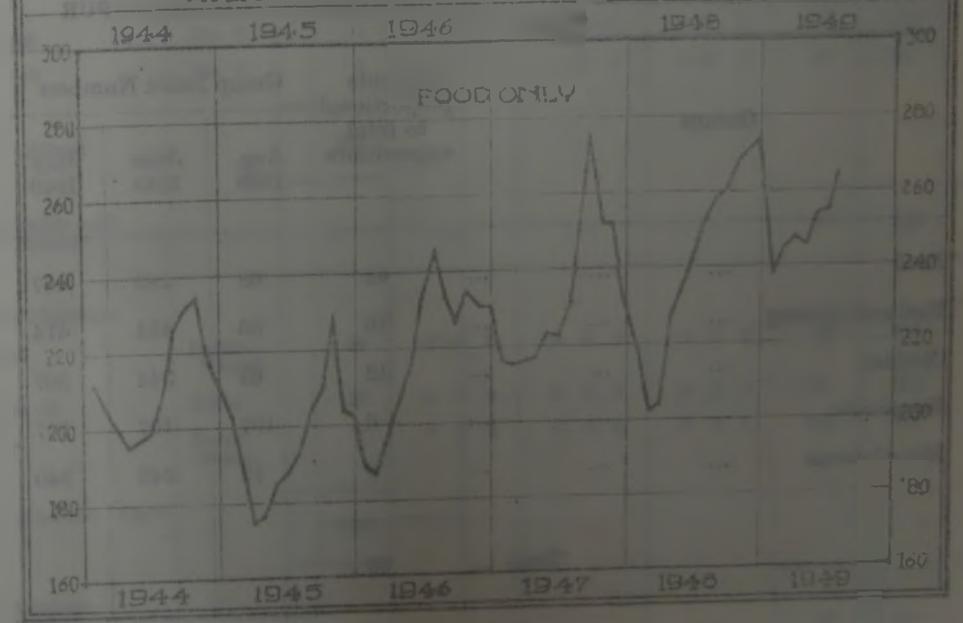
COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD

AVERAGE PRICES FROM AUG. 1926 TO JULY 1927=100



COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD

AVERAGE PRICES FROM AUG. 1926 TO



The Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index* for July 1949

A RISE OF TWO POINTS

In July 1949, the working class cost of living index number in Sholapur City, on base: February 1927 to January 1928 equal to 100, was 296, being two points higher than in the preceding month and 223 points higher as compared with August 1939, which is the pre-war month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1925 family budget enquiry at Sholapur.

The index number for the food group advanced by four points to 287 mainly owing to a rise in the prices of raw sugar (gul), onions and potatoes.

The fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 414; the index number for the clothing group receded by four points to 307 owing to a fall in the price of sarees and that for the miscellaneous group by three points to 340 owing to a fall in the price of pan.

The rise of two points in the final index from 294 to 296 was due to a rise of four points in the food group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR SHOLAPUR

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949
Food	49	68	283	287
Fuel and lighting	10	86	414	414
Clothing	12	63	311	307
House-rent	6	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	6	72	343	340
Total ...	83			
Index Numbers ...	.....	73	294	296

SEPT., 1949

17

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR SHOLAPUR

(Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended January 1928	June 1949	July 1949	Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949
<i>Food Articles—</i>								
Rice	Seer †	56	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Wheat	Do. †		9 5 1‡	24 1 8‡	24 0 4‡	68†	250	
Jowari	Do. †							
Gram	Do. †	2	0 2 0	0 8 6	0 8 10	83	425	442
Turdal	Do. †	6	0 3 1	0 9 9	0 9 11	57	316	322
Sugar (refined)	Do. †	1	0 5 4	0 15 0	0 15 7	91	281	292
Raw sugar (gul)	Do. †	2	0 3 6	0 8 2	0 10 2	100	233	290
Tea	Lb.	1	1 2 5	2 6 0	2 5 3	57	206	202
Beef	Seer †	1	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	400	400
Mutton	Do. †	8	0 8 1	1 14 0	1 14 0	74	371	371
Milk	Do. †	6	0 4 0	0 11 8	0 11 9	75	292	294
Ghee	Do. †	2	1 7 7	5 0 0	5 2 8	76	339	351
Salt	Do. †	1	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	100	150	150
Chillies	Do. †	2	0 10 4	1 10 11	1 10 8	77	260	258
Onions	Do. †	4	0 1 3	0 3 0	0 3 4	40	240	267
Potatoes	Do. †	2	0 2 5	0 9 11	0 11 3	83	410	466
Sweet oil	Do. †	6	0 8 6	1 10 1	1 10 8	47	307	314
Total—All Food		100						
<i>Index Number—All Food Articles</i>						68	233	287
<i>Fuel and Lighting—</i>								
Firewood	Indian Maund.	86	0 14 5	4 0 0	4 0 0	83	444	444
Kerosene oil	Bottle	12	0 2 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	100	213	213
Matches	Dozen boxes.	2	0 2 8	0 8 6	0 8 7	125	319	322
Total—Fuel and Lighting		100						
<i>Index Number—Fuel and Lighting</i>						86	414	414

† Equivalent to new Bombay seer (measure) in the case of food grains, salt, milk and sweet oil and 80 tola weight in the case of kerosene oil.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR SHOLAPUR—contd.

(Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100)

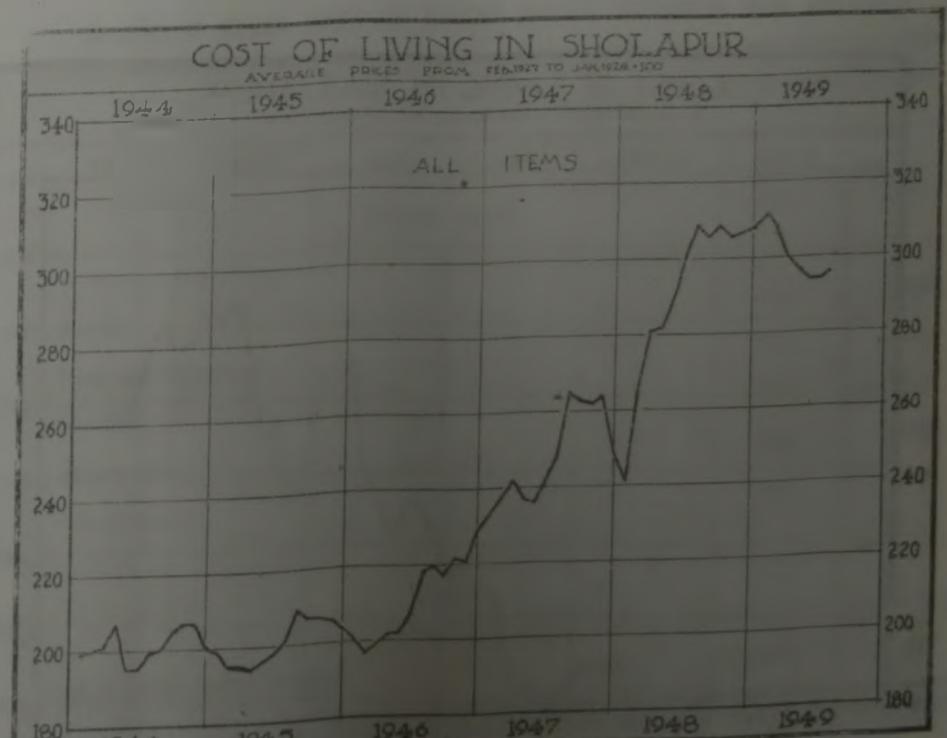
Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended January 1928	June 1949	July 1949	Aug. 1939	June 1949	July 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Clothing—</i>								
Dhotis ..	Pair	16	3 2 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	69	188	188
Coating ..	Yard	3	0 6 7	0 15 0	0 15 0	61	228	228
Shirtine ..	Do.	24	0 5 0	0 10 11	0 10 11	54	218	218
Cloth for trousers	Do. ..	2	0 6 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	63	204	204
Sarees ..	Each	45	2 3 7	8 10 0	8 5 6	67	388	375
Khans ..	Yard	10	0 3 11	1 1 0	1 1 9	57	434	453
<i>Food—Clothing</i>		100						
						63	311	307
House-rent* ..	Per month	100	2 6 0	2 8 8	2 8 8	107	107	107
House-rent						107	107	107
<i>Oil</i>								
Coconut oil (Seer)	Seer	9	0 11 1	2 4 9	2 5 4	47	332	337
Opium (including tobacco)	Bundle of 25	27	0 0 9	0 3 0	0 3 0	100	400	400
Opium	50	10	0 0 6	0 1 11	0 1 7	100	383	317
Opium	Seer	41	0 12 5	2 9 6	2 10 4	60	334	341
Opium	Bar	13	0 8 9	1 3 10	1 4 0	50	227	229
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100						

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—SHOLAPUR—ALL ITEMS

(Base: February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944 ..	201	199	200	201	207	195	195	199	200	203	207	207	207
1945 ..	201	199	195	195	194	196	198	201	209	207	207	206	206
1946 ..	211	201	197	199	202	202	207	218	220	217	222	221	229
1947 ..	248	233	237	242	237	236	243	248	265	263	262	264	249
1948 ..	292	241	265	281	282	280	301	309	306	309	306	307	308
1949 ..	..	311	309	301	297	294	294	296	..	..	..	..	..

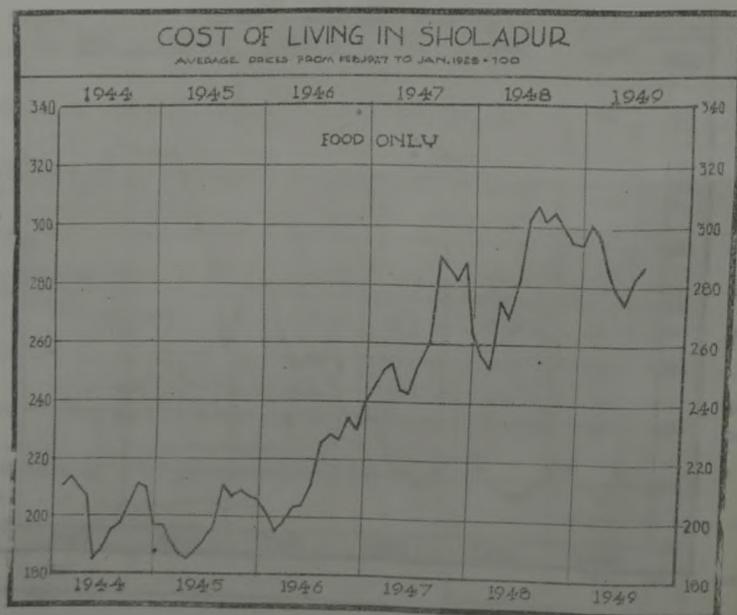


Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—SHOLAPUR—FOOD ONLY

(Base : February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	202	211	214	210	207	185	188	105	197	204	211	210	197
1945	193	197	192	187	185	188	101	197	211	207	200	207	206
1946	217	201	105	198	203	204	211	226	229	227	234	230	240
1947	263	245	251	253	244	243	253	260	290	280	282	288	284
1948	286	250	252	275	260	281	301	307	302	305	300	295	294
1949	—	301	297	285	278	274	283	287	..	..	..	..	..



The Jalgaon Working Class Cost of Living Index* for July 1949

A FALL OF SEVEN POINTS

In July 1949, the working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon City, on base August 1939 equal to 100, was 417, being seven points lower than in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the October 1937 family budget enquiry at Jalgaon.

There was a fall of three points in the cereals index due to a fall of in the average prices of jowari and maize ; the food index declined by five points to 456 owing to a fall in the cereals index and in the prices of pulses, chillies and vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group fell by seven points to 424 owing to a fall in the prices of firewood and kerosene oil.

There was a fall of eight points in the clothing group from 428 to 420 due to a fall in the prices of sarees and khans.

The miscellaneous group registered a fall of 36 points from 540 to 504 mainly owing to a fall in the price of pan.

The fall of seven points in the final index was due to a fall of 5 points in the food group, 7 points in the fuel and lighting group, 8 points in the clothing group and 36 points in the miscellaneous group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR JALGAON

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		June 1949	July 1949
Food	57	461	456
Fuel and lighting	8	431	424
Clothing	12	428	420
House-rent	9	100	100
Miscellaneous	6	540	504
Total	92		
Cost of Living Index Numbers	.....	424	417

* Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1120-21 of the June 1949 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Basic prices for August 1939	June 1949	July 1949	June 1949	July 1949
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chawthal	46	6 13 4*	23 11 5†	23 8 2†	347	344
"						
"						
"	6	0 11 6	4 6 3	4 5 10	611	607
"	3	0 12 0	4 6 1	4 2 0	584	550
"						
Seer	3	0 4 11	0 14 6	0 14 6	295	295
"	2	0 3 7	0 9 3	0 10 0	258	279
1/8 Lb.	1	0 1 3	0 4 8	0 4 8	373	373
Seer	5	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	400	400
"	8	0 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	533	533
"	5	1 4 8	8 2 3	8 2 4	630	631
"	1	0 1 9	0 2 1	0 2 2	119	124
"	5	0 5 6	2 11 3	2 7 8	786	721
"	1	0 4 8	1 7 2	1 7 2	496	498
"	5	0 1 9	0 12 11	0 12 0	450‡	382‡
"	1	0 0 4	0 3 1	0 3 5	925	1025
"	7	0 3 4	1 10 0	1 11 0	780	810
Cup	1	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	400	400
	100					
		....	....	....	461	456
Md.	74	0 8 5	2 11 9	2 11 2	520	513
Bottle	23	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 3 4	175	167
Box.	3	0 0 4½	0 0 9	0 0 9	200	200
	100					

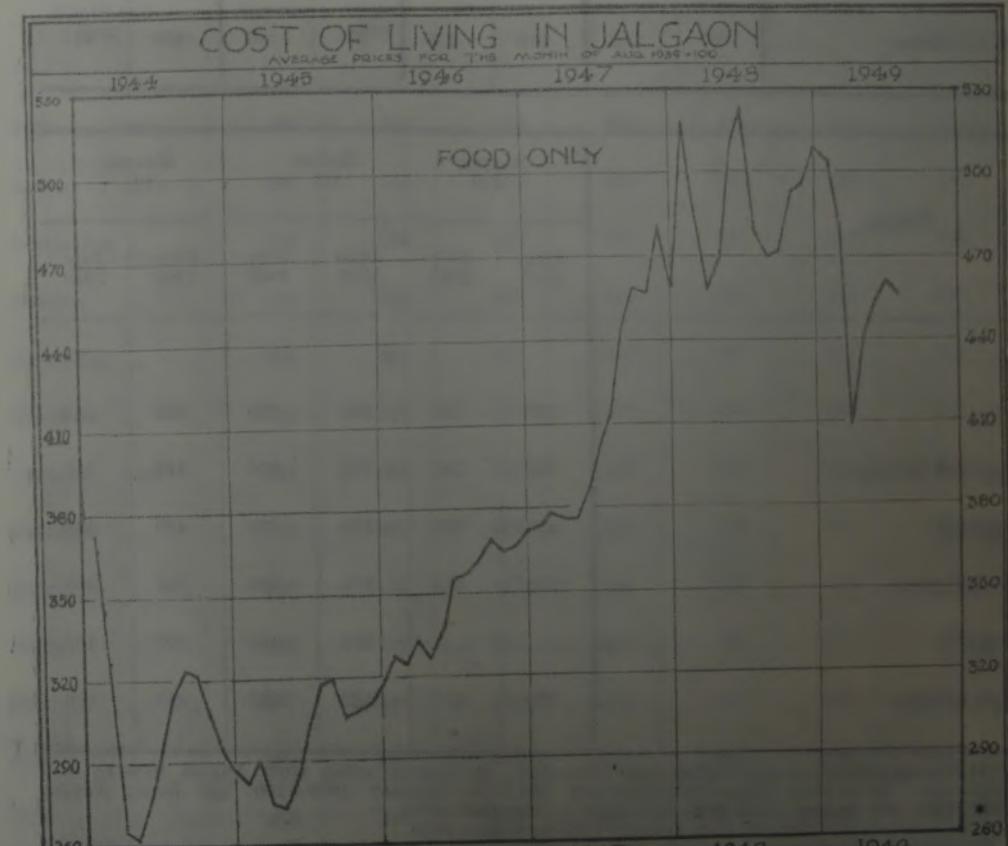
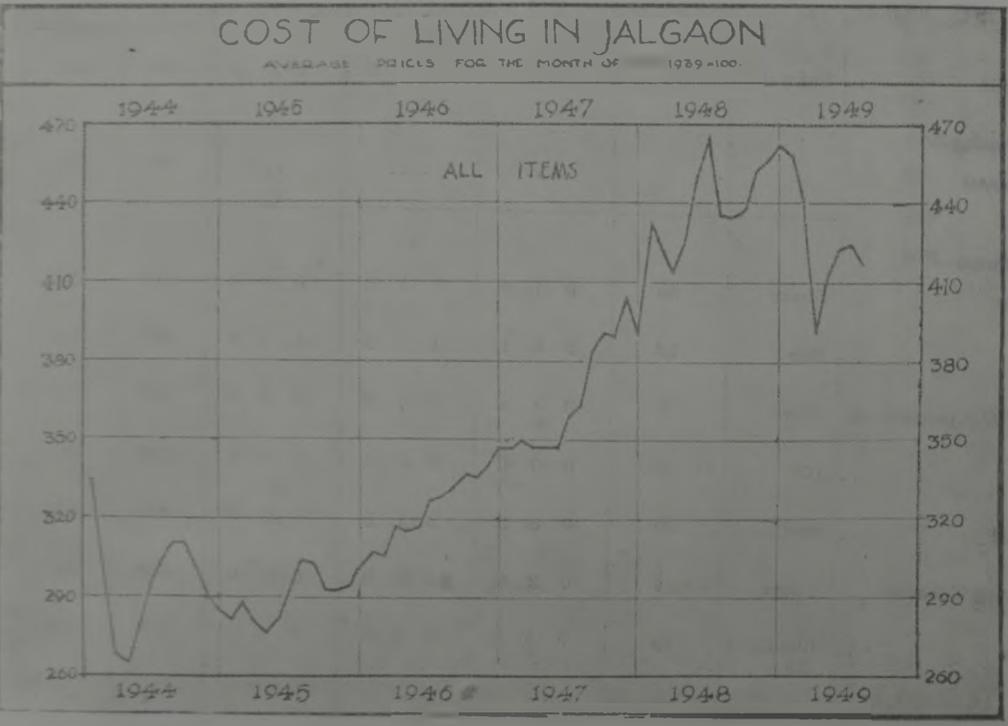
Articles	Unit of Quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Basic prices for August 1939	June 1949	July 1949	June 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Index Number—Fuel and Lighting</i>						431
<i>Clothing—</i>						
Dhotis	Pair	16	1 12 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	421
Coating	Yard	11	0 3 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	347
Shirting	"	17	0 4 2	0 13 9	0 13 0	330
Cloth for trousers	"	4	0 3 10	1 1 9	1 1 9	463
Sarrees	Each	42	2 2 11	10 15 0	10 9 0	501
Khans	"	10	0 4 0	0 15 2	0 14 9	379
Total—Clothing		100				
<i>Index Number—Clothing</i>						428
House-rent	Per month	100	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 3 3	100
<i>Index Number—House-rent</i>						100
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Barber	Shave	30	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	300
Soap	Bar	16	0 5 1	1 3 9	1 3 8	389
Hair oil (Cocoanut oil)	Seer	9	0 4 4	2 7 8	2 7 9	915
Pan	100	10	0 0 6	0 5 11	0 4 0	1183
Supari	Seer	10	0 6 9	2 11 5	2 12 9	643
Chewing Tobacco	¼ Seer	7	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	600
Bids	Bundle of 25	18	0 0 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	450
Total—Miscellaneous		100				

