

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN MARCH 1950—conold.

1115

LABOUR GAZETTE

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 the dispute on termination
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
Miscellaneous—conold.								
35. Strike of Bidi Kamgar, Bijapur.	180		23 Mar.		Demand for (1) an increase in their daily wages, (2) sufficient supply of bidi leaves, (3) bonus equal to 3 months' wages, (4) 30 days' leave with full wages every year, (5) three months' maternity leave with full wages, (6) Union representatives to be consulted while employing or removing anybody from service, etc.	The strike continues ...	1,425	
36. Salt Pans at Manik Mahal, Fatte Salem and Amir Mahal, Bassein Taluka (Thana District).	98	..	27 Mar.		Demand for increase in daily wages.	The strike continues ...	490	
37. Hand-made Paper Ltd., Ogalawadi (Satara District).	65	..	28 Mar.	29 Mar.	Demand for increase in their daily wages, confirmation after one year's service and permanent pay scales on confirmation.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	65	65

The Month in Brief

POST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

The Bombay working class cost of living index number for April 1950 with average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100, was 307. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number for April 1950 with average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 301, while the Jalgaon working class cost of living index number for April 1950 with average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, was 422.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During April 1950, there were 30 strikes involving 9,441 workmen and a time loss of 53,852 working days, as compared to 37 disputes involving 17,339 workers and a time loss of 189,417 man-days. In April 1949, there were 29 disputes, involving 10,111 workpeople and a time loss of 42,545 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1172-1176 of this issue.

ABSENTEEISM

During April 1950, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in five important textile centres in the State, viz., Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgam and East Khandesh, amounted to 14.28 per cent. as against 13.39 per cent. in March 1950. For further particulars see pages 1176-1178 of this issue.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

During March 1950, cotton mills in Bombay City produced 29,599,000 lbs. of yarn and 25,16,000 lbs. of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad produced 1,52,50,000 lbs. of yarn and 15,078,000 lbs. of woven goods. The total production of cotton yarn and piece goods for the whole of the State in March 1950 was 5,126,000 lbs. and 47,161,000 lbs. respectively. During the same month, cotton mills in the State produced 102,382,000 yards of woven goods and 1,02,382,000 yards of piece goods while the total production for the State amounted to 230,834,000 yards.

Current Notes

LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD, BOMBAY

In a resolution passed on May 11, 1950, the Labour Advisory Board Bombay, attributed the existing unemployment in the textile industry to shortage of cotton, bad state of management and uneconomic working of the textile mills. Expressing satisfaction over the measures adopted by the Central Government to deal with the problem of accumulation of stocks and shortage of cotton, etc., faced by the industry the Board urged the Government to procure adequate supplies of subsidized cotton for use in textile mills even from hard currency countries and also to ensure that the amount of foreign exchange earmarked for the purchase of such foreign cotton is utilized before it lapses and if necessary, to purchase it on Government account. It also recommended distribution of the available supplies of Indian cotton particularly in accordance with the requirements of the equipment of each individual mill for particular varieties of cotton.

Another recommendation of the Board is that a committee of technicians and experts with wide knowledge of the industry should be appointed to investigate cases of closure of mills on account of bad state of management and other causes with a view to facilitating the early resumption of closed mills. The Board further recommended that the existing facilities for training workers in alternative occupations should be continued and expanded and that an elaborate scheme of training should be finalized. Training of workers in additional and supplementary occupations in the same industry should be similarly undertaken and put into execution.

LABOUR MINISTER'S ADDRESS

Addressing the members of the Board, Shri Naik Nimbalkar, Minister for Industries and Labour, paid a tribute to his predecessor, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda's contribution to the activities of the Board.

The Minister said that the Board had discussed at its previous meetings a variety of problems touching the interests of the working classes, problems such as the decasualisation scheme for textile workers, which was working quite successfully, the Industrial Truce Resolution and its implementation within the State sphere, the three-shift system of working in mills and the machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Continuing the Minister said, It is more than two years that India has gained independence and has by now assumed a higher status in the comity of the democratic nations of the world. Unfortunately, India is still faced with a very difficult, economic and political situation, and confining ourselves to the former, with which this Board is virtually concerned, it will not be far from wrong to say that the efforts made to extricate ourselves out of the morass have not yielded as substantial

fruit as we would desire. Production is not large enough to meet the requirements of the country, and yet at the same time factors conditioning India's economy today brought a trail of unemployment, which is one of the issues we shall be presently discussing. In such times and circumstances, it behoves every one of us to contribute our mite towards economic recovery of our country, and to explore avenues leading to an increase in the volume of available goods and services. Indeed, as you know, this is engaging the attention of the Planning Commission. I therefore, call upon all, whether connected with labour or industry, to eschew a narrow or selfish view and to avoid personal or sectional interests, I call upon all to sacrifice more for the sake of industrial peace and economic plenty of this country."

The most important item on the agenda related to the growing unemployment in the State. "Taking a wider perspective," the Minister said, "the problem affects the whole country and as such it is for the Central Government to adopt remedial measures on a countrywide basis. This is not to say that the State Government is absolved of its responsibility in this behalf. Indeed, it is otherwise. The partitioning of India upset its industrial structure and brought about a shortage of raw materials, particularly cotton and jute. And as cotton textile is the major industry of the State, this Government felt that urgent measures were called for to alleviate unemployment generally and with special reference to that industry. Accordingly, steps were taken long back to deal with the problem."

Appealing to the Board to give earnest and serious thought to the question of unemployment, to make a realistic study of it and to consider what would be appropriate measures for overcoming the situation, the Minister said, "Legislation and collective bargaining may, to a degree, make available to the workers their due share of national income; but if a higher standard of living is to be achieved, it is necessary to increase the total quantum of national income available for distribution and for that purpose to improve the industrial efficiency, to eliminate waste and to utilise the resources in the best possible manner. Government had given thought and care to this matter as is evident from such of the welfare schemes, which are designed to equip the workers for the proper discharge of their responsibility as citizens and members of an organised and industrialised society." Two of such schemes were included in the agenda, viz., literacy drive among workers and pre-employment and post-employment training. He urged the employer-members to give anxious consideration to these schemes, for, the good that would come from their implementation would ultimately result in benefit not only to the workers but the employers themselves.

Referring to the Works and Joint Committees, the Minister said "I earnestly wish both the parties - employers and employees - attached far more importance to these committees than they are doing at present and consider them as an integral feature of industrial relations. Conflicts of interests may exist, but these should be resolved by employer-employee

collaboration, by compromise and by a spirit of give-and-take. Let me make it clear to you that Government regards these Committees as one of the corner stones in industrial democracy. I am not sure if the employers as yet sufficiently realised that the employee is an important factor, whose effective and fruitful partnership must be secured in the conduct of the industry. Had they done so all of them would have ere long proceeded to set up these committees on a voluntary basis. But the Government had to issue orders under relevant legislation compelling all big employers to set up Works Committees. The employers, on the other hand, wherever these Committees have been set up, have not fully appreciated them and have not tried to secure as many advantages as they should have. Constituted machinery alone will not be able to build stable and friendly relations between the parties; the solid foundation for such relations are mutual understanding and peaceful co-operation, which are the essence of these Committees. I would therefore request with all the emphasis at my command that both the parties join hands in setting up these Committees without delay. I know that the working of these committees, wherever set up, has revealed certain defects and it shall be the endeavour of this Board to see how these defects are to be remedied."

LITERACY DRIVE AMONG WORKERS

On May 12, 1950, the Board discussed and reviewed the progress of literacy drive among industrial workers, pre-employment and post-employment training for workers and the functioning of the Joint and Works Committees for collaboration between managements and workers.

Since the literacy drive was launched, 9,862 workers out of a total of 235,000 workers in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other industrial centres had been made literate. As local conditions differed from city to city, the Board suggested the appointment of a committee to examine the working of the scheme in various centres and to advise how to promote better attendance and intensify the literacy drive on the existing basis.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND POST-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

A committee had been appointed by the Board to draw up a scheme for pre-employment and post-employment training for industrial workers. The aim underlying the schemes is to increase the technical efficiency of the industrial workers and also productivity in the interests of both employers and employees. The Board, after considering the report of the Committee, recommended that the Government should put into effect such of the recommendations of the committee as are found suitable and convenient.

JOINT AND WORKS COMMITTEES

The institution of Joint or Works Committees was introduced a few years back in the interests of both employers and workers. Such Committees have been functioning in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other

industrial centres in the State. The Board found that full and proper advantage had not always been taken of this institution, and felt that this institution, if sufficiently utilized, would be of mutual advantage and promote harmonious relations between the two parties. It therefore recommended to all employers and workers to co-operate in the early setting up and healthy functioning of Joint and Works Committees in all the establishments.

AMENITIES FOR SHOLAPUR HANDLOOM WEAVERS

The Government of Bombay has examined the Report* of the Sholapur Handloom Weavers' Enquiry Committee and has passed orders on some of the recommendations contained therein.

The Labour Officer at Sholapur has been directed to set up joint committees of representatives of employers and employees, as recommended by the Committee, with a view to improving relations between them. These committees will be set up on an informal basis in a few big concerns as an experimental measure.

The Committee's recommendation for the application of the Factories Act, to units having five or more persons on their rolls, has been deferred for the present but the recommendation as to the application of those sections of the Act which pertain to cleanliness, drinking water and safety of building and machinery has been accepted by the Government. The latter has also directed that all provisions of the Payment of Wages Act should be made applicable to units declared as factories under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948, as recommended by the Committee.

The Committee's recommendation to provide more facilities of physical exercise at labour welfare centres has also been accepted and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Welfare) has been asked to put up concrete proposals for supply of gymnasium articles for welfare centres in Sholapur. He has also been asked to submit proposals for increasing the number of health visitors at Sholapur.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Industrial relations had improved greatly in the last year judging from the number of disputes and man-days lost, observed Shri Jaleshwar Prasad, Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India, presiding over the conference of the Industrial Relations Machinery at New Delhi, on May 12-13, 1950. He claimed that the method of conciliation employed in resolving disputes had been working successfully.

Observing that the work of the Conciliation Machinery had become complex in view of the magnitude of workers, Shri Jaleshwar Prasad said, "The total number of employees under the Central Sphere stands at about 25 lakhs. The Railways and the mines are the major employment activities though the Defence undertakings and Major Ports are not less important. About a million persons work on railways and about one lakh under the Posts and Telegraph Department. The number of workers

* Labour Gazette, May 1948, pages 1124-1125.

in mines—coal as well as others—is 101,845. The oil fields employ about 7,700 workers. My estimate is that the number of workers in part B States of which we have not got a very complete figure would be more than two lakhs. Thus at present the total number of workers which concern this Machinery would be about 2½ million.

That the number of man-days lost has gone down in the year 1949, is not merely a matter for satisfaction, but an object of pride to the strength of the Machinery. As against 8,214,456 man-days lost in the year 1948, the number of days lost in 1949 is 6,366,761; and the total number of disputes in the year 1949 was 1,145 as against 1,636 in 1948. It may be of interest to you to be told that in the Central Sphere the number of disputes during 1949 was 434 as against 630 in 1948 and the number of man-days lost was 398,161 in 1949 against 905,935 days lost in 1948, which works out roughly at 6 per cent. of the entire man-days lost in all undertakings in the entire country in the year 1949, the percentage of disputes in the Central Sphere being 37.9 per cent. of the total. I may legitimately claim, therefore, that this Machinery has been to some extent at least successful in bringing about settlements in actual or apprehended disputes."

Shri Jaleswar Prasad referred to the condition of workers in part B and other States which was far from satisfactory. He disclosed that in a recent survey conducted, out of 30,000 colliery workers in the districts of Meorbhanj and Kuanjhar, Orissa, more than 60 per cent. were women, who had to work unprotected from sun and rain with no creches for their babies, no maternity arrangements or proper water supply for drinking purposes. He said that while the Industrial Relations Machinery was responsible for the welfare of a large number of workers, no fund was placed at their disposal. He therefore urged greater co-ordination between officers working for welfare activities and this organisation.

LABOUR MINISTER'S ADDRESS

On the second day, the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, addressing the conference, exhorted the officers to maintain high integrity free from any political bias. He said that he had been receiving several complaints alleging partiality and favouritism on the part of the Conciliation Officers in dealing with industrial disputes and warned them that such complaints, if true, would not only ruin their career, but bring into disrepute the Government. He appealed to them to eschew politics from their day-to-day work.

Referring to the powers given to Conciliation Officers under labour legislation, the Minister declared that the nature of their work depended so much on the psychological factor that resort to powers would not by itself achieve the desired end. Much of their success would depend on the confidence they could inspire among both employers and workers, and this in turn depended on their strict impartiality, tact and power of persuasion. He reminded them that a Conciliation Officer must be

above suspicion and for this reason avoid accepting favours, however trivial from employers. He pointed out how motives were attributed to certain officers by workers just because they were found using the cars of employers or seen often associating with them.

The Minister was glad to observe that the number of disputes and man-days lost had been reduced to an appreciable extent and this was due to the efforts made by Conciliation Officers to reduce the disputes in the country to the minimum possible. He said he was perfectly aware of their difficulties but counselled patience and appealed to them to face "the difficult times ahead with determination."

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation at its meeting in New Delhi on May 10, 1950, recommended the application of the Indian system of medical treatment and favoured the panel system for Bombay.

With regard to the former, it was felt that no system of medicine should be forced on the people and the Indian system should also be provided in addition to the Allopathic system. Where workers in appreciable numbers desired the Indian systems of medicine duly qualified practitioners in those systems should be employed and certification should then also be done by these practitioners. In this matter the Corporation did not approve of the recommendation of the Medical Benefit Council made in April 1949 that the Allopathic system should be adopted during the first five years.

With regard to the method of administering medical treatment the Director General explained that the panel system which was in vogue in U. K. was accepted by the World Medical Association, an international representative body of medical profession as the best method for enabling speedy implementation of the health insurance scheme. Incidentally, he pointed out that this system also provided an easier method of introducing the Indian systems of medicines.

The Labour Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram, who presided, felt that when the scheme was extended to embrace the masses, the panel system would be necessary and it was therefore desirable to make an experiment of this system. Ultimately it was decided that the panel system may be agreed to as recommended by the Bombay Government, but that the officers of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation should in consultation with the Government of Bombay work out a plan by which effective control over this system should be maintained.

With reference to the exemptions to be granted under the Act, the Corporation approved of the policy enunciated by the Standing Committee that exemptions should be granted as sparingly as possible and no distinctions be made between Government and private undertakings.

Earlier, the meeting reviewed the progress of the work done so far and decided to make a beginning of the scheme in Delhi, Kanpur and Punjab. October 1950 was fixed as the target date for starting the scheme in

Punjab and April 1951 for implementing the scheme in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The organisational set up of the Corporation as approved by the Standing Committee was adopted. This set up envisages a decentralised administration with central control and uniform policy. It visualises the establishment of local offices and a number of regional offices in addition to the headquarters. In view of the fact that the Corporation will have to collect weekly contributions payable in respect of about 20 lakhs of employees from about 8,500 employers spread all over the country, a large staff is contemplated. When the scheme is in full force, the income of the corporation is estimated to exceed 11 crores.

33RD SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Employers' and Workers' parties of the Indian Delegation to the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference which opened at Geneva on June 7, 1950, is composed of the following persons:—

Employers' Delegate : Sir Shri Ram.