ly expenditure on cereals during the October 1937 family budget enquiry as adjusted

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	295	385	301	268	265	277	295	304	311	311	301	291	286
1945	291	282	288	281	277	282	293	304	303	293	293	294	301
1946	326	307	306	317	315	317	327	329	332	337	336	341	347
1947	369	347	350	347	347	347	359	364	384	391	390	405	392
1948	440	433	422	414	425	450	465	435	434	437	452	456	461
1949	458	441	391	412	422	424	417	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Average prices in August 1939 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	303	373	320	265	262	277	295	313	324	322	308	294	295
1945	209	282	290	275	273	284	302	318	320	306	308	310	311
1946	350	328	325	333	327	338	355	357	362	369	365	367	368
1947	417	373	378	376	376	385	403	415	445	450	457	481	481
1948	490	518	484	458	460	510	523	478	470	471	493	496	500
1949	504	484	409	442	453	461	456	..	..	..	..	..	..



Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India

The following table gives the working class cost of living index numbers† for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Madras and Kanpur during June and July 1949:—

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India for the months of June and July 1949

Groups	Bombay (a)		Ahmedabad (b)		Sholapur (c)		Jalgaon (d)	
	June 1949	July 1949	June 1949	July 1949	June 1949	July 1949	June 1949	July 1949
Food	301	304	255	265	283	287	461	456
Fuel and lighting	293	293	323	340	414	414	431	424
Clothing	306	307	291	291	311	307	428	420
Miscellaneous	284	282	342	335	343	340	540	504
Rent	100	100	107	107	107	107	100	100
Cost of living	300	302	248	250	294	296	424	417

Groups	Nagpur* (d)		Madras (e)		Kanpur (d)	
	June 1949	July 1949	June 1949	July 1949	June 1949	July 1949
Food	383	386	361	350	548	546
Fuel and lighting	295	295	370	370	462	511
Clothing	410	370	328	330	480	480
Miscellaneous	500	515	275	260	391	384
Rent			175	175	197	197
Cost of living	379	378	322	320	483	486

(a) Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100. (b) Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100. (c) Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100. (d) Base: August 1939=100. (e) Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100.
 †The base period is changed from January 1927 to August 1939.
 *Particulars regarding these index number series except Jalgaon and Kanpur are available on page 489 of the March 1934 issue of the Labour Gazette and at page 605-606 of the April 1939 issue of the Labour Gazette.

The Nagpur cost of living index number on base: August 1939 equal to 100, was 378 in July 1949 being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food and the miscellaneous groups advanced by 3 and 15 points to 386 and 515 respectively; the index number for the fuel and lighting group remained unchanged at 295 and that for the clothing group declined by 40 points to 370.

The Madras cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended June 1936 equal to 100 was 320 in July 1949, being two points lower than in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food and the miscellaneous groups declined by two and six points to 359 and 269 respectively; those for the fuel and lighting and house-rent remained unchanged at 370 and 175 respectively; while the index number for the clothing group advanced by two points to 330.

In July 1949, the Kanpur cost of living index number, on base: August 1939 equal to 100, was 486, being three points higher than in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food and the miscellaneous groups declined by two and three points to 546 and 388 respectively; those for the clothing group and house-rent remained unchanged at 480 and 197 respectively; while the index number for the fuel and lighting group advanced by 49 points to 511.

The following table* shows the cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Madras and Kanpur on base August 1939 as 100:—

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
July 1948	297	344	423	435	385	320	616
August	306	355	419	434	380	321	584
September	308	356	423	437	383	317	568
October	300	362	419	452	386	316	547
November	302	364	421	456	387	317	534
December	310	368	422	461	389	329	508
January 1949 ..	301	323	426	458	380	331	506
February	292	329	423	441	374	331	515
March	296	332	412	391	374	333	479
April	290	333	407	412	376	327	466
May	291	341	403	422	377	327	482
June	286	340	403	424	379	329	488
July	288	351	405	417	378	327	486

*Since October 1947, a uniform base period, viz., August 1939 has been adopted for the index numbers given in the above table.

Labour Intelligence

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE

Disputes In July 1949	58
Work-people Involved	79,516
Working days lost	345,738

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE

The time loss due to industrial disputes in the Province during July 1949 was the highest as compared to the preceding 12 months, recording an increase of 32 per cent. over the previous month. The number of disputes increased from 39 in June 1949 to 58 in July 1949 while the number of workers involved was more than twice the number recorded for the previous month. The increase in the number of strikes for the month can be accounted for by many brief stoppages in the Bombay textile mills—actuals being 13—over the workers' demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' system. The Bombay Municipal Sweepers' strike as also the strikes in the New Pratap Mills, Dhulia, the Vishnu Cotton Mills and the Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur were largely responsible for the rise in man-days lost and together accounted for 82 per cent. of the total time loss.

Figures for the month under review show 58 disputes in existence involving 79,516 workers and a time loss of 345,738 man-working days as compared with 39 disputes in June 1949 with 32,857 workers and a time loss of 261,564 man-days. In July 1948 there were 55 disputes involving 38,046 workers with a time loss of 120,710 working days.

The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". A dispute as counted by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information) is an interruption of work involving 10 or more persons and of not less than 24 hours' duration except when the number of working days lost is more than 100.

Of the 58 disputes in progress during July 1949, 32 were in the Textile industry, 9 in the Engineering, one in the Transport and the remaining 16 in other industries. The disputes in the Textile industry alone accounted for 2,10,733 man-days or 61 per cent. of the total time loss and involved 66,166 or 83.2 per cent. of the workers in all the disputes.

Fifty of the disputes were actually recorded during the month while eight disputes continued from the previous month. Thirty-eight or more than half of the total disputes in existence lasted less than a week—most of them 1 to 3 days only. About 52.8 per cent. of the total workers involved were in these brief stoppages.

SEPT., 1949

29

The following table gives an analysis of industrial disputes by groups of industries:—

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress in July 1949			Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress in July 1949	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July 1949
	Started before beginning of July	Started in July	Total		
Textiles	1	31	32	66,166	2,10,733
Engineering	2	7	9	623	1,342
Transport ...		1	1	170	141
Miscellaneous	5	11	16	12,557	133,522
Total July 1949	8	50	58	79,516	345,738
Total June 1949	14	25	39	32,857	261,564
Total July 1948	10	45	55	38,046	120,710

Analysing the disputes according to localities, 42 of the 58 disputes in progress during July 1949 were in Bombay City, four at Sholapur, two at Ahmedabad and one each at Ahmednagar, Sangli, Dhulia (West Khandesh District), Pandharpur (Sholapur District), Viramgaum (Ahmedabad District), Kalyan and Ambernath (Thana District), Prantij (Sabarkantha District), Nipani (Belgaum District) and Baramati (Poona District).

Of the total disputes in existence during the month under review, 16 arose over questions of "pay and allowances" 4 related to "bonus issues" and 18 to "grievances about personnel"; "leave and hours of work" formed the main cause in 14 disputes while the remaining 6 were due to "other causes".

Fifty-one of the total disputes terminated during the course of the month. Of these 38 ended in favour of the employers, 10 in favour of the workers while the remaining 3 were compromise settlements.

The highest peak (4,243,194) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Province since April 1921, was reached in May 1928. The lowest level reached was in December 1927, when no strikes were reported and in September 1940, when no working days were lost in industrial disputes. The nearest approach to this was in February 1931, when only 108 working days were lost.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

BOMBAY

The Mohamedi Fine Art Litho Works.—The strike in the Mohamedi Fine Art Litho Works (reported earlier) finally came to an end on 18th July 1949 when the General Secretary of the Bombay Press Employees' Union served a collective notice of termination of services on behalf of the workers and the same was accepted by the management. The management, however, could not take back all the workers as the press was closed for nearly three months and there was not sufficient work for all. The management, however, assured the workers to take them back as and when work permitted.

Bombay Municipality (Health and Engineering Departments).—The strike of the Bombay Municipal Sweepers (reported earlier) continued throughout the month of July without any appreciable change in the situation. The number of man-days lost during the month was 124,500. The Habeas Corpus petitions on behalf of Messrs. P. T. Borale, G. J. Mane and J. G. Bhatankar, office-bearers of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh were upheld by the Bombay High Court and the detenus were ordered to be released. In what was regarded as a 'test case' by the striking sweepers, the striker, Kashya Vithal who was charged under Section 5 of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' R. I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The China Mills.—All the 1,700 workers of the day shift of the New China Mills stopped their work half an hour before the scheduled time on July 7, demanding discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme. Similarly all the 1,191 night shift workers also stopped their work half an hour before the scheduled time. On 8th July the mill was to start at 11-30 a.m. according to the staggering scheme but none of the workers turned up for work. The management put up a notice warning the strikers that their stoppage of work was in contravention of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. Thereupon, all the workers resumed work on 9th July 1949 and worked according to the schedule of staggering system.

The Jubilee Mills.—Demanding discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme all the 2,158 workers of the Jubilee Mills stopped their work before half an hour of the scheduled time in both the shifts on 7th July 1949. On 9th July, the management put up a notice informing the strikers that their stopping of work was in contravention of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and warned them to observe the schedule of working according to the staggering system. The notice had, however, no effect on the workers. On July 12, the mill was to start at 11-30 a.m. according to the staggering scheme but none of the workers turned up for work. The management, therefore, put up a notice closing down the whole mill on that day. The workers, however, resumed normal working according to the staggering scheme on 14th July and the strike ended.

The Dhanraj Mills.—Protesting against the payment of bonus in the shape of National Savings Certificates, the total complement of 1,440 workers of the day shift of the Dhanraj Mills restored to a stay-in-strike on the morning of July 25. The management immediately thereafter put up a notice stating that the strike was illegal. All the 1,088 night shift workers also joined the strike at 4 p.m. the same day. All of them, however, returned to work unconditionally on the next day.

AMBERNATH (THANA DISTRICT)

The Ahmed Abdul Karim Mills.—Demanding bonus equal to 11 months' wages 736 workers of the Ahmed Abdul Karim Mills struck work on July 24. On 25th July, 978 more workers joined the strike. The management put up a notice stating that the workers had gone on strike from 24th July in an irresponsible and unjustifiable manner without giving proper notice. The notice further warned the workers to resume work forthwith failing which disciplinary action would be taken against them. This had, however, no effect on the strikers. The number of strikers rose to 1,852 by the end of the month. The strike thus continued into the next month.

DHULIA (WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT)

The New Pratap Mills.—The lockout in the New Pratap Mills (reported earlier) was lifted on 14th July 1949 by the management. The Labour Court, Jalgaon, decided the application made by the mills and declared the strike illegal on July 11. Thereupon, the Joint Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, Dhulia, sent a letter to the manager requesting him to start the mills from 14th July, as the workers intended to resume work. Accordingly the mill authorities restarted the mill from 14th July. About 2,000 workers attended the mill. From the next day, however, the mill started normal working. The total time loss in the dispute was about 74,000 man-days.

SHOLAPUR

The Narsinggirgi Spinning and Weaving Mills.—Protesting against the rotational system of holidays devised by the management for want of sufficient work, 142 workers of both the day and night shifts working in the Pearl and Colour Winding Departments struck work on 2nd July 1949. On 4th July 235 workers of both the shifts from Warping and Winding Departments also joined the strike. The management had, therefore, to stop night shift working which affected 619 workers indirectly. About 875 workers from the Grey Winding and four other departments of the day shift joined the strike on July 5, thus bringing the total number of strikers to 1,252. The management subsequently stopped both the shifts as the strikers persisted in continuing the stay-in-strike every day. About 3,650 workers were affected indirectly. On July 18, the Labour Court, Sholapur, declared the strike illegal. On the next day the manager of the mill put up a notice calling on the workers to resume work forthwith as the strike was illegal. Thereupon, all the strikers resumed work unconditionally on 20th July and the strike ended. 'The total time loss due to the strike was about 57,000 man-working days.

The Vishnu Cotton Mills—Protesting against the management's order to work as double shifters 567 day shift and 557 night shift workers resorted to stay-in-strike on 8th July 1949. The management issued a notice under standing order No. 18 and stopped the night shift working on the same day. The number of strikers rose to 1,863 on 9th July. Every day the strikers attended the mills but resorted to stay-in-strike. The management had, therefore, to close the departments by issuing notices under standing order No. 18. On 14th July, the manager issued a notice informing the workers that as the workers of Frame, Ring and Doubling Departments had gone on strike all other departments of both the 1st and 2nd shifts would be closed until further notice and the workers would be informed by a general notice as to when work would be resumed. Thereafter the mills remained completely closed till 21st July when the strike of the workers was declared illegal by the Labour Court, Sholapur. On July 22 all the day and night shifts workers resumed work along with all the strikers. Thus the strike ended causing a loss of about 67,500 man-days to the industry.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN JULY 1949

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The statistics of absenteeism in the textile industry in the Province of Bombay are compiled from the returns made by the mills in five important textile centres of the Province, viz., Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgaum and East Khandesh.

Returns were received from 139 or 99.29 per cent. of the 140 mills reported as working at these centres during July 1949. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a majority of the mills. The average absenteeism in the textile industry in these centres amounted to 13.05 per cent. as against 14.27 per cent. in the previous month.

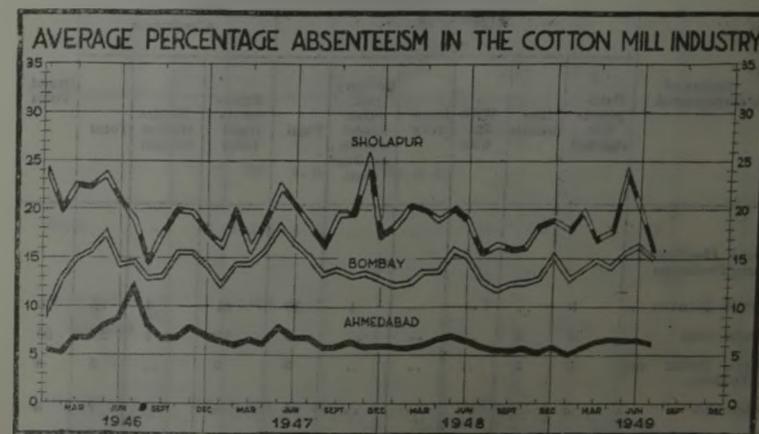
The following table shows average percentages of absenteeism at the five centres for the month of July 1949 on the basis of information for all working shifts:—

Centre (1)	Number of mills		Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (2)	Average percentage of absenteeism in	
	Working (2)	Furnished information (3)		June 1949 (5)	July 1949 (6)
Bombay	64	63	98.44	17.40	16.44
Ahmedabad	67	67	100.00	7.63	7.00
Sholapur	6	6	100.00	22.97	18.74
Viramgaum	1	1	100.00	10.96	10.71
East Khandesh	2	2	100.00	13.52	10.19
All Centres	140	139	99.29	14.27	13.05

The statistics of absenteeism compiled by the Directorate of Labour Information up to December 1948 related to the absenteeism for dayshift only. Since January 1949 all the working shifts in mills are being

covered in calculating the absenteeism. For purpose of maintaining a comparable basis the statistics of absenteeism relating only to the dayshift are also compiled for the month and given in the following table:—

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism in	
	June 1949	July 1949
Bombay	16.17	15.02
Ahmedabad	6.61	6.18
Sholapur	20.28	15.73
Viramgaum	9.33	8.99
East Khandesh	12.25	9.28
All Centres	13.03	11.75



(The chart represents the absenteeism for dayshift only.)

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City, the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative workshops was 14.07 per cent. as against 18.40 per cent. in the previous month. The percentage absenteeism in Bombay Port Trust amounted to 12.42 in the Chief Engineer's Department and 7.41 among the monthly paid labourers employed in the Port Trust Docks.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

STATISTICS FOR JULY 1949

One hundred and seventy-seven cases were disposed of in the Province during July 1949, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, thirty-four more than in the preceding month. One hundred and sixty-eight of these cases were disposed of by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.

Seventy-five cases were in the Textile Industry, 29 in the Engineering Industry, 47 in the Transport Services and the remaining 26 cases were in the other groups of industries.

There were 64 proceedings under the Act. Compensation was awarded in 59 cases while three cases were dismissed. Of the remaining two cases one case was in respect of recovery of compensation already awarded and the other related to miscellaneous applications. Of the 113 cases of registration of agreements 103 were registered while registration for the remaining 10 cases was refused.

The following table classifies these cases, according to the nature of employment, proceedings and registration of agreements in July 1949 —

Nature of employment	Proceedings					Registration of agreements			Grand Total	
	Compensation awarded	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Recovery	Reviews and other miscellaneous applications	Total	Agreements registered	Registration refused		Total
<i>Group II—Secondary Production</i>										
Textile Industry	9	..	..	..	1	10	61	4	65	75
Engineering	4	2	..	..	..	6	19	4	23	29
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	6
Chemicals	5	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	6	6
Paper and Printing	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
Wood working and Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Building and Roads	4	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	6
Miscellaneous	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	5
<i>Group III—Services</i>										
Transport	29	..	..	1	..	30	11	1	17	47
Total	59	3	..	1	1	64	103	10	113	177

COMPENSATION PROCEEDINGS

The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 77,045 as against Rs. 48,145 in the previous month.

There were 22 proceedings in respect of fatal accidents, 33 of permanent partial disablement, two of permanent total disablement and 7 of temporary disablement.

The following table classifies these proceedings according to the nature of injuries and total amount of compensation awarded:—

Nature of injuries	Original claims for compensation					No. of withdrawal cases	No. of dismissed cases	No. of recovery cases	Reviews and other miscellaneous applications	Grand Total
	Settled in favour of applicant									
	By lump sums		By instalments							
No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Total amount of instalments (monthly)	Total No. of cases						
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.						
Fatal	19	44,805	4	0	19	..	2	..	1	22
Permanent total disablement	1	1,008	0	0	1	..	1	..	..	2
Permanent partial disablement	32	31,074	0	0	32	..	..	1	..	33
Temporary disablement	7	357	5	0	7	..	..	..	..	7
Total	59	77,044	9	0	59		3	1	1	64

REGISTRATION OF AGREEMENTS

There were 112 cases of permanent partial disablement and one of temporary disablement. The gross amount of agreed compensation in lump sums was Rs. 51,911 as against Rs. 49,999 in the previous month.

The following table classifies these agreements according to the nature of injuries and the total amount of agreed compensation

Nature of injuries	Manner of settlement by agreed compensation				Regis- tration refused	Grand Total
	By lump sums		By instalments			
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Monthly amount		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Fatal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permanent total disablement.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permanent partial disablement.	101	51,910 12 0	1	30 0 0	10	112
Temporary disablement ...	...	...	1	30 0 0	...	1
Total	101*	51,910 12 0	2	60 0 0	10	113

* Six of these cases were registered as modified agreements.

NIGHT SHIFTS IN COTTON MILLS IN THE PROVINCE

At the beginning of August 1949, there were 65 mills in Bombay City and 64 in Ahmedabad working night shifts. The numbers of men doing night work were 89,516 and 54,352 respectively.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

On 1st July 1949, there were 490 Unions in the Province of Bombay registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The following seventeen Unions were registered during the month of July 1949:

The Air India Licensed Ground Engineers' Association, Bombay—(Registered on 9th July 1949). *President*—Mr. E. A. Schokman; *Secretary*—Mr. J. N. Mathur; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. O. Sawhney; *Treasurer*—Mr. P. D. Baliwala.

Vengurla Municipal Workers' Union—(Registered on 9th July 1949). *President*—Mr. Y. G. Thakur; *General Secretary*—Mr. Narayan Atmaram Keluskar; *Secretary*—Mr. S. A. Saudagar; *Treasurer*—Mr. Krishnaji Gangaram Parab.

Shahuda Kukadel Nagar Palika Nokar Sangh—(Registered on 9th July 1949). *President*—Mr. P. V. Pandit; *General Secretary*—Mr. K. S. Sonar; *Secretaries*—Messrs. N. J. Sakrikar and Y. H. Shaikh; *Treasurer*—Mr. E. K. Sali.

Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Sholapur—(Registered on 15th July 1949). *President*—Mr. Gopal Pandurang Salunke; *General Secretary*—Mr. Bhau Phatak; *Joint Secretaries*—Messrs. Dattatray Rajaram Zingade and Prabhakar Govind Kulkarni; *Treasurer*—Mr. Tukaram Babaji Mane; *Legal Adviser*—Mr. Y. D. Joshi.

The Poona Agriculture College Dairy Farm Kamgar Union—(Registered on 22nd July 1949). *President*—Mr. Y. V. Patwardhan; *General Secretary*—Mr. Prabhakar Mankar; *Treasurer*—Mr. Soma Bapu Kanita.

The Victoria Drivers' Sangh, Bombay—(Registered on 22nd July 1949). *President*—Mr. Abidalli Jafferbhai; *General Secretary*—Mr. Hifajat Rasool; *Secretaries*—Messrs. Anwar Husein Abidi and Ashfaq Husein Sayed; *Treasurer*—Mr. G. Vishwanath.

Hosiery Mazdoor Union, Bombay—(Registered on 22nd July 1949). *President*—Mr. Narayanrao Sabaji Kadam; *General Secretary*—Mr. Manohar Gopinath Kotwal; *Secretary*—Mr. Amrit Sunderrao Agaskar; *Treasurer*—Mr. Bashir Ahmed.

The Bombay Seamen's Union (Red Flag)—(Registered on 22nd July 1949). *President*—Mr. Ishamel Dahood Sarang; *General Secretary*—Mr. Abdul Wahab; *Joint Secretaries*—Messrs. Ahmed Ali Khan and Benedict A. Vaz; *Treasurer*—Mr. Shahabuddin.

The Lorry Drivers' and Workers' Union, Bombay—(Registered on 23rd July 1949). *President*—Mr. Vishnu Rambhau Chikhalkar; *General Secretary*—Mr. Harish Kanayalal Desai; *Assistant Secretary*—Mr. Shantaram Parab; *Treasurer*—Mr. Shyam Sukla.

All India I. E. M. E. Indian Superior Personnel Association, Poona—(Registered on 23rd July 1949). *President*—Mr. K. M. Devayya; *General Secretary*—Mr. K. M. Jacob; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. K. N. K. Iyer; *Treasurer*—Mr. L. C. Chugh.

Surat Bank Employees' Union—(Registered on 27th July 1949). *President*—Mr. Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai; *General Secretary*—Mr. Ratilal Amratram Bhatt; *Secretary*—Mr. Haribhai Gulabbhai Desai; *Joint Treasurers*—Messrs. Wadilal Raichand Choksy and Manharlal Maganlal Aslot.

Barsi Nagarpalika Nokar Sangh—(Registered on 27th July 1949). *President*—Mr. N. R. Savele; *Secretary*—Mr. D. G. Kelkar; *Treasurer*—Mr. N. M. Mulla.

I. E. M. E. Station Workshop's Workers' Union, Devali Cantonment—(Registered on 27th July 1949). *President*—Mr. V. N. Naik; *General Secretary*—Mr. R. P. D'Souza; *Secretary*—Mr. R. D. Dangle; *Treasurer*—John D'Souza.

Bombay Dhobis' Union—(Registered on 27th July 1949). *President*—Mr. Hifajat Rasool, *General Secretary*—Mr. Gulam Hussain; *Treasurer*—Mr. Jumma Mogal.

Manmad Municipal Kamgar Sangh—(Registered on 29th July 1949). *President*—Mr. Mahadu Bala Vyavahare; *General Secretary*—Mr. Shamrao Bala Damre; *Secretary*—Mr. Rambhau Jaiyram Vyavahare; *Treasurer*—Mr. G. R. Tanpure.

The Poona Botanical Garden Kamgar Sangh—(Registered on 29th July 1949). *President*—Mr. Yeshwant Waman Patwardhan; *General Secretary*—Mr. Govindrao Nakhate; *Treasurer*—Mr. Krishna Junavane.

Malaria Pratibandhak Hospital Kamgar Sangh, Poona—(Registered on 29th July 1949). *President*—Mr. B. N. Gosavi; *General Secretary*—Mr. Baburao Nandeo Wagal; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. Dhondiba Bapuji. Deshmukh; *Treasurer*—Mr. Ranu Bhiwa Karase.

The total number of registered Unions on 31st July 1949 was 507.

THE BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 730/48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji Municipal areas with effect from the date of this notification.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. K. DRAVID,
Secretary to Government.

27th July, 1949.

* * * * *

No. 598/48-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the Miraj Municipal area with effect from the date of this notification.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. K. DRAVID,
Secretary to Government.

10th August, 1949.

* * * * *

No. 513/48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 1 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the Malvan Municipal area with effect from 1st September 1949.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

G. V. DAVE,
Additional Under Secretary to Government.

28th August, 1949.

THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING
ORDERS) ACT, 1946

NOTIFICATION

No. 519/46.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the following training centres established in connection with resettlement training schemes from the provisions of the said Act :

1. N. Wadia College, Poona,
2. O'Brien Technical Institute, Kolhapur,
3. K. E. VII Technical Institute, Dhulia,
4. Huttersley Hindustan Engineering Workshop, Bombay.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. K. DRAVID,

Secretary to Government.

4th August, 1949.

* * * * *

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

REGISTRATION OF UNIONS

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, under section 14 of the Act, the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay, was registered on the 29th August 1949, as a Representative Union for the industry engaged in the supply of the electrical energy in the local area of the City of Bombay.

* * * * *

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, under section 23 (1) of the Act, the Surat Electricity Co.'s Staff Union, Surat, was entered on the 27th July 1949, in the approved list of Unions for the industry engaged in the generation and supply of Electrical Energy in the local area of Surat Municipal Borough.

* * * * *

WAGE BOARD FOR THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY*

By a notification No. 216/48, dated 1st August 1949, the Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. Manoharbai Motilal Mehta a member of the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry in place of Mr. G. D. Ambekar.

* See also Labour Gazette, August 1948, page 1524.

STANDARDISATION COMMITTEE FOR THE
ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

The Government of Bombay by its Resolution No. 2384/46, dated 9th August 1949, in the Labour Department, has appointed Dr. Pranlal Patel, Dip. Ing., as a member of the Standardisation Committee for the Engineering Industry with effect from the date he takes over charge from Mr. George D'Silva.

* * * * *

APPOINTMENT OF A TRIBUNAL IN PLACE OF Mr. K. C. SEN

No. 575/46.—Whereas by Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 575/46, dated the 12th July 1948, an Industrial Tribunal consisting of one person only, namely Mr. Justice Kshitish Chandra Sen, I.C.S., has been constituted for the adjudication of industrial disputes in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ;

And whereas the services of the said Mr. Justice Kshitish Chandra Sen have ceased to be available for the time being ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint Mr. P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., in place of the said Mr. Justice Kshitish Chandra Sen.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. K. DRAVID,

Secretary to Government

4th August 1949.

Conciliation and Arbitration

(The Notifications under this feature have been transferred to the October 1949 issue of Labour Gazette due to lack of space.)

ARBITRATION UNDER SECTION 73-A OF THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

The Government of Bombay has referred the following disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court :

(1) *Reference No. (I.C.) 88 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, and the Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 3 Ring Frame Doffers.

(2) *Reference No. (I.C.) 89 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of Watermen.

(3) *Reference No. (I.C.) 90 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of four workers.

(4) *Reference No. (I.C.) 91 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of two workers.

(5) *Reference No. (I.C.) 92 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 19 workers in each shift in the Ring Frame Department.

(6) *Reference No. (I.C.) 93 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Maneklal Hiralal Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 43 Colour Winding workers. (Subsequently withdrawn.)

(7) *Reference No. (I.C.) 94 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Kalyan Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 10 workers from Bleaching, Folding and Colour Yarn Department.

(8) *Reference No. (I.C.) 95 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Vijay Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 12 workers from Finishing and four workers from Bleaching Departments. (Subsequently withdrawn.)

(9) *Reference No. (I.C.) 96 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Maneklal Hiralal Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of one Warper and some Creel Boys.

(10) *Reference No. (I.C.) 97 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Maneklal Hiralal Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 8 Folders. (Subsequently withdrawn.)

(11) *Reference No. (I.C.) 98 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Maneklal Hiralal Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of three permanent Winders. (Subsequently withdrawn.)

(12) *Reference No. (I.C.) 99 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 30 Doffers in the Ring Frame Department.

(13) *Reference No. (I.C.) 100 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Amalner, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Amalner, relating to the demand of the clerical staff, regarding standardisation of wages, etc.

(14) *Reference No. (I.C.) 101 of 1949.*—The dispute between the New Maneckchowk Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of five permanent workers.

(15) *Reference No. (I.C.) 102 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Cotton Textile Mills in Barsi, and the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Barsi, relating to the standardisation of wages of clerical employees, dearness allowance, etc.

(16) *Reference No. (I.C.) 103 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad and its employees, relating to the payment of interim relief.

* * * *

REFERENCE UNDER SECTION 86-C OF THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

The Government of Bombay has referred the following trade disputes for decision to the Wages Board of the Cotton Textile Industry :

(1) *No. 812/46, dated 2nd July 1949.*—The dispute between the India United Mills Limited, No. 4, Mill, Bombay, and the employees in occupation "H", relating to the proposed abolition of the post of Deputy Storekeeper.

(2) *No. 812/46, dated 9th July 1949.*—The dispute between the India United Mills Limited No. 4, Mill, Bombay, and its employees in the Winding Department, relating to the retrenchment of 35 day shift Winders and 83 night shift Winders in the Winding Department in the mill due to change over to fine counts.

(3) *No. 1851/46, dated 12th July 1949.*—The dispute between the Dawn Mills Company Limited, Bombay, and its employees in occupation "D" in respect of retrenchment of Winders, etc.

(4) No. 1054/46, dated 16th July 1949.—The dispute between (i) the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Barsi, and (ii) the Lokmanya Mills Limited, Barsi, and the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Barsi, in respect of pay grades, dearness allowance, working hours, overtime, insurance, etc., of clerks.

(5) No. 461/48, dated 21st July 1949.—The dispute between the Meyer Mills Limited, Bombay, and its employees in occupation "H" relating to retrenchment of eight employees in the clerical department.

(6) No. 1202/46, dated 30th July 1949.—The dispute between the New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, relating to the proposed retrenchment of 13 clerical employees from the different departments.

(7) No. 1202/46, dated 30th July 1949.—The dispute between the New Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, relating to the retrenchment of 73 employees from the various departments.

(8) No. 816/46, dated 2nd August 1949.—The dispute between the India United Mills Limited, No. 1 Mill, Bombay, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, relating to the proposed retrenchment of 176 employees in both the shifts of Warping, Universal Winding, Cone Winding and Grey Winding Departments.

(9) No. 816/46, dated 2nd August 1949.—The dispute between the India United Mills, Limited, No. 1 Mill, Bombay, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, relating to the proposed retrenchment of 28 employees in both shifts in the Ring Warp Old Department.

(10) No. 579/48, dated 10th August 1949.—The dispute between the Jam Shri Ranjit Shinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Sholapur, and its employees in occupation "E" in regard to the proposed retrenchment of 64 single loom weavers.

(11) No. 16/48, dated 12th August 1949.—The dispute between the Pratap Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amalner, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Amalner, in respect of pay grades, working hours, overtime, dearness allowance, night shift allowance, etc., of the clerical employees.

(12) No. 811/48, dated 12th August 1949.—The dispute between the Raghuvanshi Mills Limited, Bombay, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, relating to the proposed retrenchment of 7 employees of the Engineering and Mechanical Departments of the Mills.