Advisers : Shri V. D. Sirur, Joint Managing Director, Messrs. N. Sirur & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Shri G. L. Bansal, Secretary, All India Organisation of Industrial Employers, New Delhi and Shri J. K. Bose, Chief Labour Adviser, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta.

Workers' Delegate : Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.

Advisers : Shri Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary, Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi, Shri G. D. Ambekar, General Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay and Shri Daya Ram Beri, Vice-President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Calcutta.

The Government delegation is led by Shri Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister. Other members of the delegation are : Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Labour Minister, Bihar ; Shri V. K. R. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India ; Shri K. Halder, Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, Shri Sadashiv A. Prasad, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, Shri B. L. Bhandari, Indian Embassy at the Hague, and Shri P. N. Menon, Indian Embassy at Paris, the last four being advisers to the delegation.

The agenda of the Conference included the Director General's Report, Financial and Budgetary questions, information and reports on application of Conventions and Recommendations, Industrial Relations, Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, Agricultural Labour—General Report, Minimum Wage regulation in agriculture, and vocational training of adults, including disabled persons.

60 NATIONS TO DEBATE "LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY"

A world labour-management government discussion of ways to improve living standards through higher labour productivity highlighted the 33rd conference of the International Labour Organisation which opened at the Palais-des Nations, Geneva, June 7.

This 60 official international debate on better wages through greater output has set a precedent. I. L. O. Director-General David A. Morse had invited the delegates of the trade unions, employers' organisations and Governments of the 60 member countries to use the time customarily set aside for the opening general debate on his annual report for this exchange of views.

Mr. Morse devoted an entire chapter of his report to the subject, pointing out that "it is broadly true that only if the average man produces more wealth can he enjoy a substantially higher standard of living."

"To say that the average man must produce more wealth is not the same thing as to say that he must work harder," remarked Mr. Morse.

"Harder and more regular work may be—and often is—one of the things that is required ; but in very many jobs a worker's output depends more upon tools, methods of operation, managerial performance, plant morale and operating conditions than upon his own personal application.

"Nor does higher productivity mean increased production at any cost. Higher productivity means, in the most general terms, an increase in the ratio of the output of wealth (goods and services) to the corresponding input of labour—an increase in the production of wealth per unit of labour."

I. L. O. GRANT FOR INDIAN WORKER

The I. L. O. have requested the Government of India to nominate, in consultation with the organisations of workers, a candidate for the award of a grant-in-aid for two months' study of the working of the International Labour Organisation. The grant would comprise a monthly allowance of \$225 (in Swiss Francs) and the cost of travel to and from Geneva. Applicants for the grant should possess adequate experience of labour problems of the country and on return to India make use of the additional knowledge gained for the benefit of the working classes.

The Government of India have asked the four all India organisations of workers, viz., the Indian National Trade Union Congress, All India Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, and United Trade Union Congress, as well as the All India Railwaymen's Federation to send their nominations.

The Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index* for April 1950

A RISE OF FIVE POINTS

In April 1950, the working class cost of living index number in Bombay City, on base: July 1935 to June 1934 equal to 100, was 307, being five points higher than in the preceding month. As compared with August 1939, it was higher by 202 points. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1932-33 family budget enquiry in Bombay.

The index number for the food group advanced by nine points to 370 owing to greater off-takes of rice and wheat in the ration and a rise in the average prices of barley, turdal, milk, brinjals and white pumpkins.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group receded by four points to 288 owing to a fall in the prices of charcoal and kerosene oil.

The index number for the clothing group remained steady at 307.

The index number for the miscellaneous group rose by one point to 297 owing to a rise in the price of supari.

The rise of five points in the final index from 302 to 307 was due to a rise of nine 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	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
Food	47	112	361	370
Fuel and lighting	7	99	292	288
Clothing	8	80	307	307
House-rent	13	100	100	100
Miscellaneous	14	98	296	297
Total	89			

Cost Living Index Numbers

302 307

* Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found at pages 1342-1346 of the June 1948 issue of Labour Gazette.

JUNE, 1950

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1934	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Aug. 1939	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
Food— Rice Patni Wheat Jowari Bajri	Lb.	36	Rs. a. p. 6 11 5*	Rs. a. p. 22 0 6†	Rs. a. p. 23 0 11‡	128‡	337	352
	Paylee	4	0 6 1	1 14 2	1 15 1	125		511
	Turdal	1	0 4 11	2 7 7	2 8 0	121	406	814
	Gram	1	0 1 6	0 8 6	0 8 5	144	567	561
	Raw— Sugar (refined)	5	0 2 2	0 7 0	0 6 9	112	323	312
Tea	2	0 10 0	2 6 11	2 7 0	93	389	390	
—Bumlows	Dozen		0 1 1	0 3 6	0 3 6	115	328	323
—palah	Each	1	1 1 10	3 0 0	2 8 0	118	269	224
—Prawns	Dozen	2	0 7 9	2 13 4	2 13 4	129		585
—Bumlows	..	2	0 2 4	0 9 8	0 9 8	114	414	414
Mutton	Lb.	6	0 4 6	1 2 8	1 2 6	107	415	411
MDi	Seer	7	0 5 0	1 0 8	1 1 7	83	333	352
Ghee	Lb.	2	0 12 2	3 0 3	3 0 11	106	397	402
Salt	Paylee	1	0 2 7	0 5 1	0 4 10	100	142	135
Chilies, dry	Lb.	3	0 3 3	0 14 9	0 15 0	103	454	462
Tamarind, old	..	2	0 1 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	117	567	
Turmeric	..	2	0 2 2	0 12 1	0 12 1	188	554	554
Potatoes	..	1	0 1 2	0 2 10	0 2 8	98	243	229
Onions	..	1	0 0 8	0 1 11	0 1 11	75	228	228
Brinjals	..	5	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 11	68	191	214
Pumpkins, white	..	5	0 1 2	0 2 6	0 3 0	92	214	257
Coconut oil	Half-seer	2	0 2 8	1 3 8	1 3 0	97	738	713
Sweet oil	..	2	0 2 1	0 14 2	0 14 2	108	680	680
Tea, ready made	Full Cup	5	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	133	133
Total—All Food		100						
Index Number— All Food Articles						118	361	370

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

† Current expenditure on cereals: The expenditure is calculated since June 1943 on the basis of the quantities and prices of the different cereals sold in Government grainshops and authorized ration shops in working class areas and shops run by employers of labour.

‡ The weighted average of index numbers for different cereals.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY CITY

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

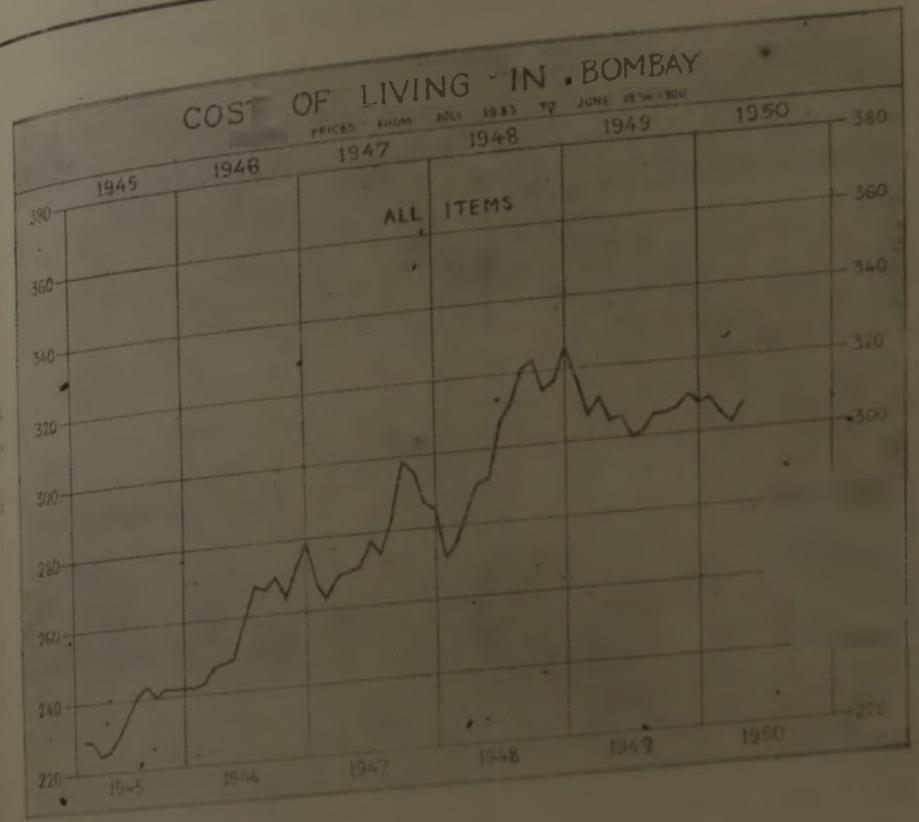
Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1934	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Aug. 1939	Mar 1950	Apr. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	25 Lbs.	30	0 8 11	2 0 6	2 0 0	100	364	359
		52	0 4 9	0 13 6	0 13 6	96	284	284
	Bottle	16	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 2	105	191	173
	Two boxes	5	0 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6	110	225	225
		100						
						99	292	288
	Pair	15	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	90	358	358
	Each	36	3 4 4	8 6 10	8 6 10		258	258
	Piece of 30 inches	10	0 10 6	1 3 1	1 3 1	68	182	182
		100						
						85	307	307
		100	6 5 11	6 5 11	6 5 11	100	100	100
						100	100	100
		13	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 3 0	77	225	225
		9	0 6 7	1 2 4	1 2 3	100	278	277
		8	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	100	150	150
		25	0 5 6	1 13 7	1 13 9	120	592	595
		22	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	100	250	250
		27	0 4 11	9 6 0	0 6 0	95	122	122
		1	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	67	133	133
		100						

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WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—BOMBAY—ALL ITEMS

(Base: July 1934 to June 1934=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	235	229	229	225	226	230	235	240	243	249	242	242	242
1946	259	242	243	247	248	249	259	268	267	270	264	272	279
1947	279	267	263	269	270	271	276	274	284	292	296	310	308
1948	303	271	276	284	291	292	307	312	321	323	315	317	326
1949	307	316	307	311	305	306	300	302	306	306	307	310	308
1950	309	309	305	302	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

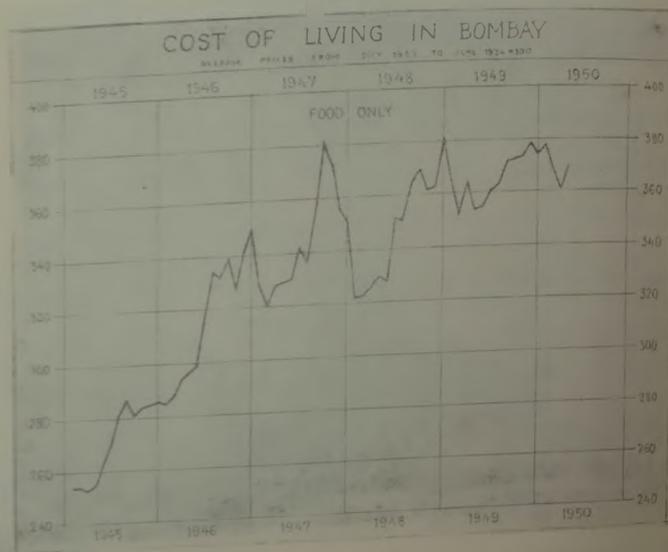


Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—BOMBAY—FOOD ONLY

(Base: July 1933 to June 1934=100)

Year	AVERAGE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	271	254	254	255	255	263	271	281	297	281	284	285	286
1946	317	285	288	294	297	299	313	334	332	339	327	341	350
1947	344	328	320	328	329	330	342	336	355	382	373	356	351
1948	348	322	323	326	330	328	352	351	365	370	362	368	382
1949	366	365	352	365	354	355	361	364	372	373	374	379	375
1950	..	378	369	361	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



JUNE, 1950

The Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index* for April 1950

A RISE OF SEVEN POINTS

In April 1950, the cost of living index number for the working classes in Ahmedabad City, on base 1 August 1926 to July 1927 equal to 100, advanced by seven points to 267 and was higher by 194 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.

The index number for the food group advanced by 12 points to 289 owing to greater off-take of wheat in the nation and a rise in the average prices of milk and potatoes.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group rose by 11 points to 291 owing to a fall in the price of firewood and kerosene oil, while the index number for the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained stationary at 107 and 335 respectively.

There is a rise of seven points in the final index from 260 to 267 due to a rise of 17 points in the food group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD

(Average prices for the year ended July 1927=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		Aug. 1939	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
Food	58	65	277	289
Fuel and lighting	7	..	293	282
Clothing	10	68	291	291
House-rent	12	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	4	100	335	335
Total	91			
Cost of Living Index Numbers	..	73	260	267

*The monthly all groups cost of compilation of the index will be published in the Labour Gazette.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD

(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	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Aug. 1939	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
<i>Food Articles--</i>									
Rice	Lb.	52							
Wheat	"		10 11 6*	30 7 3†	32 3 6†	59§	284	301	
ajri	"								
Mungdal	Seer		2	0 3 6	0 9 2	0 9 4	71	262	267
Burdal	"		5	0 3 4	0 8 2	0 8 2	70	245	245
Sugar (refined)	"	2	0 5 8	0 13 10	0 13 4	85	244	235	
Raw sugar (gul)	"	2	0 4 9	0 14 0	0 15 0	96	295	316	
Tea	Lb.	1	1 0 0	2 8 8	2 8 8	63	254	254	
Milk	Seer	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	100	100	
Butter	Lb.	3	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	75	300	300	
Milk	Seer	4	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 9 10	67	200	246	
Onion	"	12	1 13 10	6 6 4	6 6 4	63	343	343	
Potatoes	"	8	0 2 10	0 5 0	0 5 4	82	176	188	
Chillies	"	4	0 9 2	2 0 0	2 0 0	60	349	349	
Peas	"	3	0 10 8	1 14 0	1 13 8	56	281	278	
Green chavanas	"	1	0 8 10	1 13 6	1 13 4	60	334	332	
All Food		100							
Food Articles						65	277	259	
<i>Lighting--</i>									
Electric	Indian Maund	75	0 15 2	3 0 0	2 14 0	77	316	303	
Oil	Small bottle	11	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 1 8	79	150	143	
Gas	Seer	8	0 6 0	1 7 6	1 7 4	67	294	292	
Coal	Two boxes	4	0 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6	100	225	225	
and		100							
Lighting						77	293	281	

Average monthly expenditure on cereals during the 1926 Family Budget Enquiry as adjusted to the base...