(13) No. 154/46, dated 24th August 1949.—The dispute between the Gendalal Mills Limited, Jalgaon, and the Jalgaon Girini Kamgar Union, Jalgaon, relating to the proposed retrenchment of 18 employees in the waste department of the Mills.

Submissions Under Sections 58(6) and 66 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

No. 192/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 18th day of July 1949 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of the Abdul Samad Haji Lal Mohmed Wvg. Factory, Bhiwandi and the elected representatives of employees of the entire undertaking agreeing to refer the dispute regarding minimum wage, standardization of wages, dearness allowance and bonus for the year 1948 to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Submission

(Agreement of the Parties to submit the Industrial Dispute to Arbitration under Section 58 (6) of Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.)

We agree to submit to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for arbitration, our industrial dispute relating to the following demands of the workers of the Abdul Samad Haji Lal Mohammad Weaving Factory, Bhiwandi, which were brought into Conciliation under report in "N" Form dated 8th June 1949 under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, sent to the Conciliator by the elected representatives of employees:

Demands

- (1) The minimum wage of the worker should be Rs. 35 per month.
- (2) Wages of the workers should be standardized.
- (3) Dearness allowance should be paid according to the index of cost of living, i.e., the workers should get dearness allowance according to Cotton Textile Workers in Bombay.
- (4) The Bonus for the year 1948 should be paid according to the latest Award of the Industrial Court for the Cotton Textile Workers in Bombay.

Signatures of Parties

Representing employers,
(Signed) Abdul Samad Haji Lal Mohammad,
Proprietor.

Representing employees,
(Elected representatives)
(1) (Signed) Parashram Hari Kale,
(2) (Signed) Ahmad Mohammad,
(3) (Signed) Haluram Gopal,
(4) Left Hand Thumb Impression of Abdul Hamid,
(5) Bai Sita Bai Shivram. (Left Service.)

(Signed) A. C. AMDEKAR,
Conciliator,

18th June 1949.

(D. G. KALE.)

Registrar,

Bombay, 18th July 1949.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

No. 169 '49.— In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and Rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 28th day of June 1949 registered the following submission entered into, between the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad and the Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad agreeing to refer the dispute regarding bonus for the year ending 30th September 1947 to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

(Under Section 66 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946)

With reference to the notice of change in Form "L" given by the Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union to the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad on the 24th May 1949, demanding Bonus for the year ending 30th September 1947 and the subsequent "N" Form sent to the Conciliator on the 3rd June 1949, it is hereby agreed between the parties that the dispute be referred to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) Illegible,

Deputy Chief Engineer and Manager,
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary,

Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union,
Ahmedabad.

(Signed) R. J. TAMBOLI,
Conciliator,

7th June 1949.

(Signed) D. G. KALE,
Registrar,

Bombay, 28th June 1949. Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

No. 168 '49.— In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and Rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 28th day of June 1949 registered the following submission entered into, between the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad and the Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad agreeing to refer the dispute regarding increase in dearness allowance to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

(Under Section 66 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946)

With referenc to the notice of change in Form "L" given by the Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union to the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, on the 24th May 1949, demanding increase in Dearness Allowance and the subsequent "N" Form sent to the Conciliator on the 3rd June 1949, it is hereby agreed between the parties that the dispute be referred to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) Illegible,
Deputy Chief Engineer and
Manager,
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary,
Ahmedabad Electricity Employees'
Union, Ahmedabad.

(Signed) R. J. TAMBOLI,
Conciliator,

7th June 1949.

(Signed) D. G. KALE,
Registrar,

Bombay, 28th June 1949. Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

AWARDS PUBLISHED UNDER THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

The awards in the following disputes have been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
*1. Certain Silk Textile Mills in Bombay City And Their employees.	Minimum wage, standardisation of wages and musters, dearness allowance and bonus.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 14th July 1949, pages 719-727.
* 2. The Prabha Viramgaum And Its employees.	Dearness allowance	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th July 1949, pages 27-728.
3. The Textile Union, Nadiad And The New Sherrooz Mills, Nadiad.	Dearness allowance	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 21st July 1949, pages 772-773.

* Award by the Wage Board.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
4. The Raymond Woollen Mills, Thana And Its employees.	Standardisation of wages, minimum wages, dearness allowance, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 21st July 1949, page 774.
5. The Mill Owners' Association, Bombay and certain cotton textile mills in Bombay City And Their employees (Part II of the Award.)	Bonus for the year 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 21st July 1949, pages 776-780.
6. The Rashtriya Girini Kamgar Sangh, Barsi And The Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Barsi.	Scales of pay, dearness allowance, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 21st July 1949, page 781.
The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay And The Mill Owners' Association, Bombay (Supplementary Award.)	Standardisation of the wages of Jobbers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 28th July 1949, pages 809-816.
The Jam Shri Ranjit Shinghji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Sholapur And Its Workmen in the Clerical Department.	Promotions, leave rules, conditions of service, etc.	B. G. G., Part -II, dated 4th August 1949, pages 945-947.
**9. The Narsingirji Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur And Its employees in the Clerical Department.	Promotions, leave, conditions of service.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th August 1949, pages 947-948.
10. The Textile Labour Union Nadiad And The New Sherrock Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Nadiad.	Proposed reduction in the number of Doffers, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th August 1949, pages 949-951.
11. The Prabha Mills, Viramgam And Its employees.	Wage scales, allowances, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th August 1949, pages 952-963.
*12. The India United Mills Ltd., Bombay No. 4 Mill And Its employees in occupation 'H'.	Proposed retrenchment of a Compounder.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th August 1949, pages 965-967.

*Award by the Wage Board.

**Mutual Settlements.

Arbitration Awards

1. THE KHANDESH SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO. LTD., JALGAON AND OTHERS.

The award of the Industrial Court in the disputes between the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., The Gendalal Mills Co. Ltd., The New Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The Chalisgaon Shri Laxminarayan Mills Co. Ltd., and the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Amalner, and their respective employees regarding standardisation of wages, was published on June 2, 1949.

On 24th February 1948 a minimum wage of Rs. 26 for 26 working days in a month was fixed for the Khandesh Mills and the demands of the employees were sent to the Standardisation Committee for their report. The Committee obtained from the Mills a full list of occupations and jobs, the basis on which the wages had been determined and the present earnings in the categories, as well as information concerning the work-load in each job and the prevalent piece rates, and heard the cases urged both by the Mills and the employees. The Sholapur award was used as a frame work.

The main points urged by the Mills before the Committee were (1) the lower efficiency of the Khandesh workers compared to the Sholapur workers (2) the limited range of fabrics manufactured in Khandesh as compared with the larger variety of products of the Sholapur Mills and (3) the necessity of standardising the musters as well as wages and earnings of the workers. They further contended that the Sholapur Mills were financially better off and that the units in Sholapur, being larger, had less over-head charges to pay, and that labour in Khandesh was more costly and migratory.

The unions of the employees urged particularly (1) that the efficiency of the Khandesh worker was on a par with that of his colleague in Sholapur and (2) that where payment to workers in a particular mill was on time-rate system it should not be altered to piece-rate system simply because the latter prevailed in Sholapur.

The Committee formulated their scheme on the basis of the Sholapur award as the minimum wage in the two places was the same, and in their opinion, there was hardly any difference in the skill, work-load, etc. relating to the different occupations and categories of workers at the two places. They suggested minimum wages for a number of occupations where they felt it would be highly improper to fix standard wages, as the range of existing wages was very wide, and recommended that there should be no discrimination in wages due to sex.

The fixation of minimum wages for a number of occupations due to the reason given above was criticised by the employees but the Court retained the minimum occupational wages fixed by the Committee with a modification on the lines of the Bombay award, viz., in the case of the employees for whom such wages were recommended, (1) those whose present wages were more than Rs. 26 but not more than Rs. 50 per month should get an increase of 20 per cent., (2) those whose present earnings

were more than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 80 should get an increase of 15 per cent., and (3) those who were getting more than Rs. 80 should get an increase of 10 per cent.

The recommendation of the Committee that a bale breaker attendant and mixing spreader and mixing breaker should each be paid Rs. 26 per month was accepted by the Court.

On behalf of the employees it was contended that the rates (Rs. 28-13-6) recommended for opener tenters, inter tenters, finisher tenters, hopper feeder attendants, etc. were inadequate, such workers in Ahmedabad getting Rs. 30-14-0 per month. The difference between the two rates being that between the minimum wages at the two places, the recommendation was accepted.

With regard to the three categories in the bleaching department, the rates recommended were lower than the wages being drawn by the employees in the said occupations at Sholapur. It was therefore provided that where an employee was getting more than the standard wage laid down, he would continue to do so, so that the new rates would not operate to his prejudice.

Regarding the Committee's recommendation that the piece work rates should be so fixed as to yield a full time employee, working for 26 working days, earnings of a specified amount, the rates were directed to be fixed by the Mills concerned and Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Technical Inspector of Factories, was appointed as technical expert to examine the rates so fixed and all complaints about these rates from or on behalf of workers and to make a report to the Court.

For the Weaving Department the Committee recommended the application of the Bombay Standard with alteration in the basic rates from 36 to 33 pies. The complaint of the union was that a weaver working on a single loom would get inadequate earnings. The Court therefore directed that, "in the case of single loom weavers working on sorts worked on two looms in the same mills and on the same kind of looms each of them should be compensated by at least 3 annas per day being added to his earnings at the rate fixed. In the case of other single loom weavers, an increase of 20 per cent. over the present rates should be given."

The unions complained that the proposal of the Committee that weaving line jobbers should be paid 9½ per cent. of the total basic earnings of the weavers of their respective line, was inadequate. It was therefore directed that the rates for weaving line jobbers should be fixed according to the rates fixed for them in the Sholapur award.

All the mills proclaimed their inability to meet the increased cost due to standardisation of wages, but on a general survey of the financial position and balance sheets of the mills, it was felt that unusually large sums were being set apart for depreciation and the reserve funds as well as several other funds, and that the finances of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. were in a very satisfactory position.

Certain directions of a general nature were added besides such as were already given

(1) There will be a general direction that all persons who are at present earning more wages than those fixed by the award should continue to do so, the difference being regarded as a personal increase in remuneration.

(2) No deduction should be made on account of the concessions or privileges now being enjoyed by any of the operatives to which no reference has been made in this award.

(3) The award will be deemed to have no application in respect of any branch of the industry which may be subject to rationalisation in future.

(4) If by custom or usage the workers are entitled to any holiday which is treated as a working day for purposes of wages such custom or usage should remain unaffected.

(5) If in any month in which the actual number of working days happens to be less than 26 a worker has not absented himself for a single day, he should be entitled to the month's wages as if the month consisted of 26 working days.

The standard rate of Rs. 36-9-0 was recommended for shafting oilers. This rate was considered too low as their work was more responsible than that of ordinary oilers. It was therefore directed that the amount should be raised to Rs. 39-3-0.

2. THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD

The Award of the Industrial Court, Bombay, in the dispute between the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, regarding bonus for 1948 was published on 7th July 1949.

The Textile Labour Association based its demand for bonus on the ground that the industry had made very large profits in the year in question due mainly to the lifting of the control of the prices of cloth for part of the year and it urged that the deficit in the income of the employees owing to the basic wage and dearness allowance falling short of the living wage should be made up by payment of bonus. The Association claimed that to the extent the actual wage fell short of the living wage the employee had a right of a prior charge on the profits of the industry, and although it referred to the Report of the Committee on Profit-sharing, it urged that profit-sharing may follow only after a stage is reached when the worker in the industry has earned a living wage. In the opinion of the Court the demand for bonus amounting to 12 months' wages was of academic interest only because the industry had not made profits so as to permit the entire deficiency to be made up after making provision for depreciation, reasonable reserves, dividend and taxation. The Court therefore considered a bonus equivalent to 4½ months' basic wages for the year 1948 subject to certain conditions to be quite appropriate and reasonable. As regards method of payment the Court directed that the first instalment should be paid in cash, one-third of the second instalment which became payable on 31st August 1949 to be paid in cash, and the remaining two-thirds of the second instalment should be paid in the shape of 5-year Post Office National Savings Certificates.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

ADJUDICATION UNDER SECTION 10 (1) AND 10 (2) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

The Government of Bombay has referred 20 disputes to the adjudication of the Industrial Tribunals under Section 10 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

1. Mr. D. G. Kamerkar—

(i) No. 665/48, dated 1st August 1949.—The dispute between the Caltex (India) Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it regarding bonus for the year 1948.

(ii) No. 609/48, dated 16th August 1949.—The dispute between the Bombay Engineering and Metal Works Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it regarding reinstatement of 9 discharged workers.

2. Mr. M. C. Shah.—

(iii) No. 775/48, dated 12th August 1949.—The dispute between Chunilal Mehta and Company, Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding grades of pay, dearness allowance, leave rules, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(iv) No. 752/48, dated 13th August 1949.—The dispute between Paramount Films of India Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding scales of salaries, dearness allowance, bonus, gratuity, provident fund, leave rules, working hours, overtime, etc.

(v) No. 793/48, dated 12th August 1949.—The dispute between the Bharat Vanaspati Products Limited, Pachora (East Khandesh) and the workmen employed under it, regarding salary scales, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, shift allowance, leave rules, etc.

3. Mr. Salim M. Merchant—

(vi) No. 767/48, dated 5th August 1949.—The dispute between the Nadiad Borough Municipality, Nadiad, and the workmen (Sanitary Staff) employed under it, regarding salary scales, dearness allowance, leave rules, uniforms, etc.

(vii) No. 743/48, dated 16th August 1949.—The dispute between the Army and Navy Stores Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding wages and salaries, leave rules, provident fund, pension, gratuity, bonus, etc.

(viii) No. 331/48, dated 19th August 1949.—The dispute between the Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus, reinstatement, etc.

(ix) No. 701/48, dated 24th August 1949.—The dispute between the Bandra Municipality, and the workmen employed under it, regarding salary scales, dearness allowance, free housing accommodation, public holidays, provident fund, etc.

4. Mr. P. S. Bakhale—

(x) No. 754/48, dated 26th July 1949.—The dispute between the Phipson and Company Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding the scales of pay, provident fund, gratuity, allowance, etc.

(xi) No. 2438/46, dated 27th July 1949.—The dispute between the Bombay Garage Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus for the years 1947 and 1948 and compensation to retrenched employees.

(xii) No. 763/48, dated 30th July 1949.—The dispute between the Film Centre, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding scales of pay, dearness allowance, standing orders, provident fund, leave rules, gratuity and reinstatement.

(xiii) No. 691/48, dated 19th August 1949.—The dispute between the National Garage Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding dearness allowance, gratuity, leave rules, provident fund, bonus, etc.

(xiv) No. 726/48, dated 22nd August 1949.—The dispute between the Bijapur Motor Union Limited, Bijapur and the workmen employed under it, regarding provident fund, bonus and leave rules.

5. Mr. P. D. Vyas—

(xv) No. 1687/46-I, dated 13th August 1949.—The dispute between certain Jari Merchants (Manufacturers and dealers) of Surat, and workmen (other than Akhadars) employed under them, regarding bonus for the year 1947, hours of work, weekly holidays and compensation.

(xvi) No. 519/48, dated 13th August 1949.—The dispute between the Gujarat Iron Works, Ahmedabad, and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus for the year 1948.

6. Mr. I. G. Thakore—

(xvii) No. 296/48, dated 3rd August 1949.—The dispute between the Pioneer Chormate Works Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding reinstatement, compensation, etc.

(xviii) No. 759/48, dated 10th August 1949.—The dispute between (1) Messrs. Devidayal and Sons, Bombay and (2) Punjab Metal Works, Bombay and the workmen employed under them, regarding minimum basic wage, dearness allowance, provident fund, bonus, co-operative credit society, etc.

(xix) No. 220/48, dated 10th August 1949.—The dispute between Messrs. Polson Limited, in their Coffee Factory at Bombay and the workmen employed under them, regarding union recognition, bonus, provident fund, etc.

(xx) No. 710/48, dated 12th August 1949.—The dispute between the Worli Chemical Works, Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding minimum basic wages, dearness allowance, leave rules, provident fund and standing orders.

The following 3 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunals under section 10 (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

1. *Mr. M. C. Shah*—

(i) *No. 669, 48, dated 5th August 1949.*—The dispute between the Western India Theatres Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it in the New Empire, the West End, the Excelsior and the Krishna Cinemas, regarding scales of salaries and bonus.

2. *Mr. Salim M. Merchant*—

(ii) *No. 803, 48, dated 10th August 1949.*—The dispute between the Ogale Glass Works, Limited, Ogalewadi, and the Ogalewadi Kamgar Union, Ogalewadi, regarding minimum wage, dearness allowance, revision of pay scales, and bonus.

3. *Mr. P. S. Bakhale*—

(iii) *No. 819, 48, dated 5th August 1949.*—The dispute between the Athenaem Press, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding wages, dearness allowance, bonus, gratuity, provident fund, leave rules, etc.

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AWARDS PUBLISHED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

The awards in the following concerns were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Name of the Concern	Subject	Date of publication of the Award
1. The Kurla Tanneries, Kurla.	Scale of wages, dearness allowance, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, leave rules, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I, dated 14th July 1949, pages 703-705.
2. The Indian Enamel Works, Ltd., Bombay.	Union recognition, wage scales, dearness allowance, bonus, provident fund, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 14th July 1949, pages 706-714.
3. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay.	Dearness allowance	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I, dated 21st July 1949, pages 732-738.
4. The Estrella Batteries Ltd., Bombay.	Minimum wages, dearness allowance, gratuity, leave rules, provident fund, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 21st July 1949, pages 746-767.

Name of the Concern	Subject	Date of publication of the Award
5. The Paragon Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Minimum basic wage, dearness allowance, leave rules, provident fund, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 28th July 1949, pages 787-794.
6. The New India Industries Ltd., Bombay.	Minimum basic wage, dearness allowance, leave rules, bonus, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 28th July 1949, pages 797-807.
7. The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., Bombay. (Supplementary award.)	Clarification of the award published on 20th January 1949.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 28th July 1949, pages 831-837.
8. The Bombay Metal and Alloys Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Minimum wage, dearness allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 28th July 1949, pages 838-849.
9. Jagjivandas Narotamdas Metal Factory, Bombay.	Union recognition, leave rules, bonus, dearness allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 28th July 1949, pages 849-863.
10. The Universal Nut and Bolt Co., Bombay.	Union recognition, wages, dearness allowance, leave rules, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 4th August 1949, pages 876-889.
11. F. & C. Osler (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Security of service, bonus, provident fund, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 4th August 1949, pages 897-931.
*12. The Bharat Theatres, Ltd., Poona & certain other theatres in Poona.	Pay, dearness allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 11th August 1949, pages 979-994.
13. The Rameshwar Hukumchand Oil Mills, Dhulia, and 17 other Oil Mills in West Khandesh.	Minimum wage, dearness allowance, bonus, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 11th August 1949, pages 994-997.
14. The Vijay Printing Press, Bombay.	Bonus, leave rules, dearness allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 11th August 1949, pages 998-1002.
15. The Western India Tanneries Ltd., Bombay.	Reinstatement and compensation.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 11th August 1949, pages 1003-1004.
16. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay, Messrs. Alcock Ashdown, Bombay, Messrs. Mazgaon Dock Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. Cromton Parkinson (Works) Ltd., Bombay. (Interim award Part II.)	Revision of wage structure.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 11th August 1949, pages 1004-1011.

Adjudication Awards

1. THE TRIANGULAR MOTORS LTD., BOMBAY

The award of Mr. I. G. Thakore, Industrial Tribunal, in the dispute between the Triangular Motors Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it over questions of scales of pay, etc., was published on June 9, 1949.

The Triangular Motors Ltd., has its roots as far back as 1922 when two brothers Messrs. Arthur and Morris Svamour started business for repairs of taxi-meters, speedometers and clocks of cars as Triangular Motor Works. Their enterprise met with unusual success and what once was merely a small workshop soon grew into a business of importers of some lines of motor cars. The Triangular Motors Ltd. in its present form was incorporated as a private limited company in June 1935 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 lakhs and a paid up share capital of Rs. 1 lakh. It has since its incorporation changed many hands. During the war when the sale of cars was practically at a standstill, the Company obtained certain contracts for repairs for Royal Air Force and motor vehicles from the Government of India and the bulk of the profits during the period were derived from the workshop. With the arrival of large stocks of new cars in the latter half of 1946 and the almost unlimited demand for cars the Company began to experience prosperity. The following table will show the income made by the Company from 1943-1948 :—

Year	Profits		Loss	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1943	14,993	1 0		
1944	69,306	5 11		
1945	.....		56,839	13 9
1946	73,000	0 0		
1947	214,000	0 0		
1948	703,852	15 8		

(1) Commission on net profits to Managing Agents,

(2) Commission on sales to Managing Agents for the period of July to December 1948 and certain other items).

The year 1948 was the peak year of its profits when the Company made profits several times its share capital. The profits however were not so large when calculated on total capital employed. The Company however claimed that such huge profits for the year 1947 and 1948 were an unusual phenomenon in the life of the Company, the same being due to the accumulated demand for cars for several years of war and "war prosperity," that since September 1948 the demand for cars had precipitously fallen down and stocks had started accumulating and even the margin of profit per unit had been considerably reduced. Depression had already set in and its effects, already perceptible in every trade, would be felt most by the automobile industry. The Union, on

the other hand, challenged each one of these statements and contended that the Company had only recently been developing a new business known as the "Home Delivery", i.e. delivery to Indian purchasers of cars directly in England and that the Company had already sold a large number of cars as such even that year.

It may be mentioned that the Company at that time had agencies of "Standard", "Wolsely", "M. G.", "Triumph", "Lancaster", "Daimler" and "Hudson" cars and "International" Trucks. The Company has about 151 workmen and 55 members of the clerical staff in its employ.

The Automobile Industry is one of the few industries where, in the view of the Tribunal, fair wages should be paid to the employees. It is one of the industries where the additional cost to the consumer, if any, need be no special concern of the Tribunal even if it is the result of increase in the wage bill, so long as it is not likely to result in a reduction in employment. It should also be noted that in the case of dealers as contrasted with manufacturers the wage bill forms only a small portion of the total cost of a unit. What is therefore necessary is to maintain some amount of uniformity in the wage structure and conditions of service amongst the various units in the industry with more or less similar financial resources to avoid unfair competition among them.

At the very outset the Tribunal pointed out to the Union that both the minimum of Rs. 100 and the maximum of Rs. 500 demanded by them were excessive. To the Company's proposal to pay the same wage scales as the United Motors (India) Ltd., the Tribunal answered that the automatic increments provided therein in each grade were too few.

After considering the proposed scales and the scales prescribed in several awards as also the capacity of the Company, the following scales for clerical staff were awarded :

Junior	Rs. 75—5—105—E.B.—7½—150—12 years.
Intermediate ...	Rs. 105—7½—150—E.B.—10—210—12 years.
General	Rs. 150—10—210—E.B.—12½—285—12 years.
Senior	Rs. 210—12½—285—E.B.—15—375—12 years.

"This scheme will have the advantage of enabling an employer to promote an employee to a higher grade at any time from the 7th year to the 12th year to a corresponding position in the higher grade," said the Tribunal.

The scale for typists was fixed as :

Rs. 80—5—105—7½—120—E.B.—7½—150—10—160.

and that for stenographer as :

Junior	Rs. 120—7½—150—10—190—E.B.—10—210.
Senior	Rs. 150—10—210—E.B.—12½—285.

"The scales of dearness allowance paid in some automobile concerns are far too low," opined the Tribunal on the demand for increase of dearness allowance. "The abnormal rise in the cost of living has hit the lower middle class the most and a reasonable percentage thereof should be neutralised at least in the case of the lowest income groups." The following scale of dearness allowance was therefore granted with effect from 1st November 1948 :

(1) Employees receiving upto Rs. 100 per mensem as salary for regular time (not overtime)—Millowners' scale for textile workers in Bombay or 60 per cent. of the amount representing the earning for regular time (not overtime), whichever is higher.

(2) Employees receiving in excess of Rs. 100 per month as salary for regular time (not overtime) but not exceeding Rs. 150—60 per cent. of the first Rs. 100 and 30 per cent. of the balance of the amount for regular time (not overtime).

(3) Employees receiving in excess of Rs. 150 per month as salary for regular time (not overtime)—60 per cent. of the first Rs. 100, 30 per cent. of the next Rs. 50 and 15 per cent. of the balance of the amount for regular time (not overtime).

It was directed that this should be arranged in such a way that the scales of 60 per cent., 30 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively should be based on the cost of living index figure 280 and that a change upward or downward should be met by an increase or decrease of 5 per cent., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, for every rise or fall of 15 points from the basic figure of 280.

2. THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LTD., BOMBAY

The award of Mr. P. S. Bakhle, Industrial Tribunal, in the dispute between the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., Bombay, and its workmen, was published on June 16, 1949.

The Bombay Automobile Employees' Union on behalf of the workmen asked for a classification of the workers into different grades and for fixation of scales of pay. "The Central Pay Commission have observed" was the reply, "that the assignment of a particular worker to any category must largely be based on standards recognised in industry, and that each industrial establishment should constitute a Board to determine the class in which every worker in that establishment is to be placed." The Tribunal recommended that the Company should consider adopting this method, and have a representative of the workers associated with the officers appointed for that purpose in a purely advisory capacity.

As regards salary scales, the Tribunal felt that the financial position of the Company would not bear such a burden, but since it had offered to pay on the scales laid down in the awards relating to the disputes between the Bombay Garage Ltd., and the French Motor Car Co., Ltd., and their workers, it was directed to pay all employees falling under the categories of unskilled labour (coolies), assistant to skilled labour, skilled labour, watchmen, sepoys and drivers according to the said rates.

As regards Office Staff, the Tribunal held that, in some other Motor Companies the clerical staff were divided into four grades, viz., Junior, Intermediate, General and Senior, and this Company was directed to do likewise, the scales obtaining in the United Motors being held reasonable for the clerical staff in this Company.

Further, the Union demanded dearness allowance on the Millowners' scale or 60 per cent. of the basic salary, whichever was higher, for employees drawing up to Rs. 100 per month, and 60 per cent. of the first Rs. 100 and 40 per cent. of the balance of the basic salary for those earning over Rs. 100 per month. It further demanded that the 60 per cent. should be based on the cost of living index figure 280 and that a change upward or downward should be met on the basis of 5 per cent. for every rise or fall of 15 points from the basic figure 280.

According to the Tribunal workshop employees and the subordinate staff should be paid dearness allowance at the rate of 1·9 pies per day per rise of each point in the cost of living index figure over 105. As regards the Clerical Staff the scale of dearness allowance was fixed as follows :

(a) Clerks with salary upto Rs. 100—dearness allowance at the scale mentioned above plus Rs. 5.

(b) Clerks with salary between Rs. 101 and Rs. 300—dearness allowance at the scale mentioned above plus Rs. 10.

(c) Clerks with salary over Rs. 300—dearness allowance at the scale mentioned above plus Rs. 15.

The Company argued that as a scheme for gratuity would operate beyond the period during which an award would remain in operation, the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to go into the question of payment of gratuity.

In this connection the Tribunal referred to the award in the dispute between the United Motors (India) Ltd., Bombay, and its workmen where the Industrial Tribunal had observed : "There is no substance in the arguments regarding jurisdiction; the Industrial Tribunals have been constantly dealing with the question of, and granting, gratuity in their awards in disputes between different concerns and their employees. The question has little relevance to the period for which an award of the Industrial Tribunal may be binding. If the award ceases to be binding, not only the directions given as regards gratuity but also all other directions will cease to be binding at the same time."

Regarding the demand for Leave the Tribunal said,

"An employee should avail himself of leave every year rather than allow the vitality and efficiency to suffer. I am not in favour of paying salary in lieu of leave earned but not enjoyed, but, if an employee has applied for leave and the Company has refused it, such an employee on retirement or discharge should be paid salary for the period of leave earned but not enjoyed.

"I direct that a member of the Office staff should be allowed sick leave with full pay up to ten days a year on production of a medical certificate except in the case of absence owing to sickness for one day,

and that he should be allowed to accumulate such leave up to 6 weeks, which can be drawn upon (for a period more than 30 days) only after privilege leave has been exhausted."

As against the demand for 15 days' casual leave with full pay and dearness allowance, it was awarded that each member of the Office Staff be granted not more than three days at a time (when necessary) upto a limit of 7 days a year.

It was also directed that each workman should be entitled to privilege leave as per provision contained in section 79 (1) of the Factories Act (1948) and that accumulation should be allowed to the extent provided for under section 79 (2) of the said Act.

Since the privilege of tacking on sick leave to privilege leave was likely to be abused, that portion of the demand was rejected. It was directed however, that the Company should grant workmen 7 days' sick leave a year with full pay, that accumulation should be allowed up to 42 days, that in the case of more than 7 days' sickness, privilege leave should first be exhausted. Production of a medical certificate, except in the case of one day's illness, was considered necessary.

Subject to exigencies of work, the Company, on being satisfied as to its necessity was directed to grant to workmen (as demanded) casual leave upto 7 days a year on full pay and Dearness Allowance.

The Union demanded overtime allowance at double the rate of pay. The Tribunal thought it appropriate that overtime allowance should be calculated by dividing the total working hours per week by 6, then by multiplying the figure by the number of days in the particular month including holidays and Sundays. The wage of the employee should be divided by this product and the quotient would give the required hourly rate. For work done beyond the scheduled time but within the hours prescribed by the Factories Act, overtime allowance was directed to be paid at the wage rate subject to a minimum allowance as for 2 hours.

Shorter working hours were demanded for Office Staff but as the existing hours were well within the limits provided by the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, the demand was rejected.

3. THE GUJRAT IRON WORKS, AHMEDABAD

The award of Mr. P. D. Vyas, Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad, in the dispute between the Gujrat Iron Works and the workmen employed under it in the matter of the reinstatement of one worker, was published on July 14, 1949.

On the usual notices being issued the worker himself first filed the statement in the form of an application and the Company accordingly filed a statement in the capacity of an opponent. The parties were informed that this was an adjudication matter and the statements should therefore be filed in the proper form and not in the form of an application before the Labour Court.

On the last date fixed for hearing no one appeared on behalf of the Company, although it had taken an adjournment on the previous date. The matter was thus heard *ex-parte*, the Tribunal proceeding under rule 16 of the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947.

From the statements filed by the parties it appeared indisputable that the worker had been an employee in the Company for some time. He stated that he was dismissed without sufficient cause and without being given notice. The Company alleged that he had caused damage to some machinery by dozing near the machine, and so from the next day he himself ceased to attend, fearing that he would have to give an explanation for the damage caused the previous night. The worker denied having been so sleepy near the machine and alleged that the damage was very trivial—about Re. 0-12-0 only. He further deposed that when he reported for duty next day he was slapped and denied work.

No one on behalf of the Company came forward to contradict this statement. Further, in the letter of the Company to the Union it was nowhere mentioned that this worker himself had ceased to attend work, and only in vague terms the President of the Union was informed that if he had addressed the letter on behalf of the worker, he should be ready to make good the loss.

The Tribunal decided that the worker had been turned out of service in a high handed manner for some trivial damage caused without being given notice or opportunity for explanation. The Company was therefore directed to reinstate the worker on his original post as no such summary or sudden dismissal of an old employee could be justified.

As regards compensation the Company was directed to pay Rs. 126 i.e., Rs. 102, the wages already due to him, and Rs. 24 for six days during which he had remained without employment after his dismissal. For the rest of the period after his dismissal as he had obtained a temporary post elsewhere on higher wages, no compensation was deemed necessary.

4. THE PARAGON ENGINEERING CO. LTD., BOMBAY

The award of Mr. I. G. Thakore, Industrial Tribunal, in the dispute between the Paragon Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it over questions of minimum basic wage, dearness allowance, leave, provident fund, medical aid, etc., was published on 18th July 1949.

The Paragon Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay, is engaged in the manufacture of a complete range of machinery for the manufacture of silk and rayon. It was started about 3 years back with a capital of about Rs. 4 lakhs, and being the first enterprise of its kind has sustained losses and suffered several difficulties and inconveniences. In the 1st year it made an apparent profit of about Rs. 15,000 without making any provision for depreciation, and if proper provision for depreciation was made it would work out at a loss of a few thousand rupees. In the

second year of its existence, it made a total loss of Rs. 98,088 7-4. As regards the third year though profits are expected by the Company they will not be sufficient to wipe out the loss suffered in 1947-48.

During the pendency of adjudication proceedings, the Company made an application for permission to discharge 105 of the 184 persons employed under it on the grounds of losses suffered since its inception and the reduction in the demand for the goods of the Company. The Tribunal being convinced that the application was *bona fide*, granted permission to discharge the workers. On the question of minimum basic wages, the Tribunal which was influenced by the above considerations granted minimum wages on the following scale with effect from 1st May 1949:

	Minimum basic pay	Annual increment	Maximum
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Unskilled workers	... 1 4 0	1 anna	... 1 12 0
Semi-skilled workers	... 1 8 0	2 annas	2 4 0
Skilled workers	... 2 0 0	3 annas	3 2 0
		E.B. 4 annas	4 10 0

As regards the claim for dearness allowance on the Millowners' scale the Tribunal in order to avoid placing too heavy a burden on the Company decided that it should be paid at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Bombay Millowners' scale.

Discussing the demand for leave with pay, the Tribunal after considering the decision of Mr. M. C. Shah in the dispute between the R. B. Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla Metal Works, Bombay, and its workmen, wherein provision had been made for different types of leave notwithstanding the losses made by the Company consistently for 2 to 3 years, awarded privilege leave with pay and allowances for 15 days for every 12 months of service in addition to sick leave for seven days with full pay and allowances for every 12 months' service and casual leave for 2 days with full pay and allowances in a year. The demand for leave without pay for a month, was left to the discretion of the Company.

5. MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, BOMBAY

The award of Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the dispute between Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay, and their workmen in the matter of dearness allowance was published on 21st July 1949.

The demand of the workers was that they should be paid dearness allowance on the revised textile scale as from 1st January 1947 and from October 1948 the said allowance should be paid at a scale which would neutralise the rise in the cost of living cent per cent.