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

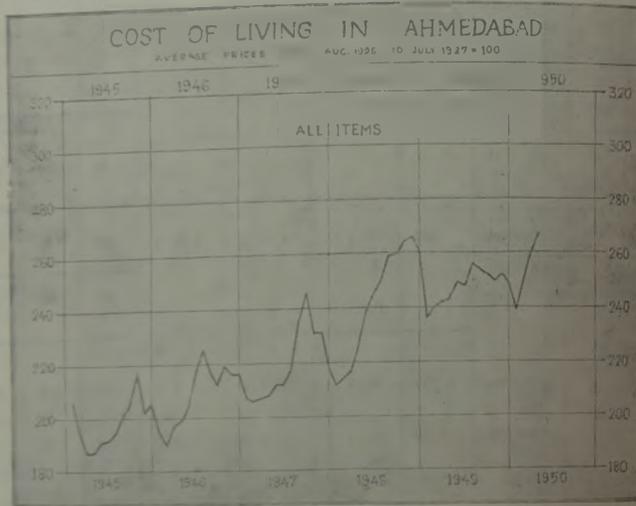
(Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers			
			Year ended July 1927	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Aug. 1939	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	
			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	266	266	
Coating	Yard	13	0 13 6	2 1 7	2 1 7	77	249	249	
Shirting	"	24	0 8 3	1 6 11	1 6 11	90	278	278	
Cloth for trousers	"	7	0 8 7	1 4 10	1 4 10	56	243	243	
Sarees	Each	17	1 7 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	61	477	477	
Cloth for skirts	Yard	13	0 6 1	1 3 0	1 3 0	72	312	312	
Khans for cholis	"	10	0 13 3	1 10 3	1 10 3	73	198	198	
Total—Clothing		100							
Number—Clothing							68	291	291
Per month		100	4 9 11	4 15 1	4 15 1	107	107	107	
Index Number—House-rent							107	107	107
<i>Miscellaneous--</i>									
Bids	Bundle of 25	71	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	100	300	300	
Soap	Bar, Tata 501	29	0 4 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	100	422	422	
Total Miscellaneous		100							
Index Number—Miscellaneous							100	335	335

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—AHMEDABAD—ALL ITEMS
(Base: August 1926 to July 1927=100)

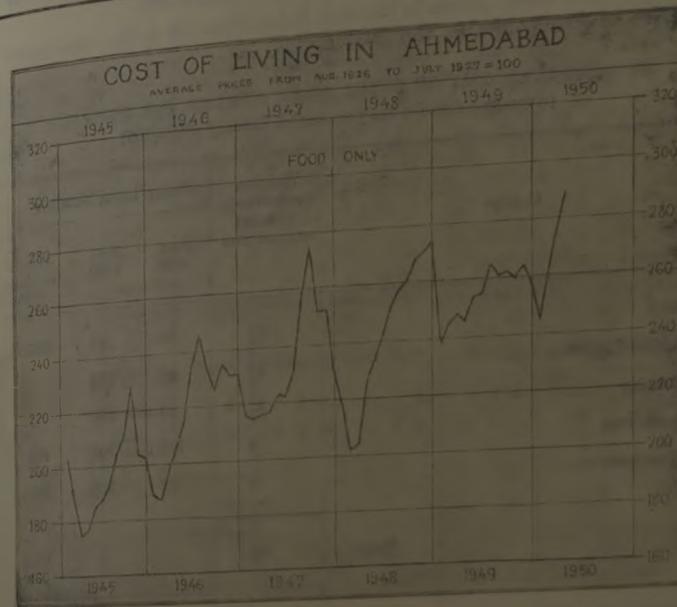
Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	199	206	195	187	187	191	192	195	201	205	217	202	205
1946	209	195	190	197	199	204	217	225	217	212	219	216	216
1947	219	207	206	207	205	212	212	218	235	246	231	231	218
1948	243	212	214	217	228	239	245	251	259	260	264	266	251
1949	248	236	240	242	243	249	248	256	254	252	250	252	249
1950		239	250	260	267								



Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—AHMEDABAD—FOOD ONLY
(Base: July 1927=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	197	203	188	175	177	185	188	193	204	210	229	204	203
1946	219	189	187	198	206	215	234	246	234	226	235	231	231
1947	234	216	215	216	217	223	222	231	258	275	252	262	231
1948	243	218	202	204	226	234	242	252	258	261	268	271	274
1949	255	238	245	248	246	254	255	265	261	262	260	264	258
1950		245	263	277	289								



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	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Aug. 1939	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Dhotis	Pair	16	3 2 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	69	186	188
Coatinc	Yard	3	0 6 7	0 15 0	0 15 0	61	228	228
Shirting	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	7 15 0	8 0 0	67	357	360
Khans	Yard	10	0 3 11	1 0 5	1 0 0	57	419	409
Total—Clothing		100						
Clothing						63	296	296
House-rent*	Per month	100	2 6 0	2 8 8	2 8 8	107	107	107
Index Number—House-rent						107	107	107
Miscellaneous—								
Hair oil (coconut oil)	Seer 5	9	0 11 1	2 12 10	2 8 0	47	405	381
Bids (including tobacco)	Bundle of	27	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	100	400	400
Pan	50	10	0 0 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	100	500	500
Eupari	Seer 1/2	41	0 12 5	2 8 0	2 8 0	60	322	322
Soap	Bar	13	0 8 9	1 2 0	1 2 0	50	206	208
Total—Miscellaneous		100						
Index Number—						72	353	349

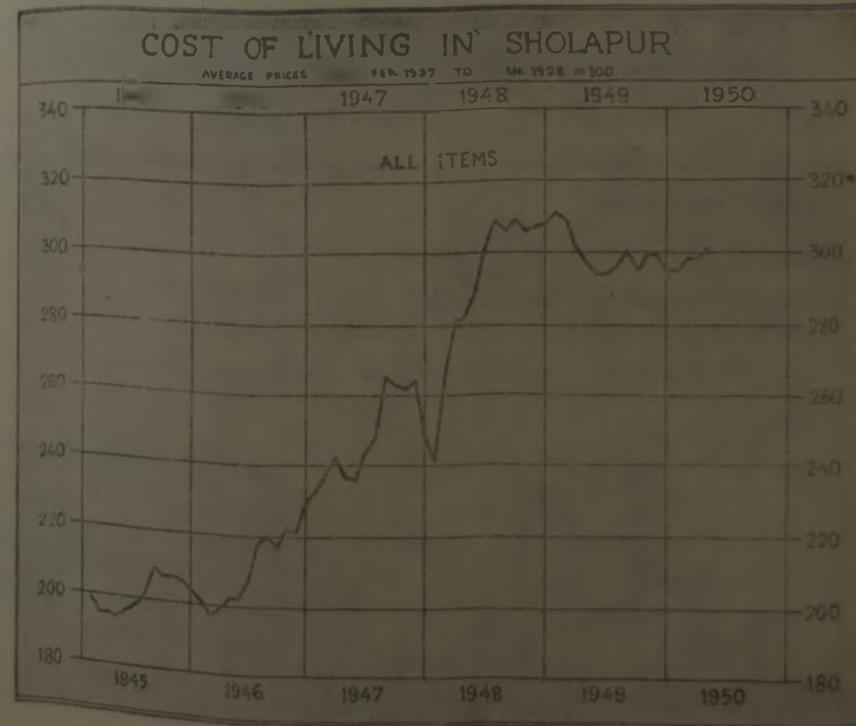
JUNE, 1950

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—SHOLAPUR—ALL ITEMS

(Base: February 1927 to January 1928 = 100)

	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	201	199	105	195	104	196	198	201	209	207	207	206	204
1946	211	201	197	199	202	202	207	218	220	217	222	221	229
1947	248	238	237	242	237	236	243	248	266	263	262	264	249
1948	262	241	265	281	282	289	301	309	306	309	306	307	308
1949	290	311	309	301	297	294	294	296	300	295	299	299	295
1950		295	298	298	301								



*The rise of seven per cent. in house-rent has been ascertained by conducting a special rent enquiry at the end of Jan. 1950.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR JALGAON

(Average prices for August 1939 = 100)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Numbers	
			Basic prices for August 1939	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
Food Articles—							
Rice	Seer	48	6 13 4*	25 11 8†	26 5 6†	377	366
Wheat	"						
Jowar	"						
Bajra	"						
Pulses—							
Chawthal		6	0 11 6	3 10 8	3 12 3	510	524
Gram dal	"	3	0 12 0	3 14 11	3 12 5	524	608
Other food Articles—							
Sugar (Refined)	Seer	3	0 4 11	0 14 0	0 13 0	285	264
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	2	0 3 7	0 13 10	0 14 1	386	368
Tea	1/8 Lb.	1	0 1 3	0 4 11	0 4 11	393	368
Mutton	"	5	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	400	400
Milk	"	8	0 3 0	0 12 10	0 13 4	428	444
Ghee	"	5	1 4 8	7 2 2	8 3 2	552	633
Salt	"	1	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 1 10	114	105
Chillies	"	5	0 5 6	2 6 3	2 6 0	695	691
Turmeric	"	1	0 4 8	1 7 10	1 7 0	511	493
Potatoes	"	5	0 1 9	0 5 2	0 5 0	208†	202†
Onions	"	1	0 0 4	0 2 4	0 1 3	700	375
Sweet oil	"	7	0 3 4	1 12 1	1 12 0	843	840
Tea (Ready made)	"	1	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	400	400
Total—All Food		100					
Index Number—All Food			....			443	443
Fuel and Lighting—							
Firewood	Md.	74	0 8 5	2 12 0	2 10 3	522	502
Kerosene oil	Bottle	23	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	188	188
Matches	Box	3	0 0 4‡	0 0 9	0 0 9	200	200

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Numbers	
			Basic prices for August 1939	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	Pair	16	1 12 6	7 8 0	7 8 0	421	421
	Yard	11	0 3 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	347	347
		17	0 4 2	0 13 9	0 13 9	330	330
shirting	"	4	0 3 10	1 1 9	1 1 9	463	463
trousers	"	42	2 2 11	10 14 0	10 14 0	498	498
shoes	Each	10	0 4 0	0 15 0	0 15 6	375	388
Khans	"	100					
Total—Clothing			....	....	....	427	428
Index—Clothing						100	100
	Per month	100	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 3 3		
			....	....	....	100	100
House-rent							
Shave		30	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	300	300
Barber	Bar	16	0 5 1	1 3 2	1 3 2	377	377
Soap	Seer	9	0 4 4	2 12 1	2 10 9	1017	987
Hair oil (Cocunut)	Seer	10	0 0 6	0 8 10	0 10 11	1767	2183
Fan	Seer	10	0 6 9	3 0 11	3 1 4	725	731
Supari	Seer	10	0 6 9	3 0 11	3 1 4	725	731
Cheewing Tobacco	1/2 Seer	7	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	600	600
Bids	Bundle of 25	18	0 0 8	0 2 10	0 2 10	425	425

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JALGAON—ALL ITEMS

(Average prices in August 1939 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	282	288	281	277	283	293	304	303	293	293	294	301
1946	307	306	317	315	317	327	329	332	337	336	341	347
1947	347	350	347	347	347	359	364	384	391	390	405	392
1948	433	422	414	425	450	465	435	434	437	452	456	461
1949	458	441	391	412	422	424	417	422	425	432	424	432
1950	425	421	418	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COST OF LIVING IN JALGAON

AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUG. 1939=100



Cost of Living Series

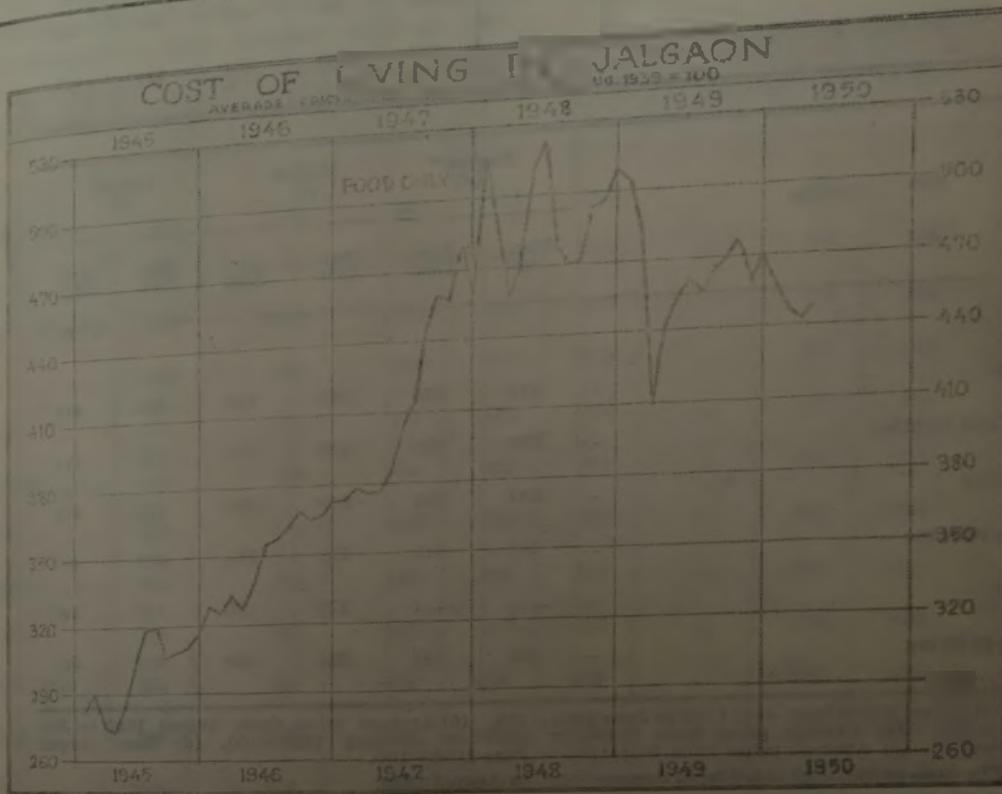
WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JALGAON—FOOD ONLY

(Average prices in August 1939 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	299	282	290	275	273	284	302	318	320	306	308	310	316
1946	350	328	325	333	327	338	355	357	362	369	365	367	372
1947	417	373	378	376	376	385	403	415	445	459	457	481	459
1948	490	518	484	458	469	510	523	478	470	471	493	496	509
1949	462	504	484	409	442	453	461	456	465	469	476	459	470
1950	..	458	443	443	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COST OF LIVING IN JALGAON

AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUG. 1939=100



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 March and April 1950:—

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India for the months of March and April 1950

Groups	Bombay (a)		Ahmedabad (b)		Sholapur (c)		Jalgaon (d)	
	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
Food	361	370	277	289	302	307	443	448
Fuel and lighting	292	288	203	232	363	362	436	421
Clothing	307	307	291	291	296	298	427	428
Miscellaneous	296	297	335	335	353	349	610	649
Rent	100	100	107	107	107	107	100	100
Cost of living	302	307	260	267	298	301	418	422

Groups	Nagpur* (d)		Madras (e)		Kanpur (d)	
	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1950
Food	373	375	360	352	462	458
Fuel and lighting	297	295	434	430	395	354
Clothing	341	341	298	297	475	475
Miscellaneous	515	515	272	274	406	405
Rent			179	179	197	197
Cost of living	366	367	323	320	426	420

* Nagpur cost of living index number, on base August 1939 equal to 100, was 367 in April 1950, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for the food group rose by two points to 375 and that for the fuel and lighting group fell by two points to 295; while the index numbers for the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained unchanged at 341 and 515 respectively.

The Nagpur cost of living index number, on base August 1939 equal to 100, was 367 in April 1950, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for the food group rose by two points to 375 and that for the fuel and lighting group fell by two points to 295; while the index numbers for the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained unchanged at 341 and 515 respectively.

The Madras cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ending June 1936 equal to 100, was 320 in April 1950, being five points lower than in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food, the fuel and lighting and the clothing groups fell by 8, 8 and 1 points to 352, 430 and 297 respectively, the index number for house-rent remained steady at 179 and that for the miscellaneous group rose by two points to 274.

In April 1950, the Kanpur cost of living index number, on base August 1939 equal to 100, was 420, being six points lower than in the preceding month. The index number for the food, the fuel and lighting and the miscellaneous groups fell by 4, 41 and 1 points to 458, 354 and 405 respectively while the index numbers for the clothing group and house-rent remained unchanged at 475 and 197 respectively.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Madras	Kanpur
April 1949	290	388	407	412	376	..	327	422
May ..	291	341	403	422	377	..	327	422
June ..	286	340	403	421	379	..	329	423
July ..	288	361	405	421	378	..	327	426
August ..	291	348	404	422	378	..	327	426
September ..	291	346	404	426	381	..	327	424
October ..	292	342	404	438	381	..	330	424
November ..	295	345	410	434	377	..	323	451
December ..	293	341	404	422	366	..	324	422
January 1950	294	327	404	425	366	..	322	424
February ..	290	342	408	421	366	..	324	426
March ..	288	356	408	418	366	..	322	426
April ..	292	366	404	422	367	..	327	420

* The index number for the cost of living index number, on base August 1939 equal to 100, was 420 in April 1950, being six points lower than in the preceding month. The index number for the food, the fuel and lighting and the miscellaneous groups fell by 4, 41 and 1 points to 458, 354 and 405 respectively while the index numbers for the clothing group and house-rent remained unchanged at 475 and 197 respectively.

RETAIL PRICES IN THE STATE DURING 1948-49

INTRODUCTION

The following review of retail prices in the City of Bombay and three Divisions is intended to give an over-all picture of price trends in the State. Such a review should serve as a guide to estimate the importance of the gradual changes taking place in the economy as a whole. The information is based on reports received from District Collectors giving a general idea of the price situation. The Districts in this report have been grouped into four convenient categories, viz., the Northern Division, the Southern Division, the Central Division and Bombay City. Appendix "A" gives the names of Districts included in each of these Divisions.

GENERAL REVIEW

A comparison of price trends in the four regional groups mentioned above reveals some interesting features in price variations. Appendix "B" gives the index numbers of retail prices in these four regional groups for the grades of commodities most commonly used by persons in the low income brackets. It will be noticed from the table that cereals in the food group recorded a comparatively higher rise than other articles, during the year under review as compared with the previous year. This will be evident from the following figures in the food group:—

	Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division		Bombay City	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
Cereals and Millers	243	365	244	366	284	383	165	211
	251	263	276	261	252	251	279	254

This may be explained by the existence of decontrol at the beginning of the year. The gradual reimposition of control and subsequent rationing of cereals later exerted a stabilising influence on the cereals index. This will be evident from the table in Appendix "D" giving monthly prices of cereals for the year under review.

Within the cereals group, it will be seen that in the Northern Division rice accounted for a considerably higher rise than wheat, jowar, or bajri. As regards other articles (see Appendix "B"), it may be mentioned that prices of all commodities included in the table rose with the exception of salt, potatoes, onions and cocoanut oil. Pulses, raw sugar, tea, beef and ghee did not record any uniform trend in all the Divisions, e.g., gram and turdal recorded a rise in prices in the Northern and Southern Divisions but a fall in the Central Division and Bombay City.

Similarly, raw sugar declined in price in all the Divisions except Bombay City, where it rose by 5 points to 174 during the year 1948-49 as compared to the previous year. Tea which recorded a fall in the Northern Division rose in price in the Southern Division, although it was a rise in the price of ghee, while the Southern Division and the City of Bombay experienced a fall, though in the Central Division the price was random price variations may be understood by considering more important causes such as proximity of the sources of supply, changes in the general economic situation of the country, variations in the incomes of the people, they have to be interpreted largely in relation to the importance of these commodities in the consumption pattern of the people concerned. In the absence of any data regarding consumption pattern, ghee, for instance, it would seem from the table, perhaps occupies a comparatively less significant position in the Southern Division and Bombay City. This will be evident from the following extract from appendix "B":—

Article	Northern Division		Southern Division		Bombay City	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
Ghee	286	317	228	225	293	265

An examination of the price trends in each Division separately discloses that the Northern Division reported an increase in the prices of all the articles except gul, potatoes, onions and sweet oil while the Southern Division recorded an increase in the prices of all the articles except, gul, salt, ghee, potatoes, onions and sweet oil while the prices of beef and mutton were steady during the year under review. In the Central Division, there was a rise in the prices of all the articles except turdal, gram, gul, salt, potatoes, onions and cocoanut oil while the price of ghee was steady during the year. The commodity which recorded lowest level was onions in all the four divisions.

In Bombay City the prices of all the articles except turdal, salt, beef, mutton, ghee, potatoes, onions and cocoanut oil were comparatively higher as compared to the previous year.

NORTHERN DIVISION

Most of the districts in this division reported a general rise in the prices of rice, wheat, gram, sugar, milk and ghee. The prices of gul, potatoes, onions and cocoanut oil were, however, comparatively lower during the year under review.

It was reported from Kaira District that prices of agricultural produce remained high during the year, owing to the scarcity of food grains, grass etc. The report from the Collector of Thana, for instance, stated that

the prices of the chief food grains rose high owing to decontrol. To check this high level of prices, fair price shops were opened at various centres in Kaira and Thana Districts. In Thana District Rationing was introduced from February 1949.

A report from the Ahmedabad District stated that among the food articles the prices of rice, wheat, maize and barley had increased while the prices of bajri and jowari had declined as compared to the previous year.

The prices of cereals in the Bombay Suburban District continued to be fairly steady during the year presumably owing to the existence of rationing in the district.

The following table gives the prices of certain food articles in the Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana Districts in the divisions for 1947-48 and 1948-49

Articles	Ahmedabad		Surat		Thana	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	0 10 0	0 11 4	1 0 0 to 0 6 3	0 8 0 to 0 7 1	0 14 3	0 4 11
Wheat	0 6 5	0 7 4	1 0 0 to 0 5 4	0 5 10 to 0 4 11	...	...
Jowar	0 5 10	0 5 1	0 4 0 to 0 2 0	0 5 4 to 0 4 0	...	...
Maize	0 3 0	0 4 2	...	...	...	...
Barley	0 5 10	0 5 9	...	...	...	...
Turdal (Pulses)	0 9 2	0 9 6	0 12 0 to 0 6 5	0 10 8 to 0 7 1	0 10 8	0 12 0
Salt	...	...	0 1 5 to 0 0 6	0 0 10 to 0 0 6	0 2 3	0 2 3
Gram	...	...	...	...	0 9 6	0 14 3
Ghee	7 4 4	8 14 0	8 0 0 to 5 5 4	5 5 4 to 4 0 0	...	...
Sugar	...	...	0 9 2	1 0 0 to 0 12 10	...	...
Oil	1 12 0	2 10 3	...	...	...	...
Milk	0 7 9	0 8 3	...	...	...	...

It will be seen from the table that the prices of maize, ghee and oil rose sharply in Ahmedabad as compared with the previous year. The price of jowar, however, was comparatively lower as compared to the previous year. In the case of all the other articles there was a general rise in prices as compared with 1947-48.

In the Surat District, the prices of wheat and ghee were comparatively lower as compared to the previous year. The prices of rice, jowar and turdal were higher as compared to the previous year.

In the Thana District there was a noticeable fall in the price of rice while the prices of turdal and gram were higher as compared to the previous year.

CENTRAL DIVISION

Most of the districts in the division reported an increase in the prices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, sugar, tea, milk and ghee while the prices of gram, gul, onions and cocoanut oil were comparatively lower as compared to the prices prevailing in 1947-48.

A report from Ahmednagar District stated that the prices of food grains continued to rise until Government enforced rationing in the district. On the other hand the prices of commodities which were not controlled by Government continued to rise thus exerting an upward pressure on the cost of living of people especially with fixed income.

A report from East Khandesh District stated that the prices of staple food grains were decontrolled in the beginning of the year. As a result of this, prices showed a tendency to rise and with a view to checking this rising trend of prices, Government re-introduced control with effect from 1st March 1949.

It was reported from West Khandesh District that the prices of cereals viz., jowar, bajri, rice and wheat were controlled by Government in consequence of the re-introduction of rationing and rural distribution.

Poona District reported that prices of food stuffs showed an inflationary tendency till the end of December 1948 when fair price shops were opened. Rationing was introduced from March 1949.

The district did not experience any significant shortage of staple food grains prices of which remained fairly stable.

Prices of cloth which showed an upward trend in the beginning were brought down by the introduction of complete rationing of mill manufactures.

In Nasik district prices of food grains were controlled by Government during the year. The non-agricultural section of the population in the district including labourers did not experience any difficulty in purchasing food grains as the same were made available to them at controlled rates.

Derationing and decontrol of food grains brought about a rise in the prices of food stuffs in Satara District until rationing was introduced in the important towns in the district.

The following table gives the prices of certain food articles in East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Poona Districts in the division for 1947-48 and 1948-49

Articles	East Khandesh		West Khandesh		Poona	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	...	...	0 13 4	0 6 9	0 6 3	0 8 0
Wheat	0 7 0	0 12 3	0 10 4	0 6 8	0 5 10	0 8 0
Jowar	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 3 9	0 4 0
Bajri	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 7	0 4 6	0 4 6
Turdal	...	...	0 10 3	0 11 8	0 12 3	0 10 8
Gram	0 8 0	0 5 9	0 6 5	0 7 2	0 8 6	0 10 8
Sesamum	...	...	0 9 6	0 8 7	...	...
Ghee	...	...	4 8 0	6 4 0	...	...
Milk	...	...	0 11 6	0 11 3	...	...
Gur	...	...	0 4 9	0 5 7	...	...
Sugar	...	...	1 0 6	0 5 7	...	...
Potatoes	...	...	0 6 5	0 10 8	...	...

It will be seen from the table that there were irregular trends in the prices of food articles in these districts. While prices of cereals rose in East Khandesh and Poona districts, they were comparatively lower in West Khandesh as compared to the previous year. This may be accounted for by the fact that while rationing was already in force in West Khandesh in the beginning of the year, in Poona and East Khandesh it was introduced only from March 1, 1949. Similarly in the case of pulses, prices showed an upward trend in West Khandesh District while in East Khandesh and Poona Districts they declined during the year under review. In West Khandesh there was a sharp fall in the price of sugar as compared to the previous year.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

A general rise in the prices of rice, wheat, jowar, gram, turdal, sugar and milk was reported from most of the districts in the division. The prices of onions and coconut oil were comparatively lower as compared to 1947-48.

Consequent on decontrol, prices of food grains in Belgaum rose considerably during the first half of the year. Reports from Bijapur and Dharwar Districts stated that the prices of staple food grains were considerably high before the imposition of control, but were brought down and remained steady after the introduction of control.

(Government orders decontrolling food grains in January 1948 resulted in an abrupt rise in the prices of rice, the chief agricultural product of Kolaba District. The reimposition of control in January 1949 however checked this level, as will be seen from the following table :—

Month	Paddy per khandy			Rice per bag
	Superior	Medium	Inferior	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
August 1948	410 0 0	390 0 0	350 0 0	75 0 0
September 1948	360 0 0	300 0 0	290 0 0	70 0 0
October 1948	380 0 0	320 0 0	280 0 0	60 0 0
November 1948	380 0 0	320 0 0	280 0 0	60 0 0
December 1948 to July 1949	198 14 0	171 14 0	151 14 0	41 5 0

During the first six months of the year under review, all food articles in Ratnagiri District were sold in the open market. In June 1948 fair price shops were opened for people with low incomes. Rationing was enforced from the middle of January 1949.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

During 1948-49, the Bombay City working class cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 312 as against 281 in 1947-48; while the Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 249, 28 points higher than the same in

1947-48. The Sholapur working class cost of living index number with the average prices for the year ending January 1928 equal to 100, was 303, as compared to 255 in 1947-48; while the Jalgaon working class cost of living index number with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, stood at 442 as against 387 in 1947-48.

Appendix 'C' gives the average index numbers for the different groups of commodities included in the cost of living index for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon for 1947-48 and 1948-49. It will be noticed from the table that clothing and fuel and lighting groups mainly accounted for the rise in the cost of living during the year under review as compared with the previous year. Jalgaon recorded the highest rise of 50 per cent. in the fuel and lighting group as compared with Bombay 37 per cent. Ahmedabad 26 per cent. and Sholapur 19 per cent. over the previous year. House rent, being controlled, remained unchanged throughout the year. As regards the clothing group, Sholapur recorded the highest rise of 91 per cent. while Jalgaon recorded the lowest rise of 30 per cent. as compared with the other centres, viz., Bombay and Ahmedabad where the rise was 53 and 36 per cent., respectively. Allowing for the influence of the differences in the base year adopted for the computation of the index number for the four centres, these interregional variations in the prices of clothing articles may be regarded as reflecting the general clothing situation prevailing during the year under review.

As regards the final cost of living index, it will be seen from the table appended that the highest rise was in Sholapur, viz., 19 per cent. while Jalgaon recorded a rise of 14 per cent., Ahmedabad 13 per cent. and Bombay City 11 per cent.

APPENDIX 'A'

Names of the Districts in the Divisions in the State of Bombay.

Northern Division.—Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and Thana.

Central Division.—East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara.

Southern Division.—Belgaumi, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Karwar (North Kanara).

APPENDIX 'B'

Unweighted index numbers of retail prices of seventeen food articles in each of the divisions in the Bombay State for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 with the average prices during 1926-27 equal to 100

Articles	Index Numbers for 1947-48 and 1948-49							
	Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division		Bombay City	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
Rice	253	442	501	501	215	368	211	256
Wheat	253	377	245	392	227	357	187	221
Jowari	186	319	210	296	240	320	137	166
Bajri	278	337	308	273	252	287	126	200
Gram	256	330	398	383	323	372	Nil	321
Purdal	272	279	317	307	335	345	349	300
Sugar (Refined)	200	294	185	278	191	282	230	369
Sugar (Raw)	197	178	208	164	179	168	169	174
Tea	212	203	205	212	204	213	305	306
Salt	134	127	178	160	198	190	211	169
Beef	308	335	291	315	273	273	210	308
Mutton (Average of sheep and goat)	280	299	284	301	284	284	293	301
Milk	228	265	225	244	181	218	198	205
Ghee	286	317	285	285	228	225	293	266
Potatoes	315	296	298	292	248	241	323	296
Onions	331	267	433	211	334	195	316	176
Cocconut oil	242	230	277	245	301	251	334	216

(Note.—The prices used in compiling the index numbers are those given in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and are for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Re. 50 per month.)