The Engineering Mazdoor Sabha on behalf of the workmen alleged that since 1942 the firm had been paying dearness allowance on either of two scales A & B whichever the individuals choose as advantageous to

themselves. Scale A was in practice the scale of textile mills related to the cost of living index figure for Bombay, and scale B was a percentage scale related to the basic wage. The textile scale was revised by the Industrial Court on February 20, 1948 with retrospective effect from 1st January 1947. The firm however gave effect to the revised scale A from 1st March 1948, thereby denying the workmen the benefit of that scale for 14 months.

In urging the second part of the demand, the Sabha contended that the scale did not afford adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living of workmen in the engineering industry and their scale should be so framed as to allow neutralization to the full extent of cent per cent. and for the rise above the average wage of Rs. 41-0-11 in the engineering industry. According to the Tribunal, in none of the notifications issued by the firm from time to time could be found any references to the textile scale or any indication that the firm had held out to these workmen that it was granting dearness allowance on that scale and would continue to grant it as it might be modified from time to time either by agreement or by award of the Industrial Court. On the other hand the Firm had introduced two scales from 1st July 1942 leaving it to the option of the workmen to choose the one or the other as might be found advantageous. Moreover, the Firm had in every notification mentioned that the allowance was subject to modification or withdrawal at any time at the Firm's discretion. "The award of February 20, 1948 of the Industrial Court was concerned solely with the question of the rate of dearness allowance in textile mills; and unless an industrial concern other than textile had notified or indicated to its workmen, prior to that award, that it would pay on the scale applicable for textile mills, it would be clearly unreasonable to saddle that concern with the burden of that scale as revised by the award with retrospective effect. In its notification of 11th March 1948 by which the firm prescribed an average rate of 1 9 pies per day per point rise in the cost of living index figure over 105 the firm never referred either to the textile scale or to that award."

"On behalf of the Firm, it was urged that, since the workmen had not made any demand for an increase in the rate of dearness allowance before 10th March 1948 although they had made certain other demands in 1946 and 1947 the Tribunal could not grant any increase retrospective to 10th March 1948. While discussing the second part of the demand the Tribunal referred to the disputes between the Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Bombay, and the Premier Automobiles Ltd., and their workmen wherein similar demands had been made. These were rejected on the ground that "the contingency which had occasioned the rise in the cost of living had not benefited the industry in like proportion and that employees or workmen must bear alike with employers to a certain extent what after all is a national calamity."

The demand was, therefore, rejected.

"COMMUNISM: HOW IT WORKS AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT" BY T. C. KIRKPATRICK

The pamphlet reproduces an address given by Mr. Kirkpatrick an Ex-agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Government before the Economic and Business Foundation. The Foundation was incorporated in 1940 as a non-private organisation and one of its aims is to promote an economic system of private business enterprise, business competition, and a continuous birth of new business units.

Mr. Kirkpatrick defines Communism as "simply the way of life in Soviet Russia" in which, according to him, the individual has very few rights and no liberties. Mr. Kirkpatrick thinks that Soviet Communism should be more appropriately called Stalinism or Red Fascism, because the Communist party in Russia dominated as it is by only 13 men, is completely dictating every phase of individual life of a Soviet citizen. Mr. Kirkpatrick gives details of this social and political and regimentation by the Politburo and proceeds to describe in detail the manner in which the Communists in the United States are carrying on subversive activities by planting themselves into various civic organisations influencing public opinion and thus spread communistic ideas and hatred against the present U. S. Government. The Author refers to the famous case of Miss Bentley who, according to him, was recruited into the Communist Party by her Professor at the Columbia University.

Mr. Kirkpatrick prophesies that "within the next very few years all the countries in the world will definitely become Communist except possibly a few countries of Western Europe and perhaps most of the Western hemisphere."

Concluding his address Mr. Kirkpatrick makes an earnest plea to combat Communism by being very critical about the books they read, about what their children are being taught at school and by not falling a prey to Communist propaganda carried on through the various media of publicity.

In view of the firm attitude to U. S. Government against Communists in recent years and the wide publicity given to the House Committee on un-American activities, Mr. Kirkpatrick's pamphlet should prove of considerable topical interest. The spread of Communism is indeed a serious problem in the world to-day and Mr. Kirkpatrick with his background and experience is perhaps more advantageously placed than anyone else to draw public attention to the same.

Books, Publications and Reports

I. BOOKS

The following books have been added to the Library during August 1949:

ECONOMICS—

Backman, J. : *How Real are 1948 profits?*—The Economic and Business Foundation, New Wilmington.

Graham, B. : *World Commodities and World Currency.*—McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

Hansen, A. H. : *Monetary Theory and Fiscal Policy.*—McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

Real Income.—Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Where is Capital Gone?—Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

Whither Leads a Dividend Slash?—Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

EMPLOYMENT—

Brayshaw, S. N. : *Post-War Employment For All.*—George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

Ramaswamy, T. N. : *Full Employment for India.*—Nand Kishore and Bros., Benares.

FACTORY LEGISLATION—

Thomas, W. M. : *The Early Factory Legislation.*—The Thames Bank Publishing Co., Essex, London.

GENERAL—

Beatrice, W. : *Our Partnership.*—Longmans Green and Co., London.

Cooper, A. N. : *Supervision of Government Employees.*—McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

INDUSTRIES AND MANAGEMENT—

Cooper, A. N. : *How to Supervise People.*—McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

Groves, H. M. : *Production Jobs and Taxes.*—McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

Khara, K. P. : *Industrial production in India.*—D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., Bombay.

Smart, C. : *The Technology of Industrial Fire and Explosion Hazards.*—Chapman and Hall Ltd., Essex, London.

LABOUR—

Hill, L. H. : *Pattern for Good Labour Relations.*—McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

STATISTICS
Freeman, H. A. — Others: *Sampling Inspection*. McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

TRADE AND COMMERCE-

Palekar S. A.: *Trade of India*. The Popular Book Depot, Bombay.

WAGES

Lidbury, C. A.: *A National Wages Policy*. The Thames Bank Publishing Co. Ltd., Essex, London.

II. PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were received in the Library during the August 1949:

INDIA

- Agricultural Situation in India*.—Volume IV, No. 3 (June 1949). (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.)
Bombay Co-operative Quarterly. Volume XXXII, No. 1 (July 1949). (The Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.)
Capital.—Volume CXXIII, Nos. 3068-3072. (Capital & Lyons Range, Calcutta, No. 1.)
Commerce.—Volume LXXIX, Nos. 2011-2015. (F. Bertou for Commerce (1935) Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.)
Eastern Economist.—Volume XIII, Nos. 5-7. (Eastern Economist Ltd., 52, Queensway, New Delhi.)
Economic Weekly.—Volume I, Nos. 26-32 (Bombay.)
Engineer.—Volume XXVII, Nos. 8-9 (August-September 1949). [The Mechanical Engineer Association (India), Bombay.]
Hind Mazdoor.—Month May-July 1949 (Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay.)
Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs.—Month, April May 1949. (Office of the Economic Adviser, Finance Department, Hyderabad.)
Indian Factories Journal.—Volume I, No. 5 (July 1949). (Company Law Institute of India, 17, Dr. Nair Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.)
Indian Finance.—Volume XLIV, Nos. 2-8. ("Indian Finance, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.)
Indian Labour Gazette.—Volume VI, No. 12 (June 1949). (Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.)
Indian Textile Journal.—Volume LIX, No. 706 (July 1949). (The Indian Textile Journal Ltd., Bombay.)
Indian Trade Journal.—Volume CLXXIV, Nos. 2239-2242. (Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, Calcutta.)
India and Israel.—Volume II, No. 2 (August 1949).
Journal of Commerce and Statistics. Volume I, No. 10 (August 1949). (Bureau of Commercial and Intelligence and Statistics, Bombay.)

- Journal of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management*.—Volume I, No. 4 (July-August 1949). (Calcutta)
Kamgar.—Volume II, Nos. 38-44 (Bombay.)
Labour Law Journal.—Volume I, No. 5 (August 1949). (Sri R. Venkataraman, 1/1711, Roy Apettah High Road, Madras.)
Mahratta.—Volume LXIX, Nos. 30-31, 33-34 (Poona.)
Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India.—Volume 17, No. 6 (June 1949). (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.)
New India.—Volume XII, Nos. 7-11. (Central India, Printing and Litho Works Ltd., Nagpur.)
People's Raj.—Volume III, Nos. 17-18. (Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay, Bombay.)
Railway Herald.—Volume XX, Nos. 57-58 and Volume XXI, Nos. 1-2. (Editor, Railway Herald, Motivilla, Thana, Bombay.)
Republic.—Volume I, Nos. 8-9, 11-22 (Bombay.)
Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.—Month, July 1949. (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.)
Shankar's Weekly.—Dated 27th August 1949. (Odeon Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.)
Tata Quarterly.—Month, July 1949. (Tata Industries Ltd., Bombay.)
Weekly Bulletin of Statistics.—Volume I, Nos. 33-40. (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.)

FOREIGN

- American Federationist*.—June 1949.
American Labour News.—Dated July 25th and 29th, August 9th and 22nd 1949. (United States Information Services, Bombay.)
Board of Trade Journal.—Volume 156, Nos. 2739-2741. (H. M. Stationery Office, London.)
Coal.—Month, July 1949. (London)
Economist.—Volume CLVII, Nos. 5524-5526. (London)
Economic Digest.—May-July 1949 (London).
Industrial Court Awards.—Nos. 2212-2215 (London).
Industrial Health Review.—May 1949 (London).
Industry.—Month, June-July 1949 (Westminster).
Industry and Labour.—Volume I, No. 12 and Volume II, Nos. 1-2 (Geneva).
International Labour Review.—June 1949 (Geneva).
I. L. O. News Service.—July 1949 (Geneva).
Journal of the Textile Institute.—June 1949 (Manchester).
Labour.—July 1949 (London.)
Labour Gazette.—June 1949. (Department of Labour, Canada.)
Labour's Monthly Survey.—May-June 1949 (London).
Labour Research.—July 1949. (Research Department, London.)
Labour Review.—May 1949 (Quebec).
Monthly Abstracts of Statistics.—April 1949. (Census and Statistics Department, Wellington.)

88
Monthly Labour Review, June 1949. (U. S. Department of Labour, Washington.)
New Dawn, Volume 6, Nos. 14-15 (Manchester). Nos. 950-959
New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Volume 92, Part 3 (March 1949).
 (Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, Sydney).
Statist., Volume 6, Nos. 3722-3724 (London).
Times Review of Industry, July 1949 (London).
Textile Mercury, Volume CXXI, Nos. 3143-3146. (Textile Mercury Ltd., London).
The National Federation of Textile Workers (Australia), Volume 44, Nos. 1111-1114. (The National Federation of Textile Workers, Melbourne).
Two Months of Employment, June 1949 (New York).
World, June-July 1949 (New York).

III. REPORTS

The following reports were added to the Library during August 1949.

FACTORIES

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1947:
 (His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.)

MEYAKKI
The Working Conditions of Textile Workers in Bombay, 1949. (Superintendent of Factories, Government of Bombay, Bombay.)
Printing Works, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Report VIII (International Labour Office, Geneva).
32nd Session, Geneva.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Lake Success.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, SHOLAPUR AND JALGAON BY GROUPS

	Bombay (1)					Ahmedabad (2)					Sholapur (3)					Jalgaon (4)				
	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of living	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of living	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of living		
1939 Average	114	100	86	100	97	106	64	78	72	107	100	73	70	89	64	107	72	74		
1944	293	859	275	100	280	237	331	251	107	250	212	202	202	318	141	107	212	201		
1945	271	247	257	100	243	235	317	220	107	240	198	198	198	335	141	107	216	201		
1946	317	245	237	100	220	256	219	269	107	268	209	217	217	313	141	107	216	211		
1947	344	244	262	100	252	279	234	263	107	257	219	257	257	350	141	107	218	248		
1948	348	333	391	100	275	303	243	347	107	309	243	286	286	425	268	107	286	292		
July	351	346	450	100	278	312	252	387	293	309	251	307	307	446	309	107	297	309		
August	365	362	443	100	287	321	258	370	337	307	259	302	302	455	301	107	303	306		
September	370	366	446	100	282	323	261	353	341	307	260	305	305	459	303	107	318	309		
October	368	373	423	100	280	315	298	368	341	107	310	264	300	463	298	107	320	306		
November	382	377	408	100	274	326	274	348	291	107	306	266	266	448	333	107	314	307		
December	365	372	390	100	279	316	288	325	291	107	306	236	301	431	345	107	323	311		
January	352	351	404	100	273	307	245	317	291	107	300	240	240	410	352	107	309	309		
February	395	393	390	100	282	311	248	310	291	107	318	242	255	414	353	107	327	301		
March	354	365	401	100	281	305	246	325	291	107	352	243	243	414	348	107	343	297		
April	355	368	406	100	283	306	251	332	291	107	342	249	249	414	348	107	340	294		
May	361	393	398	100	284	300	255	333	291	107	342	248	248	414	311	107	343	294		
June	364	397	397	100	282	302	265	340	291	107	335	256	256	414	307	107	340	296		
July	364	397	397	100	282	302	265	340	291	107	335	256	256	414	307	107	340	296		

(1) Average prices from July 1933 to June 1941=100. (2) Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100. (3) Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100. (4) Average prices for the month of August 1939=100.

Location and Industry	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended			
<i>Textile Industry</i>			1949	1949			
New Pratap, Dhulia (W. K.).	3,104	117	15 June	14 July	Protest against reduction in dearness allowance consequent on the fall in the cost of living index.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	35,431
Howji Dharamai, Bombay.	2,025	...	1 July	3 July	Demand for withdrawal of staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	254
Bombay Cotton Waste Mill, Bombay.	200	...	1 July	4 July	Demand for dearness allowance and bonus as paid to textile workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	636
Singurji Wvg. Solapur.	1,252	3,650	2 July	20 July	Protest against rotational system of holidays devised by the management for want of sufficient work.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	57,062
Hind Silk Mill, Bombay.	310	...	2 July	3 July	Demand for reinstatement of the discharged weaver.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	142

The Finlay Mills, Bombay.	240	...	2 July	3 July	Protest against the discharge of the Bleaching Master.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	234
The Dhanraj Mills, Bombay.	2,431	...	3 July	5 July	Demand for abolition of staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	304
The Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Sholapur.	171	982	4 July	8 July	In sympathy with the discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	1,126
The Bradbury Mills, Bombay.	304	...	5 July	7 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	19
New China Mills, Bombay.	2,891	...	7 July	9 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	3,109
The Jubilee Mills, Bombay.	2,158	...	7 July	14 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,985
The Swan Mills, Bombay.	2,455	...	7 July	13 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,799
The Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2, Bombay.	7,179	...	8 July	12 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	1,62

Bulletin of Statistics. June-July 1949 (New York).
Monthly Labour Review. June 1949. (U. S. Department of Labour Washington.)

New Dawn. Volume 3, Nos. 14-15 (Manchester).
New Statesman and Nation.—Volume XXXVIII, Nos. 956-1000 (London).

New World News.—Volume 5, No. 7, July 5th 1949 (London).
New Republic.—Dated May 23rd, June 6th and July 4th, 1949 (London).
New South Wales Industrial Gazette.—Volume 92, Part 3 (March 1949) (Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, Sydney).

State.—Volume CL, Nos. 3722-3724 (London).
Times Review of Industry. July 1949 (London).
Textile Mercury.—Volume CXXI, Nos. 3143-3146. (Textile Mercury Ltd. Manchester)

Textile Weekly. Volume 44, Nos. 1111-1114. (The National Federation of Textile Works Managers, Manchester).
Two Minutes of Employment Park.—Dated 16th May 1949 (not full).
World.—June-July 1949 (New York).

III. REPORTS

The following reports were added to the Library during August 1949.

FACTORIES

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1947: (His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.)

GENERAL

The Bombay Civil List (Corrected up to 1st January 1949). (Superintendent Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay).
Talkies: A Historical Review by J. P. Gupta.—(The New Apollo Printing Works, Bombay.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Reports on the Application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution): Report III, *International Labour Conference, 32nd Session, Geneva, 1949.* (I. L. O., Geneva.)

Holidays with Pay in Agriculture: Report VII (J), International Labour Office: 33rd Session, Geneva, 1950.—(I. L. O., Geneva.)

Industrial Relations: Report V (Supplement): International Labour Conference: 32nd Session, Geneva, 1949.—(I. L. O., Geneva.)

Minimum Wage Fixing: Report VI (J), International Labour Conference 32nd Session, Geneva, 1949.—(I. L. O., Geneva.)

Protection of Wages: Report VII (J), International Labour Conference: 32nd Session, Geneva, 1949.—(I. L. O., Geneva.)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial Development for Economic Development. (United Nations, Lake Success, New York.)