APPENDIX 'C'

Working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon by groups

Groups	Bombay		Ahmedabad		Sholapur		Jalgaon	
	Average prices from July 33 to June 34 = 100		Average prices from August 26 to July 27 = 100		Average prices from February 27 to January 28 = 100		Average prices in August 1939 = 100	
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49
Food	344	357	232	251	266	295	445	485
Fuel and lighting	254	348	276	348	365	435	311	465
Clothing	415	228	311	169	322	339	339	442
House rent	100	107	107	107	107	107	100	100
Miscellaneous	250	277	291	314	293	307	460	521
Cost of living	281	312	221	249	255	303	387	442

APPENDIX 'D'

GANDHI SMITH

Average prices of cereals in the Regional Divisions of the State of Bombay during 1948-49

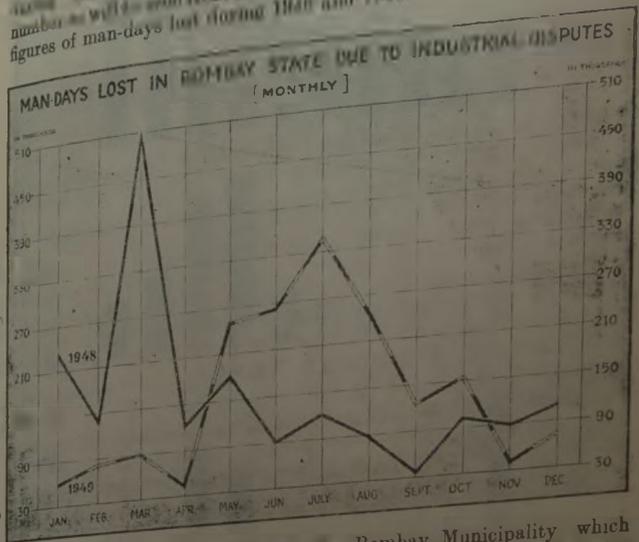
Articles	April 1948		May 1948		July 1948		August 1948	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division								
Rice	31 12 10	33 12 10	36 12 10	38 13 8	39 7 2	39 13 4	39 13 4	39 13 4
Wheat	32 1 9	31 9 7	28 2 2	26 3 6	27 11 9	25 8 8	25 8 8	25 8 8
Jowari	16 2 3	18 0 7	17 10 4	18 16 5	18 5 4	17 13 4	17 13 4	17 13 4
Bajri	21 1 7	20 8 9	21 8 9	22 0 5	21 8 8	20 0 3	20 0 3	20 0 3
Central Division								
Rice	27 4 9	29 2 6	31 9 11	32 14 7	33 8 2	32 7 0	32 7 0	32 7 0
Wheat	19 2 2	24 12 1	25 12 9	27 1 3	26 16 1	21 7 2	21 7 2	21 7 2
Jowari	11 9 11	12 11 0	14 8 7	14 7 4	13 8 10	16 12 6	16 12 6	16 12 6
Bajri	13 10 8	14 11 6	15 3 11	15 6 2	14 6 2	14 10 7	14 10 7	14 10 7
Southern Division								
Rice	26 10 0	28 15 0	31 1 11	27 12 3	27 8 6	26 7 7	26 7 7	26 7 7
Wheat	34 1 1	34 1 4	31 11 8	27 4 9	26 4 6	25 13 1	25 13 1	25 13 1
Jowari	15 10 4	15 7 2	15 16 11	14 8 7	14 8 11	14 0 7	14 0 7	14 0 7
Bajri	15 3 9	15 12 9	15 13 3	16 1 2	16 7 0	16 4 8	16 4 8	16 4 8
Bombay City								
Rice	15 13 6	16 10 8	19 0 9	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Wheat	14 8 9	17 15 8	17 15 8	17 15 0	17 5 8	17 5 8	17 5 8	17 5 8
Jowari	9 5 3	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11
Bajri	9 8 5	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8

Articles	October 1948	November 1948	December 1948	January 1949	February 1949	March 1949
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division						
Rice	39 5	40 12 6	42 12 6	43 12 6	43 12 6	43 9 9
Wheat	2 0	31 12 2	31 12 2	31 12 2	31 12 2	31 6 8
Jowari	3 8	20 11 6	20 11 6	20 11 6	20 11 6	18 15 4
Bajri		23 13 10	23 13 10	23 13 10	23 13 10	
Central Division						
Rice	32 10 11	32 10 11	32 10 11	32 10 11	32 10 11	32 10 11
Wheat	28 2 10	28 2 10	28 2 10	28 2 10	28 2 10	28 2 10
Jowari	14 3 1	14 3 1	14 3 1	14 3 1	14 3 1	14 3 1
Bajri	14 7 4	14 7 4	14 7 4	14 7 4	14 7 4	14 7 4
Southern Division						
Rice	0	5	5	22 2 9	0 11	17 5
Wheat	4	0	0	34 3 7	7 8	21 8
Jowari	9	0	0	17 15 8	8 11	13 2 8
Bajri	6	0	0	15 8 7	5 4	15 1 5
City						
Rice	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Wheat	17 15 8	17 15 8	17 15 8	17 15 8	17 15 8	17 15 8
Jowari	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11	9 7 11
Bajri	13 2 11	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8	13 2 8

ANNUAL REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 1949
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE

According to statistics of industrial disputes in Bombay State for the year 1949 compiled by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (interim), there were 376 disputes resulting in work stoppages involving 278,883 workers and a time loss of 1,765,586 man-days. While the number of disputes dropped by 29.9 per cent. and the number of workers involved by 27.2 per cent. as compared to 1948, the number of man-days lost showed a fall of only 2.6 per cent. From the above overall which presents the position of labour unrest in the State, it will be seen that there is gradual improvement in the labour situation since 1947.

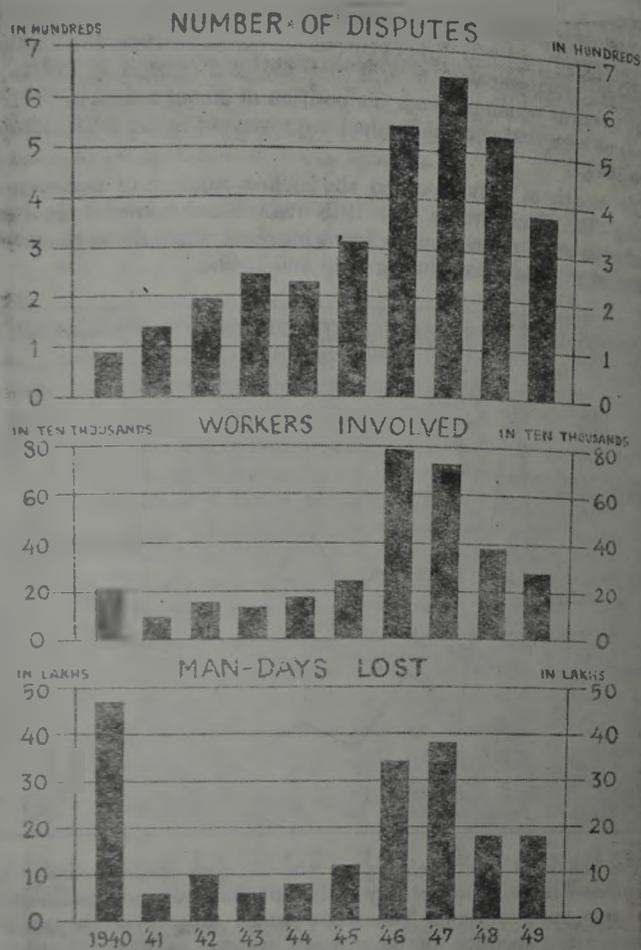
The month of July recorded the highest number of man-days lost during the year, while in 1948-1949 March recorded the highest number as will be seen from the following chart which shows the monthly figures of man-days lost during 1948 and 1949.



The strike of the employees of the Bombay Municipality which commenced in the middle of May 1949 was by far the longest and most serious in the history of the State. The strike which arose over the issue of dearness allowance on account of the increase in the cost of living, was prolonged for over 2 months and ended in the middle of October resulting in a time loss of about 1,00,000 man-days.

Disputes occurred at 55 centres as against 46 centres in 1948. Greater Bombay, the most important centre in the State recorded the highest number, viz., 254 disputes while Ahmedabad and Sholapur recorded 12 and 8 disputes, respectively. Disputes in

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOMBAY STATE 1940-1949



JUNE, 1950

... alone involved 67.6 per cent. of the total number of workers affected and accounted for more than 65 per cent. of the total time loss. The following table shows the distribution of the disputes according to location and the more important industries.

Locality	Number of industrial disputes			Total
	Textiles and Weaving	Metals and Engineering	Others	
1. ...	05	45	114	254
2. ...	11	1		12
3. Virangaon ...	3			3
Thana ...	1		2	3
Ambernath ...	2			2
6. Bassein ...		1	1	1
7. Bhandup ...				1
8. Borivli ...	1			1
9. Chinchvli ...	1		3	3
10. Goregaon ...				2
11. Kalyan ...			1	1
12. Kandivli ...			1	1
13. Malad ...			3	8
14. Vikhroli ...	5			6
15. Surat ...	6			1
16. Bilimora ...	1			5
17. Jalgaon ...	5		1	1
18. Chopda ...			4	4
19. Dharangaon ...			2	3
20. Dhulia ...	1		1	1
21. Shahada ...			1	1
22. Nadiad ...				3
23. Cambay ...	3			1
24. Karad ...		1		1
25. Ogalewadi ...			1	1
26. Panchgani ...			1	1

Locality	Number of industrial disputes			Total
	Spinning and Weaving	Metals and Engineering	Others	
27. Sholapur ..			1	1
28. Barsi ..			1	1
29. Pandharpur ...		3		3
30. Ramwadi ..			1	1
31. Broach ..	1		2	3
32. Baroda ..			1	1
33. Dharwar ..			3	3
34. Gadag ..			1	1
35. Hubli ..		1	1	2
36. Belgaum ..			1	1
37. Nipani ..			3	3
38. Poona ..			4	4
39. Baramati ..			1	1
40. Chikhawadi ...			1	1
41. Dehu Road ...			1	1
42. Kirkee ..		2	1	3
43. Ahmednagar	1	2		3
44. Kopargaon ...			1	1
45. Tilaknagar ...			1	1
46. Bijapur ..			1	1
47. Banhatti ..			1	1
48. Nasik ..			1	1
49. Malegaon ..			1	1
50. Manmad ..		2	1	3
51. Sangli ..		1		1
52. Kurundwad ...	1			1
53. Miraj ..			1	1
54. Palanpur ..			2	2
55. Prantij ..			1	1
Total	147	59	170	376

JUNE, 1950
The following tables give details of the number of workers involved and the man-days lost :—

Locality	No. of workers involved in			Total
	Spinning and Weaving	Metals and Engineering	Others	
1. Bombay City	100,807	18,171	70,093	189,071
2. Ahmedabad ..	2,894	90		9,484
3. Viramgaum ..	3,317		519	3,217
4. Thana ..	11			541
5. Ambernath ...	3,746			3,746
6. Beasein ...			250	250
7. Bhandup ...				106
8. Borivli ...		106		86
9. Chinchvali ...	86			102
10. Goregaon ...	102			102
11. Kalyan ...	124			337
12. Kandivli ...			337	337
13. Malad ...				124
14. Vikhroli ...			306	306
15. Surat ...			34	34
16. Bilimora ...			887	1,578
17. Jalgaon ...	686			138
18. Chopda ...	138			2,591
19. Dharangaon ...	2,591			3,234
20. Dhulia ...	3,234			61
21. Shahada ...			61	61
22. Nadiad ...			231	231
23. Cambay ...			275	3,496
24. Karad ...	3,221			26
25. Ogalewadi ...			26	26
26. Panchgani ...			250	250
27. Sholapur ...	2,243			3,246
		49		49
			62	62
			43	43
			11	22,297
	22,286			

LABOUR GAZETTE

Locality	No. of workers involved in			Total
	Spinning and weaving	Metals and Engineering	Others	
28. Barsi
29. Pandharpur	13	13
30. Ramwadi	66	.....	66
31. Broach	200	200
32. Baroda	2,518	3,217
33. Dharwar	185	185
34. Gadag	384	384
35. Hubli	221	221
36. Belgaum	1,363	597	1,960
37. Nipani	224	224
38. Poona	1,411	1,411
39. Baramati	825	825
40. Chikhalwadi	12	12
41. Dehu Road	1,052	1,052
42. Kirkee	6,797	6,797
43. Ahmednagar	14,187	960	15,147
44. Kopergaon ..	58	73	.....	131
45. Tilaknagar	45	45
46. Bijapur	3,000	3,000
47. Banhatti	50	50
48. Nasik	20	20
49. Malegaon	18	18
50. Manmad	220	220
51. Sangli	550	17	567
52. Kurundwad	41	.....	41
53. Miraj ..	42	.....	.....	42
54. Palanpur	80	80
55. Prantij	230	230
56. Prantij	27	27
Total	152,696	34,696	92,491	279,883

JUNE, 1950

Locality	No. of man-days lost in			Total
	Spinning and Weaving	Metals and Engineering	Others	
1. Bombay City ..	248,682	32,677	872,231	1,152,590
2. Ahmedabad ..	31,395	79	.....	31,474
3. Viramgaum ..	5,524	.....	.....	5,524
4. Thana ..	176	.....	5,619	5,795
5. Ambernath ..	46,790	.....	.....	46,790
6. Bassein ..	.....	.....	500	500
7. Bhandup ..	.....	424	.....	424
8. Borivli ..	43	.....	.....	43
9. Chinchvali ..	179	.....	.....	179
10. Goregaon ..	.....	.....	1,120	1,120
11. Kalyan ..	493	.....	.....	493
12. Kandivli ..	.....	.....	201	201
13. Malad ..	.....	.....	68	68
14. Vikhroli ..	1,540	.....	6,300	7,840
15. Surat ..	412	.....	.....	412
16. Bilimora ..	2,591	.....	.....	2,591
17. Jalgaon ..	66,700	.....	.....	66,700
18. Chopda ..	.....	.....	152	152
19. Dharangaon ..	.....	.....	4,078	4,078
20. Dhulia ..	74,480	.....	1,075	75,564
21. Shahada ..	.....	.....	26	26
22. Nadiad ..	.....	.....	375	375
23. Cambay ..	49,052	.....	.....	49,052
24. Karad ..	.....	49	.....	49
25. Ogalewadi ..	.....	.....	476	476
26. Panchgani ..	.....	.....	129	129
27. Sholapur ..	.....	.....	77	186,467
28. Barai ..	.....	.....	65	65

Locality	No. of man-days lost in			Total
	Spinning and Weaving	Metals and Engineering	Others	
29. Pandharpur	306	.....	306
30. Ramwadi	600	600
31. Broach ..	699	.....	4,452	5,151
32. Baroda	6,845	6,845
33. Dharwar	1,397	1,397
34. Gadag	2,210	2,210
35. Hubli	341	1,791	2,132
36. Belgaum	336	336
37. Nipani	63,813	63,813
38. Poona	2,904	2,904
39. Baramati	96	96
40. Chikhalwadi	132	132
41. Dehu Road	6,797	6,797
42. Kirkee	12,907	120	13,027
43. Ahmednagar ...	116	310	.....	426
44. Kopergaon	180	180
45. Tilaknagar	12,000	12,000
46. Bijapur	250	250
47. Banhatti	140	140
48. Nasik	90	90
49. Malegaon	1,051	1,051
50. Manmad	350	17	367
51. Sangli	1,517	.....	1,517
52. Kurundwad ...	168	.....	.....	168
53. Miraj	1,200	1,200
54. Palanpur	1,494	1,494
55. Prantij	780	780
Total ...	715,439	48,960	1,001,187	1,765,586

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

Strikes and lockouts are due to a variety of demands and often several issues are involved in each case. Each dispute is classified under the principal issue involved. In nearly 36 per cent of the disputes, involving 24.3 per cent of the workers involved the main cause related to "pay and allowances". "Personnel and grievances" regarding "personnel" were responsible for 123 disputes and affected 23.4 per cent of the workers. The following table shows the disputes according to causes.

Disputes by Causes

Causes	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
Pay and Allowances ...	135	67,926	1,017,036
Bonus ...	27	18,485	62,710
Leave and Hours of Work ...	51	62,192	42,265
Personnel ...	123	79,378	282,967
Others ...	40	51,902	360,808
Total ...	376	279,883	1,765,586

The proportion of disputes relating to wages increased from 31.79 per cent. in 1949 to 35.9 in 1948, while the percentage of disputes relating to personnel, however, recorded an increase of 5.29 per cent over the previous year. Disputes on account of bonus issues declined from 11.1% in 1949 to 7.18 per cent. The following table shows the disputes according to causes in 1948 and 1949.

Causes	Number of disputes		Percentage to total in 1949	Percentage to total in 1948
	1949	1948		
Pay and Allowances ...	135	224	35.90	41.79
Bonus ...	27	60	7.18	11.19
Leave and Hours of Work ...	51	46	13.57	8.58
Personnel ...	123	147	32.71	27.43
Others ...	40	59	10.64	11.01
Total ...	376	536	100.00	100.00

RESULTS OF DISPUTES

In 97 or 26.6 per cent. of the disputes which terminated during the year 1949, representing 14.8 per cent. of the total workers involved the workers were either entirely or partially successful while in 61.9 per cent. of the disputes involving 76.9 per cent. of the work-people, the strikers were wholly unsuccessful. Thirty-seven of the disputes were indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the year 11 disputes were recorded as un-terminated. The workers were successful in 29 disputes in which "pay and allowances" was the principal issue and in 20 disputes relating to retrenchment and grievances about personnel.

As compared to 1948, it will be seen that there was a decline from 20.67 to 16.44 per cent. in the number of disputes in which the workers were wholly successful while the percentage of unsuccessful disputes recorded an increase from 52.07 to 61.91. Partial successes also advanced from 7.71 to 10.14 per cent. The following tables classify the disputes according to results:—

Disputes by Results

Result	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved
Entirely favourable to the workers	60	24,931
Partially favourable to the workers	37	16,513
Entirely unfavourable to the workers	226	215,288
Inconclusive	5	447
Indefinite	37	18,107
In progress	11	4,597
Total	366	279,883

Results	Number of disputes		Percentage to total in 1949	Percentage to total in 1948
	1949	1948		
Successful	60	110	16.44	20.67
Partially Successful	37	41	10.14	7.71
Unsuccessful	226	277	61.91	52.07
Inconclusive	5	6	1.37	1.13
Indefinite	37	98	10.14	18.42
Total	365	532	100.00	100.00

The table below classifies the disputes according to demands:—

Main Cause	Number of disputes that were						Total
	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	Inconclusive	Indefinite	In progress	
Wages	29	24	13	2	17	3	135
Bonus	5	2	13	2	5		27
Personnel	20	9	77		10	7	123
Leave and Hours	1	1	46		3		51
Others	5	1	30	1	2	1	40
Total	60	37	226	5	37	11	376

WORK-PEOPLE INVOLVED

More than 54 per cent. of the workers involved in industrial disputes during 1949 were from the Textile industry, while Metals and Engineering accounted for 12.4 per cent. The total number of workers involved was, however, 27.19 per cent. below the 1948 figure.

Analysing the disputes according to the number of workers involved, it will be seen that more than one-third of the total disputes were in the 10-100 group. These caused about 1.6 per cent. of the total time loss. Fifteen disputes, less than 4 per cent. of the total, involved more than 4,000 workers in each case. These involved 37.8 per cent. of the workers in all disputes and accounted for more than 52 per cent. of the total time loss.

Disputes by Workers Involved

Number of workers involved	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
10 to 100	142	6,344	9,013
101 to 250	78	13,006	45,360
251 to 500	48	16,281	96,924
501 to 1,000	39	30,034	149,093
1,001 to 2,000	18	39,336	234,332
2,001 to 3,000	18	43,500	100,228
3,001 to 4,000	8	25,551	186,072
More than 4,000	15	105,931	934,564
Total	376	279,883	1,765,586

TIME-LOSS

The number of man-days lost did not show any appreciable improvement during 1949, being only 2.5 per cent. less than the previous year. The 101 to 250 slab of time-loss recorded 88 disputes involving 9.77 per cent. of the total workers. Seven strikes resulted in a loss of more than 50,000 man-days each. These, however, involved only 11.36 per cent. of the total workers but were responsible for 59.6 per cent. of the man-days lost during the year.

Disputes by Time-loss

Number of man-days lost	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
10 to 100	84	4,464	4,179
101 to 250	88	27,333	14,816
251 to 500	68	20,266	23,946
501 to 1,000	48	29,995	33,434
1,001 to 2,500	33	30,499	49,655
2,501 to 5,000	16	43,607	51,551
5,001 to 10,000	12	22,364	86,947
10,001 to 20,000	11	51,609	156,250
20,001 to 50,000	9	17,955	293,336
More than 50,000	7	31,791	1,051,472
Total	376	279,883	1,765,586

DURATION OF DISPUTES

More than one-third of the disputes involving 41.9 per cent. of the total workers lasted one day or less. The time-loss in these disputes was, however, only 5.3 per cent. About 27.9 per cent. of the disputes lasted more than 5 days and accounted for 89 per cent. of the total

Disputes by Duration

Duration	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
One day	133	117,231	93,544
Two days	67	37,905	40,943
Three days	31	17,184	22,933
Four days	26	13,851	21,470
Five days	14	7,554	14,513
More than five days	105	86,158	1,572,178
Total	376	279,883	1,765,586

The following table summarises the disputes recorded during 1949 by industries :—

Classification of Disputes by Industries

Industry	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Number of disputes in which demands related to					Number of disputes that were					
				Wages	Bonus	Personnel	Leave & Hours	Others	Successful	Partially Successful	Unsuccessful	Indefinite	Inconclusive	In progress
Spinning and Weaving	147	152,696	715,439	43	12	43	26	23	25	11	94	9	3	5
Metals and Engineering	59	34,696	48,960	15	5	28	9	2	7	10	35	6	..	1
Others	170	92,491	1,001,187	77	10	52	16	15	28	16	97	22	2	5
Total	376	279,883	1,765,586	135	27	123	51	40	60	37	226	37	5	11

Labour Intelligence

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE
DURING APRIL 1950

Disputes in April 1950	30
Work-people involved	9,964
Working days lost	53,852

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE

There was an appreciable decline in strike activity in Bombay State during April 1950. The number of work stoppages resulting from industrial disputes declined slightly during the month but the resulting time loss was far less than in March 1950. The number of wage earners affected was nearly half the figure recorded for March 1950.

Figures for the month under review show 30 disputes in progress involving 9,964 workers and a time loss of 53,852 man-days as compared to 37 disputes in March 1950 with 17,339 workers and a time loss of 189,417 working days. In April 1949 there were 29 disputes involving 10,111 workers and a time loss of 42,545 man-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."

Of the 30 disputes in progress in April 1950, 10 occurred in the Textile industry, five in the Engineering, while the remaining 15 disputes were in other miscellaneous industries. The disputes in the Textile industry alone affected nearly 68 per cent. of the total workers involved and accounted for more than 55 per cent. of the time loss resulting from all disputes.

Twenty-one disputes involving 7,958 workers were actually recorded during the month, while 9 disputes involving 2,006 workers, continued from the previous month. Fourteen of the total disputes in existence during the month lasted less than a week—most of them 1 to 3 days only. About 19.1 per cent. of the total workers were involved in these brief stoppages.

*In compiling statistics of industrial disputes, however, only disputes involving ten or more persons and of not less than 24 hours' duration are included except when the number of working days lost is more than 100.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress in April 1950			Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress in April 1950	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in April 1950
	Started before beginning of April	Started in April	Total		
Textiles ...	2	8	10	6,773	30,070
Engineering ...	—	5	5	1,404	13,633
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	7	8	15	1,787	10,149
Total, April 1950 ...	9	21	30	9,964	53,852
Total, March 1950 ...	8	29	37	17,339	1,89,417
Total, April 1949 ...	7	22	29	10,111	42,545

Analysing the disputes according to localities 16 of the 30 disputes in progress during the month under review, were in Bombay City, three at Poona, two each at Sholapur, Surat and Cambay (Kaira Dist.) and one each at Thana, Bijapur, Bassein Taluka (Thana Dist.), Viramgaum (Ahmedabad Dist.) and Bhor (Poona Dist.).

Twelve of the total disputes in existence in April 1950 arose over questions of "pay and allowances," 3 related to "bonus issues," 9 to questions of "retrenchment and grievances about personnel," 2 to "leave and hours of work," while the remaining four disputes were due to "other" causes.

Of the 22 disputes that terminated in April 1950, 5 were settled in favour of the workers, 16 in favour of the employers, while one was a compromise settlement. Eight disputes were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

The highest peak (4,243,194) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this State, 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.

BOMBAY

Athenaeum Press.—The strike in the Athenaeum Press which commenced on March 16, 1950 (reported earlier) terminated in favour of employers as all the strikers resumed work unconditionally on April 24. The total number of working days lost due to the strike amounted to about 1,500.

Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd.—The workers of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., it is reported, had a grievance that the management had not been providing substitutes in the vacancies of Dofferboys for sometime past and thereby increasing their work-load. On April 14, 400 workers from 1st and 2nd shifts of the Ring Department out of the total complement of 3,836 workers resorted to a stay-in-strike demanding employment of Dofferboys in these vacancies. The management on the other hand contended that according to the award of the Industrial Court some curtailment in the strength of Dofferboys was necessary and with a view to achieving that object gradually they had not been providing substitutes in the vacancies of Dofferboys caused by reason of either resignation or death. Due to the strike the management put up several notices from time to time closing down various departments of the mill as a result of which about 3,049 workers were rendered idle. The strike continued till April 20 when all the strikers of the first shift resumed work unconditionally at 10-30 a.m., i.e., 3½ hours after the starting time while all the strikers of the second shift resumed work at 4 p.m. on the same day. The total time loss recorded due to the strike and subsequent closures was approximately 14,300 man-days.

Shri Ramkrishna Fine Art Litho Works.—The Bombay Press Employees' Union had served the management of the Shri Ramkrishna Fine Art Litho Works with a 14 days' strike notice on behalf of the workers in respect of their demands regarding dearness allowance of Rs. 45 p. m., yearly increments, bonus equivalent to 3 months' wages, leave, etc. Following the management's failure to grant these demands all the 44 workers resorted to a strike on April 19. The management put up a notice on April 21 warning the strikers that if they did not resume work by April 24 they would be deemed to have left their services. The strikers, however, continued their strike. The strike was in progress till the end of the month under review without any change in its situation.

Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. & Kamani Metal & Alloys Ltd., Kurla.—The Metal Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay, gave a 14 days' notice of strike on April 5 to the management of the Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. and the Kamani Metal & Alloys Ltd., Kurla, demanding production bonus, dearness allowance at the textile rate, bonus equal to 4 months' wages inclusive of dearness allowance, etc. As the management refused to grant these demands, 796 out of 950 workers of both the concerns went on strike on April 19. On the next day managements of both undertakings notified to the strikers that as the conciliation

proceedings were in progress their strike was illegal. They, therefore, advised them to resume work forthwith. But the strikers would not budge till their demands were granted. On April 22, the management put up another notice stating that they were forced to take the decision of recruiting new labour to carry on the production in the works in the larger interest of the nation. While addressing a meeting of the workers on April 23, Sjts. S. S. Salunke, M. V. Wadhavkar, Nalavade and others informed the strikers that their strike was legal and warned them against the false propaganda carried on by the managements in this connection. A strike committee of 17 members was formed in order to keep the strikers informed about the developments in the strike. At the end of the month the strikes in both the concerns were still in progress without any change in their situation. During the month under review the strikes in both the undertakings together accounted for a loss of about 8,800 man-days to the industry.

Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—The General Secretary of the Rashtriya Chemical Kamgar Sangh, it is reported, had addressed a letter to the management on April 5, 1950, stating that if the management did not recognise the Union, the workers would resort to strike from 20th April 1950. At a meeting of about 100 workers held near the factory on April 19 the Union leaders explained to the audience that the management had been putting off the question of recognising the Sangh for a considerable time and advised them to go on a day's token strike on April 20 in respect of their demand. According to the Sangh's directive 41 workers out of the total first shift complement of 70 workers and 405 workers out of the total general shift complement of 820 workers struck work at 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. respectively on April 20. However, the factory worked normally in the second, third and fourth shifts as none of the workers from these shifts joined the strike. As it was only a day's token strike all the strikers resumed work on the next day in their respective shifts and the strike ended.

VIRAMGAUM (AHMEDABAD DISTRICT)

Prabha Mills Ltd.—The strike by the workers of the Prabha Mills Ltd., Viramgaum, which commenced on March 16, 1950 (reported earlier) was in progress at the beginning of the month under review. The Government Labour Officer, Ahmedabad, convened a meeting of the strikers on April 2 and advised them first to resume work and then to have recourse, if necessary, to legal remedies to secure their demands. The strikers accepted the advice and accordingly most of them resumed work when the management restarted the mill on April 3. All the remaining strikers resumed work on the following day and the strike ended. About 17,000 man-days were lost to the industry.

BHOR (POONA DISTRICT)

Bhor Industries Ltd.—Demanding an increase of annas 4 in their daily wages and 8 hours' working day, 96 temporary labourers of a private contractor of the Bhor Industries Ltd., struck work on March 17.

In sympathy with their strike 290 other workers in the employment of the same contractor went on a day's token strike on March 22. There was no change in the strike situation till it terminated on 6th April 1950 with the unconditional return of workers. About 2,000 man-days were lost due to the strike.

THANA

Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.—According to the award of the Industrial Court the workers in the Doubling Section of the Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Thana, were to be paid wages according to the material they produced but this was not acceptable to them. Hence on April 3, 171 workers of the first and second shifts of the Doubling Section came for work as usual but resorted to a stay-in-strike. Due to the strike the management closed down the third shift of the Doubling Section as a result of which 62 workers were rendered idle. On the next day the management closed down all the departments, except dyeing, finishing, warehouse and mechanic departments and about 1,300 workers were rendered idle. On April 12, the management notified to the strikers that their strike was declared illegal by the Labour Court and that they should, therefore, resume work forthwith. Accordingly, about 104 strikers resumed work unconditionally by 10th of April 1950. The remaining strikers are reported to have been discharged by the management. The strike therefore ended in favour of the employers. The time-loss due to the strike was of the order of 12,150 man-days.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN APRIL 1950

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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

Returns were received from 134 or 98.53 per cent. of the 136 mills reported as working. 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 14.28 per cent. as against 13.39 per cent. in the previous month.

JUNE, 1950
The following table shows average percentages of absenteeism at the five centres in the month of April 1950 on the basis of information for all working shifts:—

	Number of Mills		Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (2)	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		March 1950	April 1950
Bombay	63	62	98.41	15.86	16.29
Ahmedabad	64	63	98.44	8.69	9.65
Sholapur	5	5	100.00	21.49	23.28
	1	1	100.00	11.52	10.79
East Khandesh	3	3	100.00	14.39	16.14
All Centres	136	134	98.53	13.39	14.28

The statistics of absenteeism compiled by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information) up to December 1948 related to the absenteeism for day shift 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 relating only to the day shift are also compiled for the month and given in the following table

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	March 1950	April 1950
Bombay	15.01	15.33
Ahmedabad	7.61	8.42
Sholapur	19.46	20.40
	11.52	10.79
East Khandesh	13.97	15.41
All Centres	12.34	13.11



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City, the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative workshops was 19.86 per cent. as against 18.80 per cent. in the previous month. The percentage absenteeism in Bombay Port Trust amounted to 14.36 in the Chief Engineer's Department and 7.45 among the monthly paid labourers employed in the Port Trust Docks.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

STATISTICS FOR APRIL 1950

One hundred and eighty-three cases were disposed of in the State of Bombay during April 1950, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, 80 more than in the preceding month. All the cases save 5 were disposed of by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.

Ninety-two cases were in the Textile Industry, 29 in the Engineering Industry, 34 in Transport Services and the remaining 28 cases were in the other groups of industries.