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, SHOLAPUR AND JALGAON BY GROUPS

	Bombay (1)					Ahmedabad (2)					Sholapur (3)					Jalgaon (4)					
	Food	Fuel and light-ing	Cloth-ing	House-rent	Miscel-lane-ous	Food	Fuel and light-ing	Cloth-ing	House-rent	Miscel-lane-ous	Food	Fuel and light-ing	Cloth-ing	House-rent	Miscel-lane-ous	Food	Fuel and light-ing	Cloth-ing	House-rent	Miscel-lane-ous	
1939 Average	114	100	86	100	97	64	78	72	107	100	78	70	89	64	107	72	74	..	..	..	..
1944 "	283	289	27	00	230	212	331	251	107	220	212	202	318	141	107	212	201	303	403	100	289
1945 "	271	247	257		233	197	317	230	107	240	198	198	386	141	107	216	201	299	340	100	365
1946 "	317	245	257		220	219	269	268	107	203	206	217	313	141	107	216	211	260	335	100	450
1947 "	344	244	202	100	252	279	284	203	107	287	219	263	350	141	107	318	248	417	286	342	100
1948 "	348	333	391	100	375	303	347	309	107	309	243	284	435	298	107	286	292	400	450	415	100
July 1948	351	349	450	100	378	312	352	387	107	320	251	307	446	309	107	297	309	478	428	100	495
August	365	362	443	100	357	321	338	370	107	332	259	302	455	301	107	308	306	470	455	100	495
September	370	366	446	100	382	323	361	353	107	332	260	305	459	308	107	318	309	471	460	100	506
October	382	369	407	100	380	315	328	368	107	330	264	305	448	333	107	314	307	496	458	100	580
November	363	373	423	100	375	317	371	365	107	306	261	294	447	344	107	316	308	509	488	445	100
December 1949	388	377	408	100	376	321	374	348	107	306	261	294	447	344	107	316	308	509	488	445	100
January	365	372	390	100	379	306	335	391	107	306	236	301	431	345	107	323	311	504	490	100	539
February	332	351	404	100	377	307	345	317	107	309	240	297	419	352	107	339	309	484	453	432	100
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	310	107	318	242	285	414	333	107	327	301	409	416	452	100
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	335	107	352	243	278	414	348	107	340	349	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	332	107	342	219	274	414	348	107	340	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	323	107	342	248	283	414	311	107	343	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	340	107	335	256	287	414	307	107	340	..	..	..	..	..

U.) Average price from July 1943 to June 1944=100. (2) Average price from August 1943 to July 1947=100. (3) Average price from February 1927 to January 1928=100. (4) Average price for the months of August 1929=100.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCE IN JULY 1949

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost in dispute terminated
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
<i>Textile Industry</i>			1949	1949				
The New Pratap Mills, Dhulia (W. K. Dist.).	3,104	117	15 June	14 July	Protest against reduction in dearness allowance consequent on the fall in the cost of living index.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	35,431	74
Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, Bombay.	2,025	...	1 July	3 July	Demand for withdrawal of staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	254	
Bombay Waste Cotton Mill, Bombay.	200	...	1 July	4 July	Demand for dearness allowance and bonus as paid to textile workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	636	
Narsingirji & Wvg. Sholapur.	1,252	3,650	2 July	20 July	Protest against rotational system of holidays devised by the management for want of sufficient work.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	57,062	
5. Jai Hind Silk Mill, Bombay.	310		2 July	3 July	Demand for reinstatement of the discharged weaver.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	142	
6. The Finlay Mills, Bombay.	240	...	2 July	3 July	Protest against the discharge of the Bleaching Master.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	234	
7. The Dhanraj Mills, Bombay.	2,431	...	3 July	5 July	Demand for abolition of staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	304	
8. The Sholapur & Wvg. Mills, Sholapur.	171	982	4 July	8 July	In sympathy with the discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	1,126	
9. The Bradbury Mills, Bombay.	304	...	5 July	7 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	19	
10. New China Mills, Bombay.	2,891	...	7 July	9 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	3,109	
11. The Jubilee Mills, Bombay.	2,158	...	7 July	14 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,983	
12. The Swan Mills, Bombay.	2,455	...	7 July	13 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,792	
13. The Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2, Bombay.	7,179	...	8 July	12 July	Demand for discontinuance of the staggering of working hours' scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	1,623	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCE IN JULY 1949—contd.

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Industry— contd.</i>						
The Arun Silk Mills, Andheri, Bombay.	45		15 July	21 July	Protest against the retrenchment and demand for one month's wages as bonus for 1948-49.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.
Ahmed Abdul Karim Mills, Ambernath (Thana District).	1,852	...	24 July		Demand for 2½ months' wages as bonus.	The strike continues
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Sholapur.	538	4,908	25 July		Protest against management's order to work as double siders.	The strike continues
The Dhanraj Mills, Bombay.	2,528		25 July	26 July	Demand for payment of bonus in cash instead of in National Savings Certificates.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
The Vivekananda Mills, Ahmedabad.	960	320	26 July	27 July	Demand for an advance to celebrate the 1d festival.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
The Madhusudan Mills, Bombay.	243	2,656	28 July		Demand for withdrawal of management's order to give more production.	The strike continues
<i>Engineering</i>						
Maharashtra Metal and General Mills, Sangli.	29	12	22 May	4 July	Demand for fixing of pay overtime wages, bonus equal to 3 months' wages, proper allocation of work, medical aid, etc.	The strike ended in compromise.
The Pandharpur Electric Supply Co., Pandharpur (Sholapur District).	13	...	29 June	1 July	Protest against management's action in rescinding the settlement in respect of their demands, such as overtime pay, weekly holiday and fixed duty, etc.	The strike ended in a compromise.
Haji Ali Mohamed Haji Bachually Tin Factory, Bombay.	93		6 July	13 July	Demand for reinstatement of three discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.
Hasanbhai Adambhai & Sons, Bombay.	26		8 July	15 July	Demand for increase in wages and bonus.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
B. P. T. Garrison Works Department, Bombay.	10		11 July	21 July	Demand for reinstatement of the discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCE IN JULY 1949

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute began		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost during the dispute
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
38. Vijay Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay.	21		16 July	27 July	Demand for cancellation of retrenchment notices served on three workers and also for increase in wages, dearness allowance according to cost of living index, bonus, leave facilities, Provident Fund scheme, confirmation of service, etc.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	150	
39. The Bharat Tool Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	48		18 July	23 July	Demand for retention of senior hands.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	240	
40. The Hind Metal Rolling Mills, Bombay.	81		20 July	21 July	Demand for withdrawal of the closure notice and one month's wages as bonus.	The strike ended in a compromise.	81	
41. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Bombay.	90		21 July	22 July	Protest against the warning notice served by the management on a worker.	The strike ended in favour of the	91	
<i>Transport</i>								
42. Indian Overseas Airways Starline Co. Ltd., Bombay.	170		8 July	9 July	Protest against the non-payment of wages for the month of June 1949.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	141	141
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								
43. The Mohamedi Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay.	426		11 April	18 July	Demand for reinstatement of 50 discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	5,922	34,933
44. Bombay Municipality (Health Engineering Departments), Bombay.	10,690		13 May		Demand for (1) abolition of daily wage system, (2) fixed grades of pay on increased rates of pay scales, (3) dearness allowance according to cost of living index, (4) provision of free quarters, (5) six hours' working day, (6) revision of leave rules, (7) gratuity, free medical aid and clothing, etc.	The strike continues ...	1,24,487	
45. Continental Drug Co., Bombay.	30		22 June	15 July	Protest against ill-treatment by the management.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	326	56
46. T. Maneklal Mfg. Co., Bombay.	115		27 June	3 July	Demand for two months' wages as bonus for 1948-49.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	230	60
47. Shree Ranjit Movie-tone Co., Bombay.	139		30 June	6 July	Demand for increase in wages and dearness allowance, standardisation of grades, 15 days' sick leave annually and all holidays including Sundays.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	425	454

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCE IN JULY 1949—contd.

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended			
<i>Miscellaneous—contd.</i>							
48. Prantij Municipality, Prantij (Sabarkantha District).	27	...	2 July		Demand for increase in wages, increase in the number of employees, Scholarships to Harijan students, dearness allowance on the scale of other Government servants, supply of uniforms, etc.	The strike continues	578
49. The Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co., Bombay.	14	...	4 July	8 July	Demand for abolition of "Pali" system.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	18
50. Mahalaxmi Glass Works Ltd., Bombay.	230		5 July	7 July	Demand for new scale of wages as given to new workers and payment of wages on 5th July 1949 on account of "Ashadhi Ekadashi".	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	205
51. The Asbestos Products Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	133	...	13 July	14 July	Protest against the intended closure of second shift.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	133
52. The Victory Saw Mill, Bombay.	22	—	18 July	21 July	Protest against retrenchment and refusal to accept "Pali" system.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	57
53. Blue Star Industrial Ltd., Bombay.	42	—	20 July	29 July	Demand for grant of bonus.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	125
54. Darbar Bidi Factory, Nipani (Belgaum District).	125	—	27 July	31 July	Demand for payment of advance of Rs. 25 promised to them by the management.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	500
55. The Western India Tanneries Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay.	202	—	29 July	30 July	Demand for holiday on 29th July 1949 on account of "Basi-Id".	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	292
56. Messrs. Mathurdas Kanji, Food Contractors in the Locks, Bombay.	75	—	29 July	31 July	Protest against the replacement of a Hindu Mukadam by a Muslim Mukadam.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	141
57. Mohan Pictures, Andheri, Bombay.	185	—	30 July		Demand for reinstatement of the retrenched staff.	The strike continues	59
58. Vithal Bidi Works, Baramati (Poona District).	12	—	30 July		Protest against reduction in the wage rate.	The strike continues	24

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN JUNE AND JULY 1949

Articles	Price per	June 1949				July 1949		
		Bombay	Ahmedabad	Bholapur	Poona	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Bh...
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	Maund	20 0 0 319	15 6 2 258	21 14 9 473	13 12 2 255	20 0 0 319	15 6 2 258	21 14 9 473
..	..	14 13 1 205	12 4 11 426	18 4 9 354	13 12 0 204	14 13 1 205	12 4 11 426	18 4 9 354
..	..	9 7 11 240	10 5 2 271	13 5 3 464	12 8 9 356	9 7 11 240	10 5 2 271	13 5 3 464
..	..	13 2 8 305	10 5 2 219	9 6 0 267	10 0 0 244	13 2 8 305	10 5 2 219	9 6 0 267
Index No.—Cereals	..	282	294	390	267	282	294	390
..	Maund	19 12 1 459	29 1 5 727	23 11 3 552	19 6 4 532	19 12 1 459	29 1 5 727	23 11 3 552
..	..	25 6 4 435	32 0 0 620	24 8 6 420	23 11 3 359	25 6 4 435	32 0 0 620	24 8 6 420
Index No.—Pulses	..	447	624	486	446	447	624	486
..	Maund	35 2 8 699	40 0 0 500	35 9 0 358	37 10 4 492	40 0 0 693	40 0 0 500	35 9 0 358
..	..	25 0 0 292	26 10 8 649	15 13 6 217	20 0 0 285	29 14 6 348	26 10 8 649	15 13 6 217
..	Lb.	2 2 8 592	2 7 0 500	1 15 2 254	1 15 2 412	2 2 8 593	2 7 0 500	1 15 2 254
..	Maund	4 6 8 206	2 8 0 166	7 2 8 322	4 0 0 213	4 6 3 206	2 8 0 166	7 2 8 322
..	Beer	1 4 0 327	1 4 0 333	1 4 0 301	2 0 0 752	1 4 0 337	1 4 0 333	1 4 0 301
..	..	2 8 0 690	2 8 0 667	1 10 0 433	1 14 0 500	2 8 0 600	2 8 0 667	1 10 0 433
..	Maund	35 2 8 332	25 9 7 512	26 10 0 366	40 0 0 400	35 2 8 332	35 8 12 714	26 10 0 366
..	..	228 9 2 450	290 14 8 655	182 12 3 328	200 0 0 292	213 4 0 420	290 14 8 655	182 12 3 328
..	..	20 0 0 447	20 0 0 335	20 0 0 500	14 8 0 430	20 0 0 447	25 9 7 672	20 0 0 500
..	..	10 0 0 644	16 0 0 390	7 2 8 337	6 10 8 333	10 0 0 644	20 0 0 1000	7 2 8 337
..	..	80 0 0 315	47 0 11 335	64 0 0 340	88 0 0 314	80 0 0 315	47 0 11 335	64 0 0 340
Index No.—Other articles of food	..	448	404	373	394	448	553	411
Index No.—All food articles (unclassified)	..	409	462	390	370	415	501	411

The sources of the price quotations used in this table are the Monthly Returns of Average Retail Prices Current supplied by the Director of Agriculture

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY ON 1ST APRIL 1949

Serial No.	Name of the Union and dates of Formation and Registration	Membership	Names of		Affiliation	Address of the Union	Average monthly income for the six months ending 1st April 1949	Average monthly expenditure for the six months ending 1st April 1949
			President	Secretary				
69	GROUP III—SERVICES A—TRANSPORT <i>Railway Services</i> Bombay— B. P. T. Railwaymen's Union—7th June 1920. [Registered on 10th October 1928.]	800	Mr. Shankar Desai, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. M. G. Khatwal	India Railwaymen's Federation	B. P. T., Free Land Estate, Kalachowki, Bombay-12.	153 0 0	15
70	The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma April 1897. [Registered on 22nd August 1928.]	1,474	Mr. Frank Anthony, M. C., Barrister-at-Law.	Fred J. Garrlon, J. P.	The International Transport Workers' Federation, London.	Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.	2,038 0 0	2,3

MO-III Bk R 35-6a

71	Sholapur— The Barsi Light Railwaymen's Union—May 1946. [Registered on 13th February 1947.] <i>Ships and Dock Services, Working in Docks, Harbour, Rivers and Canals.</i> Bombay—	1,596	K. N. Joslekar.	B. N. Joshi, Mr. V. P. Naidu, Mr. R. Subramaniam.	AITUC	Post Kurduwadi, District Sholapur.	272 0 0	27
72	The Maritime Union of India—3rd December 1930 [Registered on 30th March 1941.] Bombay—	1,182	Capt. R. R. Memery.	Mr. D. Mung	(s) International Transport Workers' Federation, London, Officers (M. N.) Federation, London.	204, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.	2,384 0 0	02,6
73	Bombay Stevedores' and Dock Labourers' Union—2nd February 1949.	1,603	Mr. H. N. Trivedi, J.P.	Mr. B. B. Penchoia.	INTUC	Vithal Sadan, Congress House, Bombay 4.	348 0 0	0
74	National Seamen's Union of India—1925. [Registered on 30th March 1932.] <i>Aeroplane Services</i> Bombay—	29,000	Mirza Akhtar Hassan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., J.P.	M. Y. Nurie, Barrister-at-Law.	INTUC	51, Old Nagpada Road, Bombay 9.	1,224 0 0	01,0
75	Air Services of India Employees' Union—17th March 1948. [Registered on 24th April 1948.]	415	Mr. K. Ranganathan.	Mr. A. Logan	Bombay Provincial Aero Workers' Federation.	Civil Aerodrome, Juhu, Bombay.	87 0 0	01

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY ON 1ST APRIL 1949—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	GROUP III—SERVICES —contd.								
	A—TRANSPORT—contd.								
76	All India Air Line Radio Officers' Association—3rd May 1946. [Registered on 7th February 1948.]	99	Mr. D. P. Sethna..	Mr. K. Govindan.	.....	15, Krishna Nivas, Parel, Bombay 12.	139 0 0	0	97
77	Ambica Air Lines Employees' Union—10th April 1948. [Registered on 30th June 1948.] Motor Transport Service— Tram and Omnibus Service	377	Mr. S. W. Ghul	Mr. K. P. Raman	.....	Civil Aerodrome, Juhu, Bombay.	272 0 0	0	159
78	Belgaum— The Belgaum District Motor Drivers, Conductors' and Cleaners' Union—3rd March 1947. [Registered on 8rd June 1948.]	886	Mr. L. G. Kume ...	Mr. B. D. Jadhav	INTUC	788, Poona-Bangalore Road, Opp. Halley & Co., Belgaum.	248 0 0	0	18
79	Rashtriya Motor Kamgar Sangh—1st January 1946. [Registered on 16th October 1946.]	116	Mr. S. D. Kothavale.	Mr. S. B. Pawar. Mr. M. B. Kolenar.	.....	Rashtriya Motor Kamgar Sangh, Chikodi.	26 0 0	0	
80	Bombay— Bombay Taxi Association—12th September 1928. [Registered on 12th September 1928.]	1,349	Mr. P. R. Subbarao.	Mr. Abidali Jaffar-bhai.	INTUC	Pathare Bhuvan, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.	536 0 0	0	5
81	G. T. S. Employees' Union— 11th August 1948. [Registered on 26th March 1949.]	271	Mr. S. L. Silam, M.L.A.	Mr. H. N. Trivedi, J.P.	INTUC	Vithal Sadan, Congress House, Bombay 4.	56 0 0	0	108
	Poona—								
82	Poona and Kirkee Taxi-owners' Association—December 1943. [Registered on 17th July 1947.]	72	Mr. L. M. Dixit ..	Mr. K. V. Bandal.	.....	974, Sadashiv, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.	43 0 0	0	126
83	Provincial Motor Transport Association—September 1942. [Registered on 19th May 1943.]	328	Mr. H. C. Agarwal	Mr. Muljibhai J. Patel.	.....	Kavarana Building, 26, Frere Road, Bombay.	589 0 0	0	69
	Ratnagiri—								
84	The Devgad Motor Drivers' and Cleaners' Sangh—27th February 1946. [Registered on 16th September 1947.]	19	Mr. N. R. Bodes..	Mr. R. B. Munj ..	.....	At and Post Devgad, District Ratnagiri.	4 0 0	0	5
85	The Ratnagiri District Motor Kamgar Union—14th March 1948. [Registered on 8th May 1948.]	33	Mr. Bhai Shetye ..	Mr. G. S. Shetye..	.....	Bartake House, Maruti Lane, Ratnagiri.	31 0 0	0	23
	Savantwadi—								
86	Savantwadi State and Vengurla Taluka Motor Kamgar Sangh—25th August 1946.	162	Mr. A. S. Pandit	Mr. D. K. Wadkar.	Maharashtra Motor Kamgars' Unions' Federation.	Savantwadi	36 0 0	0	80