There were 55 proceedings under the Act. Compensation was awarded in 49 cases, 5 cases were dismissed while one case was in respect of recovery of compensation already awarded. Of the 128 cases of registration of agreements 168 were registered while registration for the remaining 20 cases was refused.

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

Nature of	Proceedings					Registration of agreements			Grand total
	Compensation awarded	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Recovery	Reviews and other miscellaneous applications	Total	Agreements registered	Registration refused		Total
II—Secondary Production									
Industry	12	1				13	62	17	79
Engineering	8						19	2	21
	3	1				4	4		8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4	1				5	5		10
Paper and Printing	1					1	2		3
Food working and furniture							1		1
Trading and Bonds	3					3			3
Miscellaneous	1	1				2			2
III—Services									
Transport	16	1	1			18	15	1	34
Public Administration	1					1			1
Total ..	49	5†	1			55	168*	20	188

*One of these cases was registered as modified agreement.

†In one of these cases Rs. 40.0 were paid as ex gratia payment.

COMPENSATION PROCEEDINGS

The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 65,208 as against Rs. 58,464 in the previous month.

There were 20 proceedings in respect of fatal accidents, 31 of permanent partial disablement, one of permanent total disablement and 3 of temporary disablement.

The following table classifies these proceedings according to nature of injuries and the 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 applicants									
	By lump sums		By instalments							
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Total amount by instalments (monthly)	Total No. of cases					
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.						
Fatal ..	17	37,270 0 0	..	..	17	..	3	..	..	20
Permanent total disablement	1	4,900 0 0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Permanent partial disablement	20	22,912 5 7	..	..	20	..	2	..	..	22
Temporary disablement	2	125 5 4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
	49	65,207 10 11	..	..	49	1	5*	..	..	55

* In one of these cases Rs. 400 were paid as ex gratia payment.

REGISTRATION OF AGREEMENTS

There were 125 cases of permanent partial disablement and three of temporary disablement. The gross amount of agreed compensation in lump sums was Rs. 43,566 as against Rs. 38,214 in the previous month.

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

Nature of injuries	Manner of settlement by agreed compensation				Registration refused	Total cases
	By lump sums		By instalments			
	Number of cases	Total amount	Number of cases	Monthly amount		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Fatal				..	..
Permanent total disablement				..	..
Permanent partial disablement	106	43,536 2 9		19	125	
Temporary disablement	2	20 7 0		1	3	
Total ..	108*	43,565 9 9		20	128	

* One of these was registered as modified agreement.

NIGHT SHIFT IN THE COTTON MILLS IN THE BOMBAY STATE

At the beginning of May 1950, there were 66 mills in Bombay City and 61 in Ahmedabad working night shifts. The number of men doing night work were 83,281 and 46,839 respectively.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

On 1st April 1950 there were 581 unions in the Bombay State registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The following twelve unions were registered during the month :—

(1) *Pandharpur Taluka Tapkir Kamgar Union, Pandharpur.*—(Registered on 4th April 1950). *President*—Shri R. N. Raul; *General Secretary*—Shri L. S. Joshi; *Secretary*—Shri Yeshvanta Patlu Rokade; *Treasurer*—Shri Laxman Dasharath Wonge.

(2) *National Dock Workers' Union, Bombay*.—(Registered on 12th April 1950). *President*—Shri Bidesh Kulkarni; *General Secretary*—Shri V. V. Samant; *Assistant Secretary*—Shri Sunder Samant; *Treasurer*—Shri Vasudeo Gawas.

(3) *Parle Products Workers' Union, Vile Parle*.—(Registered on 18th April 1950). *President*—Shri Indrawadan Oza; *General Secretary*—Shri V. V. Ranade; *Secretary*—Shri Ganpat Balwant Pendurkar; *Treasurer*—Shri Rambhau Bhagwan.

(4) *The Sholapur District Rationing Staff Association*.—(Registered on 18th April 1950). *President*—Dr. K. B. Antrolikar; *General Secretary*—Shri S. V. Dhepe; *Joint Secretary*—Shri D. W. Sohoni; *Treasurer*—Shri P. D. Haridas.

(5) *Dharwar District Motor Kamgar Union*.—(Registered on 22nd April 1950). *President*—Shri R. F. Patil; *General Secretary*—Shri M. M. Borgaon; *Secretary*—Shri H. B. Patil; *Office Secretary*—Shri S. R. Pawar; *Treasurer*—Shri B. S. Bellad.

(6) *Metal Mazdur Sangh, Bombay*.—(Registered on 27th April 1950). *President*—Shri R. D. Singh; *General Secretary*—Shri S. V. Gole; *Secretary*—Shri Dominic Moniz; *Treasurer*—Shri G. V. Rao.

(7) *The National Dock Workers' (Filling & Weighing) Union, Bombay*.—(Registered on 27th April 1950). *President*—Shri Purushottam Thakkar; *General Secretary*—Shri K. S. Venkatakrishnan; *Treasurer*—Shri Kuppaswami Padachi.

(8) *Eagle Star Insurance Co.'s Staff Association, Bombay*.—(Registered on 28th April 1950). *President*—Shri Motiram S. Wazkar; *Secretary*—E. A. Morais; *Treasurer*—Shri N. P. Ranganathan.

(9) *Electric Kamgar Sabha, Wai*.—(Registered on 28th April 1950). *President*—Shri Vishnu Bhau Doiphode; *General Secretary*—Shri Hari Bayaji Pharande; *Treasurer*—Shri D. G. Deshpande.

(10) *Kirkee Ordnance Kamkari Sangh*.—(Registered on 29th April 1950). *President*—Shri Rajaram Ramji Bhole; *General Secretary*—Shri Raghoba Dagduji Salunke; *Secretaries*—Shri Jayram Sakharan Kamble, Shri Dashrath Sawalaram Gaikwad, Shri B. R. Dhiwar; *Assistant Secretary*—Shri Vinayak Sudam Owhal; *Treasurer*—Shri Mahadu Raghoba Kamble.

(11) *The Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Baroda*.—(Registered on 29th April 1950). *President*—Shri Sanatkumar Maganlal Mehta; *General Secretary*—Shri Murlidhar Waman Ranalkar; *Secretaries*—Shri Kisanlal Magaulal, Shri Chandrakant Kaluram; *Treasurer*—Shri Madhav Natvar Paranjpe.

(12) *Bidi Workers' Union, Baroda*.—(Registered on 29th April 1950). *President*—Shri Hari Ramchandra Gokhale; *General Secretary*—Shri Chandulal Chimanlal; *Secretary*—Shri Gajanan Gopal Paradkar; *Treasurer*—Shri Gulabnabi Mohammad Miyan.

The total number of registered trade unions on 30th April 1950 was 593.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

REGISTRATION OF UNIONS

(1) The Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has, on the 3rd May 1950, registered the Rastriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Sholapur, as a Representative Union, under section 14 of the Act for the Cotton Textile Industry in the local area of Sholapur Municipal Borough.

(2) The Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has, on the 5th May 1950, registered the Textile Mazdoor Union, Bhiwandi, as a Representative Union, under section 14 of the Act for the Cotton Textile Industry in the local area of Bhiwandi Municipal District.

* * *

(1) The Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has, on the 10th April 1950, entered the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, in the approved list of unions for the Textile Processing Industry for the local area of the City of Bombay under section 23 (I) of the Act.

(2) The Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has, on the 1st May 1950, entered the Surat Silk Mill Workers' Union, Surat, in the approved list of unions for the Silk Textile Industry in the local area of Surat Municipal Borough under section 23 (I) of the Act.

(3) The Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has, on the 1st May 1950, entered the Textile Labour Union, Cambay, in the approved list of unions for the Cotton Textile Industry in the local area of the Cambay Taluka under section 23 (I) of the Act.

(4) The Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has, on 1st May 1950, entered the Majur Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, in the approved list of unions for the Cotton Textile Industry in the local area of Petlad Taluka under section 23 (I) of the Act.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD

The quantity of cotton piece goods despatched by rail from Ahmedabad, during April 1950, was 90,000 maunds as against 84,000 maunds during March 1950 and 118,000 maunds during February 1950. The cumulative total for the four months ended 30th April 1950 comes to 453,000 maunds as against 785,000 maunds for the corresponding period of the year 1949.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 298/48, dated 2nd May 1950. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947) the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend with effect from the 14th April 1950 Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 298/48, dated the 12th September 1949 as shown below, namely :—

In column 1 of the Schedule appended to the said Notification—

(a) in entry No. 1, after sub-entry (7) the following new sub-entry shall be inserted—

“(8) Shri R. A. Shaikh, Assistant Labour Officer, Bombay.”

(b) in entry No. 2 for the words and letters “R. A. Shaikh, Esquire,” the words and letters “Shri S. R. Desai” shall be substituted.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

* * * * *

No. 298/48, dated 3rd May 1950.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint Shri A. C. Amdekar, M.A., Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Bombay, to be Registrar of Unions for the whole of the State of Bombay with effect from 3rd May 1950.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

* * * * *

No. 298/48, dated 3rd May 1950.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 1237/46-III, dated the 19th November 1948, as follows, namely :—

In column 1 of the schedule appended to the said Notification, in entry No. (1) after the words and letters “Shri L. C. Joshi, Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Administration)” the words and letters “Shri B. L. Shelke, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay” shall be added.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

No. 298 48-II, dated 3rd May 1950.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 298/48, dated the 12th September 1949 as shown below with effect from the 3rd May 1950, namely

In column 1 of the Schedule appended to the said Notification, in entry No. 1, the sub-entry “(2a) Shri B. L. Shelke, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay” shall be deleted.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

* * * * *

No. 298/48, dated 5th May 1950.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 1237/46-III, dated the 19th November 1948 as follows, namely :—

In the Schedule appended to the said Notification in entry No. (2), column 2, after the words “Kankrej Taluka” the words the “Abu Road Taluka” shall be inserted.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,

Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

NOTIFICATION

No. 127/48, dated 16th May 1950. Whereas in the opinion of the State Government public interest so requires ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (No. XIV of 1947), and with reference to Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 127/48, dated the 5th November 1949, the

Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the following industry namely, transport for the carriage of passengers or goods by air to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months ending 17th November 1950.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

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BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

NOTIFICATION

No. 1105/48, dated 4th May 1950.—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 Bilimoria Municipal area with effect from the 1st June 1950.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

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MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

NOTIFICATION

No. 2212/46, dated 28th April 1950.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay, is hereby pleased to give notice of its intention to add to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act with effect from the 1st September 1950 the following employment in respect of which it is of opinion that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the said Act, namely :—

“Employment in salt pan industry.”

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. K. DRAVID,
Secretary to Government,
Labour and Housing Department.

FOREIGN

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT*

THE NATURE OF THE FULL EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATION

The full employment pledge embodied in the United Nations Charter reflects the fundamental importance of the promotion of full employment from two distinct points of view—First as a condition of economic and social progress and an essential factor in human rights—a goal adopted by each State in the interest of its own citizens, irrespective of any international repercussions; and secondly as a necessary prerequisite for the maintenance and the smooth working of an international economic system and “the achievement of a stable and expanding world economy.” Measures to achieve full employment should be conceived as forming part of a general economic policy which has as its objective the three-fold goal set by the United Nations pledge—“higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development.”

Full employment must be related to the size of the wage-earning labour force—that is, to the number of people able, willing and seeking work for wages, and to the normal hours of work; these in turn vary with the social framework, the incentives provided and the stage of development of countries. Unemployment is of three kinds. The first results from a lack of the complementary resources necessary to keep wage-earners at work, and is essentially a characteristic of underdeveloped countries. The second arises from certain structural factors in the economy, such as seasonal fluctuations in activity, particularly in agriculture, declines in particular industries and irregularities in certain types of occupations. The third is engendered by the insufficiency and instability of effective demand.

The following paragraphs set out in brief the ways in which a deficiency in effective demand may arise, the causes underlying fluctuations in effective demand and the manner in which fluctuations that originate in one country tend to be propagated to others, followed by a general review of the domestic and international aspects of the full employment problem, thus setting out the considerations leading up to the experts' recommendations.

II THE MAINTENANCE OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

The Problem of Effective Demand—In a private enterprise economy the decisions to save and the decisions to invest are to a considerable extent independent of each other; this is also true of the current revenue and expenditure of the Government as well as of the level of exports and imports. Again in private saving and investment, Government

*Condensed from a report by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General—U. N.

revenue and spending and the balance of foreign trade, there are both tendencies towards balance and possibilities of unbalanced movement. The objective of full employment can be maintained only if balance is achieved at levels at which effective demand is adequate to provide full employment and the condition necessary for this balance is that the sum of factors having a plus effect on expenditure—private investment, Government expenditure and exports—shall equal the sum of the minus factors—savings decisions, taxes and imports.

Fluctuations in Production and Employment—The primary factor responsible for cyclical fluctuations is the instability of the level of private investment, including investment in plant and equipment, business inventories and residential construction. These investment fluctuations are to be explained partly by self-generating processes and partly by active disturbing factors. In both cases, the process of expansion and contraction, once started is similar. Other elements in investment fluctuations consist of such active initiating factors as inventions and innovations which produce spontaneous increases in investment at an irregular rate. In addition, many extraneous and accidental factors affect the actual course of business cycles. Lastly, the course of cyclical activity is also affected by the character of the responses which the occurrence of economic fluctuations evokes in the field of Governmental economic policy.

Internal Propagation of Changes in Effective Demand Balance of international transactions is affected both by changes in the relative price levels and by changes in the relative levels of employment in the different countries. A fall in effective demand in a country will tend to create a favourable balance in its foreign transactions, since the consequent reduction in the level of effective demand of other countries will not normally be sufficient to reduce its exports by the same rate as its imports. Conversely, steps to increase the level of employment of a country through the stimulation of demand will result in an unfavourable balance in its foreign transactions, since the stimulation which its own expansion of employment extends to the level of economic activity of other countries will not normally be sufficient to raise the level of its exports by the same rate as its imports have risen in consequence of the increase in domestic demand.

The possibility of maintaining a relatively free system of international trade may be compromised not only by the failure of some countries to pursue full employment policies, but also by the failure of others to avoid inflationary tendencies. Expansionary policies that are carried beyond the requirements of full employment will impair a country's export capacity and unless offset by currency devaluation, will necessitate the adoption of specific measures to protect its balance-of-payments position. The pursuit of policies aiming at economic prosperity and stability is consistent with a relatively free system of international trade only if in pursuing full employment policies, all countries keep in step, so that the efforts of some are not frustrated by the failure of others.

FULL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

The Aspects of Full Employment Policies.—The problem of maintaining effective demand has two main aspects: how to secure stability and how to secure an adequate level of spending. The problem of stability, in principle, could be tackled in two different ways: (1) by stabilizing the level of demand directly in those sectors of the economy which are primarily responsible for the fluctuations. (2) by neutralizing the effect of such fluctuations through compensating variations in the rate of expenditure on other goods and services. In both cases, the problem of ensuring stability of demand inevitably merges into the problem of ensuring an adequate level of demand.

The problem of instability could be solved if adequate measures could be devised to stabilize the rate of investment. In a socialist state, fluctuations in the level of productive investment may be avoided by stabilizing investment through a government budget; in economies in which production is carried on by private enterprise subject to direct government controls, stability in the level of investment may be secured by means of quantitative restrictions (such as building permits, allocation of basic materials, etc.) provided the current demand for capital goods of all kinds exceeds the effective supply, while in private enterprise economies, which operate with a free mechanism, stability in the level of private investment could only be promoted by methods of indirect control (i.e. through the variation of the interest rates and the conditions of credit in the banking system). Apart from monetary and credit measures, there may be at least two other ways in which the government can influence the rate of investment. One consists in influencing the timing of private investment projects through special tax incentives and the other by offsetting the fluctuations in private investment by countervailing fluctuations in public investment.