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GROUP III- SERVICES-						
-conold.						
A-TRANSPORT-						
conold.						
<i>Motor Transport Service, Tram and Omnibus Service-</i>						
conold.						
Thana-						
The Bassein Transport Workers' Union-3rd August 1946. [Registered on 16th October 1946.]	182	Mr. G. J. Vartak...	Mr. S. G. Varty ..	Hind Mazdur Sabha.	Bassein, District Thana.	Rs. a. p. 44 6
Motor Kamgar Union-March 1947. [Registered in April 1947.]	13	Mr. D. T. Patil ..	Mr. V. S. Ukidwe..	.....	Vidwans' House, Bhiwandi.	3 0
B-COMMUNICATIONS						
<i>Post, Telegraph, Wireless and Telephone Communications</i>						
Ahmedabad-						
The Gujarat Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union-1st September 1927. [Registered on 1st September 1927.]	360	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.	Mr. Kantilal Ghiya	INTUC	C/o Textile Mahajan, Ahmedabad.	Mazdur Bhadra, 50
Ahmednagar-						
Union of the Post & Telegraph Workers, Ahmedabad DNL Branch-1st April 1948.	124	Mr. S. R. Vasawada, M.A.	Mr. A. G. Shah ..	Union of P. & T. Workers, New Delhi.	Head Post Office Compound, Ahmedabad.	82 0
Ahmednagar-The Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union-13th November 1939.	256	Mr. N. E. Nawale B.A., LL.B.	Mr. A. G. Mutha, B.A., LL.B.	The Postmen & Lower Grade, (including R. M. S.) Union, Bombay.	Opp. Police City Line, Ahmednagar.	16 0
Bombay-Bombay Postmen Union-1st April 1918. [Registered on 7th February 1948.]	1,061	Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law.	Mr. K. S. Dharis, Bar-at-Law.	.....	17th Benham Lane, Bombay.	Hall 508 0
The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workers' Union-1st April 1920. [Registered on 11th March 1940.]	307	Mr. S. H. Jhabvala	Mr. B. B. Rane	.....	338/A, Krishna Niwas, Girgaon Road, Bombay 2.	154 00
P. M. G.'s Office Association-23rd March 1924.	203	Mr. S. S. Kavalekar.	Mr. Y. R. Kulkarni	All India P. & T. Admn. Office (including R. M. S.) Association, Lucknow.	G. P. O., Fort, Bombay.	241 0
Broach-The Broach District Postmen Union.	65	Mr. H. D. Thakore, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. N. K. Khandekar	Indian Federation of Labour.	Gopalji Mandir, Broach.	7 0
East Khandesh-The Khandesh Postmen & Lower Grade Staff Union-9th August 1928. [Registered on 9th September 1928.]	200	Mr. R. B. Wailekar, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. V. V. Gandhi, B.A.	The Bombay Provincial Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, Bombay.	Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.	3 0

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY ON 1ST APRIL 1949—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GROUP III SERVICES contd.							Rs. a. p.
	B- COMMUNICATIONS contd.							
	<i>Post, Telegraph, Wireless and Telephone Communications</i> —contd.							
	Kanara— The Kanara District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union—1st August 1929.	102	Mr. S. V. Gokarn, Pleader.	Mr. B. V. Parulkar.	The Bombay Presidency Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, Bombay.	Karwar (Kanara)	...	2 0 0
8	Nasik— Union of Post and Telegraph Workers—4th February 1948.	427	Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar.	Mr. N. A. Bhatavara, B.A., LL.B.	.....	901, Main Road, Nasik.		51 0 0
9	Poona— The Poona District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union—1st October 1924.	485	Mr. M. H. Shinde...	Mr. A. G. Shevkar.	All India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union.	240, Budhwarpeth, Poona.		29 0 0
0	Ratnagiri— Konkan Divisional Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union—3rd May 1927.	80	Mr. C. D. Savant...	Mr. V. B. Vaingan- kar.	The Bombay Presidency Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union (including R. M. S.), Bombay.	Malvan, Bharad	...	...
1	Surat— The Surat District Postmen and Menials Union—1923.	262	Mr. T. C. Jadhav..	Mr. S. V. Hora .. Mr. S. H. Kadam.	Do.	Ruderpura, Garden Surat.	Hindu Colony,	31 0 0
	C—COMMERCE, FINANCE AND TRADE <i>Banking and Insurance</i>							
2	Bombay— Bank of Jaipur Employees' Union—23rd May 1946. [Registered on 17th December 1946.]	71	Mr. Madhav Menon	Mr. K. V. Shree kumar.	.....	C/o Mr. G. G. Nabar, 2/32, Dattatraya Building, Chikkalwadi, Grant Road, Bombay 7.		12 0 0
3	The Bank of India Staff Union—1st April 1946. [Registered on 31st December 1946.]	752	Mr. Asoka Mohta..	Mr. R. D. Damle..	.....	C/o The Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay.		398 0 0
4	The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Employees' Union—1st June 1948. [Registered on 16th September 1948.]	142	Mr. S. S. Dhighe, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. B. R. Desh- mukh.	Federation of Bank Employees	9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.		142 0 0

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY ON 1ST APRIL 1949—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GROUP III—SERVICES —contd.							
	C—COMMERCE, FINANCE AND TRADE—contd.							
	<i>Banking and Insurance—contd.</i>							
105	The Central Bank Employees' Union—20th April 1946. [Registered on 23rd June 1947.]	401	G. G. Mehta	R. F. Cooper	Federation of Bank Employees.	315C, Corner of Grant Road, Bombay.	256 0 0	69
106	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Employees' Union—2nd May 1946. [Registered on 8th April 1947.]	240	G. G. Mehta	W. D. Savant	Do.	C/o The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	128 0 0	30
107	The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd. Employees' Union—June 1946. [Registered on 15th November 1947.]	71	S. S. Kavlekar M.A., LL.B.	L. X. D'Souza	Do.	C/o Federation of Bank Employees', Albert Building, 1st floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	48 0 0	4
108	Grindleys Bank Ltd. Union—1st June 1946. [Registered on 8th April 1947.]	238	Peter Alvares	J. A. Assumption...	Do.	C/o J. A. Assumption, Grindleys Bank Ltd., Bombay.	115 0 0	
109	Indian Bank Employees' Union—15th June 1946. [Registered on 17th December 1947.]	59	R. A. Sugavanam.	V. Krishnan	Do.	C/o Indian Bank Ltd., Post Box 354, Bombay	24 0 0	86
110	National Bank of India Ltd. (Bombay Branch), Clerks' Union—July 1943. [Registered on 23rd March 1944.]	196	S. A. Da'Fonsaca	P. S. Sule	.....	29, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay	98 0 0	2
111	Netherlands India Commercial Bank Employees' Union—20th May 1946. [Registered on 13th February 1947.]		M. S. Desai	C. F. Pereira	Federation of Bank Employees.	C/o Netherlands India Commercial Bank, 314, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	22 0 0	13
112	Reserve Bank 'D' Class Employees' Union—2nd December 1942. [Registered on 10th July 1943.]	679	Mr. N. N. Menon.	A. P. Serrao	Hind Mazdoor Sabha	190, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay 1.	169 0 0	88
113	Bombay Life Employees' Association—3rd August 1946. [Registered on 27th September 1947.]	138	H. M. Reshamwalla.	M. A. Ajinkya S. M. Kaushik.	Federation of Insurance Union.	1-2-3, Pratap Mansion, 166/F, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay.	77 0 0	54
114	The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. (Head Office) Employees' Union—7th October 1945. [Registered on 23th November 1947.]	378	George M. F. D'Souza.	V. G. Nimbkar	.....	Top floor, Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay.	122 0 0	114
115	The Warden Insurance Co. Ltd. Head Office Employees' Union—6th October 1946. [Registered on 14th March 1947.]	91	G. G. Mehta, Bar-at-Law.	G. N. Pai S. K. Kolay.	.....	165, Bazargate Street, Room No. 15, Fort, Bombay.	18 0 0	12

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY ON 1ST APRIL 1946—contd.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	GROUP III—SERVICES —contd.								
	—COMMERCE, FINANCE AND TRADE—contd.								
	<i>Other Trades</i>							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
116	Bombay— American Express Co. Inc. Bombay Staff Union— March 1948.	85	Mr. A. G. Ram krishna.	Mr. V. S. Shastry.	Federation of Bank Emplo- yees', Bombay.	240, Hornby Road, Bombay.	37 0 0	9 0	
117	Army & Navy Stores Ltd. Local Staff Union—20th July 1946. [Registered on 15th January 1948.]	112	Mr. H. R. Pardi- wala, Bar-at-Law.	Mr. V. Ramsay .. Mr. J. Barretto.	.....	C/o Army & Navy Stores Ltd., Post Box 5, Bombay.	90 0 0	48 0
118	Caltex Employees' Union— 2nd July 1946. [Registered on 21st September 1946.]	102	G. Sundaram	O. S. Yusuf ..	Petroleum Workers' Fede- ration.	Vinod Villa, 228, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Matunga, Bombay.	405 0 0	397	
119	The East India Cotton Association Staff Union— 23rd March 1943. [Regis- tered on 23rd March 1943.]	131	H. A. Dave, J.P.,	O. G. Damle C. L. Mehta.	.....	Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bom- bay 2.	...	0
120	Forbes Forbes Campbell Co. Ltd. and Allied Cos. Employees' Union—1st June 1946. [Registered on 18th October 1946.]	134	F. M. Pinto	V. K. Tembe	.....	C/o Messrs. V. K. Tembe & Co., Exami- ner Press Building, <small>(Behind Court, Bombay 2)</small>	107 0 0	8
121	The Greaves Cotton & Allied Cos. Employees' Union—27th July 1946. [Registered on 15th Novem- ber 1946.]	596	K. T. Sule	N. S. Honnemadi .. T. N. Ram Rao.	AITUC	Rajabhadur Bansilal Mansion, 1st floor, 11, Bruce Street, Bombay.	178 0 0	60 0	
122	Union of the staff of the Scindia and Associated Cos.—12th December 1942. [Registered on 15th April 1943.]	784	Sjt. Asoka Mehta ..	Sjt. D. B. Naik ..	.....	Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	364 0 0	59
123	Kolaba— Grindwell Kamgar Union— 28th December 1947.	296	S. G. Mali	M. V. Mathure ..	.....	Pandwal Chawl, at and Post Uran, District Kolaba.	28 0 0	19
	D—PUBLIC ADMINISTRA- TION.								
	<i>Government and Local Bodies</i>								
124	Ahmedabad— The Ahmedabad Municipal Servants' Association— 2nd February 1930. [Registered on 6th April 1947.]	1,928	C. T. Daru, B.Sc., LL.B.	B. B. Bhatt H. N. Almula.	Hind Mazdoor Sabha.	Mission Rd, Opp. P. Danjibhai Soda Fac- tory, Bhadra, Ahme- dabad.	1,335 0 0	157	
125	Ahmednagar— Municipal Kamgar Union— 1948. [Registered on 22nd March 1949.]	224	L. G. Chavan ..	L. G. Gandhi	.....	Anandi Bazar, Ahmed- nagar.	11 0 0	12
126	Bombay— Bhangi Kamdar Mahajan— 27th February 1947. [Registered on 1st February 1943.]	300	M. G. Solanki	I. C. Solanki ..	INTUC	20, Cochin Street, Bombay 1.	70 0 0	8	

2	3	4	5	6	7
GROUP III—SERVICES					
—concl'd.					
D—PUBLIC ADMINIS- TRATION—concl'd.					
<i>Government and Local Bodies—concl'd.</i>					
Ratnagiri— Malwan Municipal Kamgar Sangh—1st April 1942.	37	D. D. Sawant	V. R. Kulkarni	.....	Malwan, Ratnagiri. District
Sawantwadi— Sawantwadi Town Municipal Kamgar Union—4th July 1948.	22	S. S. Mathkar	P. D. Naik	.....	Solaiwada, Sawantwadi.
Sholapur— The Pandharpur Municipal Kamgar Union—1st Dec- ember 1948.	178	R. N. Raul	L. S. Joshi	.....	House No. 1884, Pand- harpur.
E—PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.					
GROUP IV—GENERAL					
Ahmedabad— Ahmedabad Gumasta Maha- mandal—9th April 1945. [Registered on 6th Novem- ber 1946.]	3,247	Shree Arjunlala	N. C. Vora	INTUC	63/2, Opp. Mahavir Swami Derasar, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Bombay— The English School Sepoys' Union—18th January 1948. [Registered on 11th September 1948.]	159	Dr. C. K. Mohan- das.	S. S. Savant	.....	173, Dadiasth Agyari Lane, Bombay 2. 17
Hindian Motion Picture Employees' Union—Jan- uary 1940. [Registered on 12th June 1948.]	2,026	Rohit Dave	D. S. Thakur	H. M. Sabha	25/2, Bhaijivanji Lane, Bombay 2. 893
Library Staff Union —14th March 1948. [Regis- tered on 5th June 1948.]	139	S. H. Jhabwala	D. D. Joshi, M. G. Varde.	.....	360, Thakurdwar, Gir- gaon, Bombay. 35
Chivwala Mucadam Mandal —October 1938.	56	S. V. Borade	T. N. Sangle, D. D. Kalange.	.....	C/o The Cotton Exchange Building, Cotton Green, Bom- bay.
Western India Automobile Association Staff Union— 10th October 1946. [Regis- tered on 13th February 1947.]	41	G. G. Mehta, Bar-at-Law.	S. V. Bhupathy	Hind Mazdoor Sabha.	42, Kennedy Bridge Bombay 4. 100
Kaira— Hubli Cinema Employees' Association—10th Novem- ber 1945. [Registered on 1st January 1948.]	64	S. S. Karanth	R. B. Joshi	INTUC	C/o Sudershan Talkies, Hubli. 10
Kaira— District Harijan Mandal—25th July 1948.	20	B. J. Patel, M.L.A.	U. Vaghela	.....	Seva Mandir, Nadiad, District Kaira. 0

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY ON 1ST APRIL 1949

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GROUP IV—GENERAL —concd.						Rs. a. p.	
150	Matheran— Matheran Mali Kamgar Union—9th March 1947. [Registered on 21st January 1948.] Poona—	58	D. K. Chowdhary	D. J. Poona	.....	Block No. 113 Vapadia Market, Matheran	15 0 0	6 7 0
151	The Bombay Provincial Primary Teachers Association— 20th March 1945 [Registered on 6th April 1948.] Sawantwadi—	19,670	M. V. Donde	S. D. Madh W. B. Mhokoo	.....	202 Vetalpada, Poona 2.	230 0 0	180 0 0
152	Vapari Kamgar Sangh— 7th March 1948. Surat—	100	D. B. Keluska	D. P. Dheria	.....	Sasai Wada, wadi	0 13 6	0 10 0
153	SAMI Ghatnasta Maha-Maharaj— 7th September 1944 [Registered on 19th Septem- ber 1947.]	450	I. G. Desai	G. H. Jhoklat	.....	Kanayalibhai	21 0 0	110 0 0

The Month in Brief

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

The Bombay working class cost of living index number for August 1949 with average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100, was 306. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number for August 1949 with average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 254. The Sholapur working class cost of living index number for August 1949 with average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 300 while the Jalgaon working class cost of living index number for August 1949 with average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100 was 422.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During August 1949, there were 45 strikes involving 47,228 workmen and a time loss of 245,331 working days as compared to 58 disputes in July 1949 involving 79,516 workers and a time loss of 345,738 man-days. In August 1948, there were 36 industrial disputes, involving 15,715 workers with a time loss of 88,258 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at page 152 of this issue.

ABSENTEEISM

During August 1949, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in five important textile centres in the Province, viz., Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgaum and East Khandesh, amounted to 12.70 per cent. as against 13.05 per cent. in July 1949. For further details see pages 157-158 of this issue.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

During July 1949, cotton mills in Bombay City produced 3,18,49,000 lbs. of yarn and 2,60,70,000 lbs. of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad produced 1,57,57,000 lbs. of yarn and 1,21,20,000 lbs. of woven goods. The total production of cotton yarn and piece goods for the whole Province amounted to 3,34,36,000 lbs. and 4,19,71,000 lbs. respectively. During the same period cotton mills in Bombay City produced 10,57,45,000 yards of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad 6,25,88,000 yards, while the total production for the Province amounted to 18,31,74,000 yards.