The alternative approach to the problem, and one which may yield more effective results in highly industrialized countries, is that of influencing the general level of consumer demand rather than attempting to control investment demand directly, especially through the revenue or expenditure programmes of the Government, both central and local. Further, a sustained policy of raising consumer's demand in the face of declining investment demand would lead to a gradual adaptation of the industrial structure to a higher level of consumption and thus reduce the scope for instability emanating from the side of investment. Effective stabilization policies require, therefore, that positive counter measures, the nature of which is announced beforehand, be designed which automatically come into operation in certain clearly defined eventualities.

Full Employment and Budgetary Policy.—Government budgeting in the past was mainly based on the principle that in normal times expenditure was to be covered out of ordinary tax revenue and borrowing was resorted to only in times of emergency, e.g., war. Fears concerning the harmful economic effects of a large public debt had been very much exaggerated. The economic effects of the debt depend on the annual interest charges that have to be paid, and not on the principal amount

from productive to unproductive sections of the economy. on real income should be measured in terms of the nature of that transfer and the process of effecting it. The burdensomeness of that transfer will depend on the size and growth of the debt in relation to the size and growth of the national income. If policies which involve an increase in public indebtedness enlarge the national income, the burden of transfer payments may actually be reduced in consequence, even though the size of the debt and the annual interest charge on it are larger.

Full Employment and Inflation.—Inflation may arise due to the following reasons. First, it will arise if the stimulation of effective demand to maintain full employment is carried to excess. Secondly, it is possible for sectional inflationary pressures to develop as a result of "bottlenecks" in the supply of specific commodities, even in the absence of a general excess of effective demand. Finally, an inflationary price spiral could also occur if labour unions, farmers' groups, trade associations, cartels or business monopolies pressed for increased earnings in such a way as to produce a continuous upward pressure on prices; the proper way for dealing with such inflation is not to reduce the aggregate volume of effective demand—which may create unemployment and may not, even reduce prices—but to take steps which will ensure that price stability can be maintained at full-employment levels. If the various economic groups do not exercise sufficient self-restraint to assure the maintenance of price stability, the Government can take a wide variety of measures to prevent prices from rising without reducing the volume of effective demand below full-employment levels.

Full Employment and the Export Industries.—The problems posed by a fall in exports are different from those resulting from a decline in domestic investment in two major respects. In the first place, while fluctuations in domestic investment may be eliminated by means of measures designed to stabilize internal aggregate demand, such measures could not prevent fluctuation in foreign demand for exported goods. Secondly, while it may be in the interests of a long-term internal equilibrium to adapt the industrial structure to a higher level of consumption and a reduced level of domestic investment, it may not be desirable for balance-of-payments reasons, to employ measures which might have the effect of transferring labour and other resources away from the export industries. These considerations, however, do not constitute any justification for failing to take measures to deal with unemployment in export industries. A full-employment stabilization policy requires that Governments maintain employment in the export industries, or at any rate provide alternative employment in the districts in which the export industries are located, so that when foreign demand for exports revives, workers will be able to return to their normal occupations. To these ends, specific measures should be introduced having the effect of stimulating domestic demand for the products of the export industries. Such measures might take the form

subsidies could be progressively withdrawn to the extent that foreign demand was restored. If such measures proved insufficient, public works programmes should be instituted so that workers in the export industries could be absorbed in remunerative employment while remaining available to the export industries when foreign effective demand for the country's exports increased once again.

International Aspects of Full Employment Policies.—The three major requirements, according to the group of exports, for the establishment of an over-all international economic equilibrium are:—(1) Some method should be devised for ascertaining the general policies of countries with respect to the ways in which they intend to re-establish balance in their international transactions, so that all countries may be enabled to envisage the kind of economic adjustments which they will need to make in order to bring themselves into line with the future pattern and structure of world trade. (2) Lending countries should stabilize the flow of their international investment over considerable periods and that appropriate international measures be taken for facilitating this process. (3) Finally, some procedure should be introduced whereby international propagation of cyclical fluctuations and a consequent cumulative contraction in world trade may be most effectively prevented.

Deficit countries should pursue policies aimed at reducing internal inflationary pressures which may compromise their ability to export and aggravate their need to import and to adjust their exchange rates in cases in which the expansion of their exports is hampered by the over-valuation of their currencies. They should also be prepared to adjust their production structures to the needs of those potential markets which in the light of the prospective situation, are necessary for the achievement of balance-of-payments equilibrium. The main obligation of surplus countries is to take the internal measures necessary to ensure that any decrease in their exports or rise in their imports does not involve a reduction in their internal production and income and thereby generate again export surpluses in their own balances-of-payments. The surplus countries should also take steps to facilitate the necessary adjustments in trading relationships by reducing or removing restrictions on imports, in so far as they contemplate an increase in imports, and by refraining from giving any direct or indirect encouragement to exports through governmental policies, in so far as they contemplate a reduction in exports.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Domestic Measures.—In order to give better effect to the fulfilment of full employment obligation assumed by Members of the United Nations, the group recommended that each Government should take early action on the following lines:—

- (i) It should adopt and announce a full employment target which will define the meaning of full employment in the country in operational

terms, and constitute the standard to the attainment of which the national employment stabilization measures will be directed.

(ii) It should announce a comprehensive programme for directing its fiscal and monetary policies, its investment and production planning, and its wage and price policies (including anti-monopoly policies) to the continuous achievement of its full-employment objective;

(iii) It should adopt and announce an appropriate system of compensatory measures designed to expand effective demand which would be prepared in advance for automatic application in case its general programme for maintaining full employment, fails to prevent unemployment from exceeding the limit prescribed by the full-employment target by a pre-determined amount for three successive months;

(iv) It should announce the nature of the policies which it will adopt in order to maintain the stability of the price level and to combat inflationary tendencies in a manner consistent with the maintenance of its full-employment target;

(v) It should adapt its legislative procedures, its administrative organization and its statistical services to the implementation of its full-employment programme.

International Measures.—The particular recommendations set out below serve three main purposes:—

(i) To create a workable system of international trade for a stable and expanding world economy and thereby provide the conditions required for the elimination of undue trade barriers and for the restoration of the convertibility of currencies;

(ii) To accelerate the orderly economic development of underdeveloped areas of the world;

(iii) To prevent the international propagation of fluctuations in demand.

For these purposes, governments should take early action on the following lines:—

(i) To establish a programme, through consultation among governments under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, to eliminate the present structural disequilibrium in world trade.

(ii) To create a stable flow of international investment at a level appropriate to the needs of the underdeveloped areas of the world and to the capacity of the lending countries.

(iii) To stabilize international trade by maintaining external disbursements on current account in the face of internal fluctuations of effective demand.

Conciliation and Arbitration

NOTIFICATIONS

The Memoranda of settlements recorded by the Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, in exercise of the powers conferred on section 58 (1) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Rule 65 of the Bombay Industrial Rules, 1947, are reproduced below

No. 434/49, dated 16th November 1949

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers
Mr. J. M. Dalal, Manager, Marsden Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 20th October 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to transfer 25 Winders of 2nd shift to the day shift. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 29th October 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on the 7th November 1949, on which date, a Settlement on the following terms was reached:—

Terms of Settlement

- (1) It shall be open to the management to transfer Winders in the Grey Winding Department from 2nd shift to 1st shift to a maximum of 25 (the present strength of Grey Winders in the 2nd shift is 30). The names of the Grey Winders to be transferred to the 1st shift shall be decided in consultation with the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
- (2) This Settlement shall come into effect from 11th November 1949.

J. M. Dalal,

Manager,

Marsden Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

J. G. PARMAR,

for Secretary,

Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

7th November 1949.

No. 9 50, dated 31st January 1950

Names of Parties

Representing Employers—

D. J. Desai, Esquire, Labour Officer, The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Panchapakhadi, Thana.

Representing Employees—

C. G. Medhekar, Esquire, Secretary, Woollen Mill Kamgar Union Thana.

Short Recital of Case

On 14th October 1949, the Woollen Mill Kamgar Union, Thana, a Notice of Change in form "L" to the management demanding the Industrial Court's Award (Reference No. 43 of 1947 and No. 1948), in the dispute between the Millowners' Association, Bombay and their employees in occupation "H" in the Cotton Textile Industry should be applied to this Mill *in toto*. Failing agreement form "N" was sent to the Conciliator on the 24th October 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 7th and 25th November, 6th, 17th and 24th December 1949 on the last of which dates a settlement on the following terms was reached.

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management shall apply the Honourable Industrial Court's Award (Reference No. 43 of 1947 and No. 17 of 1948) in respect of the dispute between the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and their employees *in toto* to their employees with the following modification

- (a) Chief Clerk's grade will be Rs. 260—12½—310.
- (b) Senior Clerk's grade will be Rs. 200—10—260.
- (c) Junior Clerk's grade will be Rs. 60—5—95—7½—140—E.B.—8—180—10—200.
- (d) Semi-Clerk's grade will be Rs. 35—3—65—E.B.—4—85—5—100.

(2) This settlement shall come into effect from 1st January 1950.

D. J. DESAI,
Labour Officer,
The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.,
Thana.

C. G. MEDHEKAR,
Secretary,
Woollen Mill Kamgar Union, Thana.

R. J. Tamboli,
Conciliator.

24th December 1949.

No. 64/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

Representing Employers—

Mr. H. S. Poredi, Labour Officer, The New China Mills Ltd., Bombay.

Representing Employees—

Mr. P. P. Kulkarni, Representing Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay.

Short Recital of Case

On 11th November 1949, the Manager of the Mills gave a notice of change to the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh to the effect that the management wants to introduce the system of two men per 3 heads on the Drawing Machine instead of having one man per head. There were 5 Drawing Frames in all—one with 8 deliveries and the rest with 10 and the proposal was expected to result in retrenchment of about 10 workers. The period for discussion between the parties was extended up to 8th December 1949 by mutual consent and "N" form was finally sent to the Conciliator on 9th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 23rd December 1949 and 5th, 12th and 20th January 1950, and the following settlement was reached:—

Terms of Settlement

1. The system of two men per three heads shall be introduced on all the five Drawing Frames.
2. The Drawing Tenters working on these five frames shall be assisted and relieved by two relievers who shall be paid the wage of Rs. 42-4-0 each.
3. As a result of this change, six Drawing Tenters (Three in each shift) shall be retrenched from the Drawing Department. They shall, however, be absorbed in other departments.
4. The system may be discontinued when the average count spun in the Mill goes below 30s.
5. The settlement shall come into force from 1st February 1950.

P. P. Kulkarni,
for Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh,
Representative Union for the Textile Industry,
Local Area, Bombay.

H. S. Poredi,
Labour Officer,
The New China Mills Ltd., Sewree, Bombay 15.

A. C. AMDEKAR,
Conciliator.

20th January 1950.

No. 74 50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. D. B. Joshi, Asstt. Secretary, Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Mr. J. C. Desai)

Short Recital of Case

On the 2nd December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad a Representative Union stating that they desired to stop one Drawing-in Machine and reduce one Drawer-in and one Reacher. Failing agreement "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 14th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 19th December 1949, 29th December 1949, 10th January 1950 and 12th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a Settlement on the following terms was reached

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may stop in the day shift one Drawing-in Machine and reduce the strength of Drawers-in by one and Reachers by one and discharge juniormost workers from the respective categories.
- (2) The discharged Drawer-in and Reacher shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
- (3) The names of the discharged workers shall be put on the *badli* list.
- (4) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Drawer-in and Reacher for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.
- (5) This Settlement shall come into effect from 21st January 1950.

D. B. JOSHI,
Assistant Secretary,

Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

12th January 1950.

Jayantilal Desai,
for

Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

No. 75/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. J. M. Parikh, Asstt. Labour Officer, Sarangpur Cotton Mfg.
Co. Ltd., No. 2 Mills, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 23rd December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to abolish the post of an Overhauling Fitter for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 5th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held on 13th January 1950, on which date, a Settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may abolish the post of an Overhauling Fitter and reduce the strength of Fitters of the Weaving Department by one and discharge one juniormost Fitter.
- (2) The discharged Fitter shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
- (3) The name of the discharged Fitter shall be put on the *badli* list.
- (4) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Fitter for his Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.
- (5) This Settlement shall come into effect from 1st February 1950.

J. M. Parikh,
Asstt. Labour Officer,
Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 2 Mills,
Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

13th January 1950.

J. G. PARMAR,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

No. 76,50, dated 26th February 1950

Names of Parties

(1) Representing Employers—

Mr. R. D. Patwari, Labour Officer, Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(2) Representing Employees—

Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Mr. J. C. Desai).

Short Recital of Case

On the 10th November 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union, stating that they desired to reduce one Water Room and discharge one Waterman from each shift in view of the Mills having provided Water Taps inside each Water Room. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 17th November 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 25th November 1949, 8th December 1949, 20th December 1949, 29th December 1949, 10th January 1950 and 12th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a Settlement on the following terms was reached.

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may close down the Water Room for the workers of the Frame Department who shall be provided with water by the Waterman for Hindus working in the Weaving Department. The management may reduce the strength of Watermen in each shift by one and discharge junior most Watermen by taking juniority from amongst Watermen of both the shifts together.

(2) The management shall make necessary arrangements to see that the earthen vessels are being filled in by water by any other means except through the manual labour of Watermen.

(3) The discharged Watermen shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 17th September 1949.

(4) The names of the discharged Watermen shall be put on the *badli* list.

(5) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Watermen for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(6) This settlement shall come into effect from 21st January 1950.

R. D. Patwari,
Labour Officer,
Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

Jayantilal Desai,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator,

12th January 1950.

No. 77,50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

Representing Employers—

Mr. Murlidhar, Store Purchaser, Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mills, Bombay.

Representing Employees

Mr. R. G. Kulkarni,
Mr. Dhordu Balkrishna,
Mr. Ramsarup Raperdath Upadhyay,
Mr. Vasant Krishna Mayekar,
Mr. Namdeo Dagdo.

Elected representatives of employees, Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mills, Bombay.

Short Recital of Case

The elected representatives of employees of the Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mills, Bombay, gave a notice of change to the management on 24th November 1949 proposing that Messrs. Surajnath Singh, Dyeing Folding Department, Namdeo Vithal, Bleaching Folding Department and Shankar Shripat, Dyeing Bleaching Folding Department who have been doing the work of clerical nature should be designated as clerks and taken on clerical muster with effect from 1st January 1948. No agreement was possible between the parties and a report in form "N" was sent to the Conciliator on 3rd December 1949 and was registered on 9th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on several occasions in the months of December 1949 and January 1950 and the following agreement was reached :—

Terms of Agreement

It is hereby agreed that—

(1) the management agree to pay as a special allowance Rs. 100 per month to Mr. Suraj Nath Singh, Dyeing Folding Department and Rs. 3 to Mr. Namdeo Vithal, Bleaching Folding Department

(2) The agreement will come into effect from 1st December

1. (Illegible).
2. Vasant Krishna Mayekar
3. Dhondu Balkrishna.
4. Namdeo Dagdo.
5. (Illegible).

Elected representatives of employees.

(Illegible)-
Store Purchaser,
Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mills, Bombay.

H. G. ABHYANKAR,
Conciliator.

10th January 1950.

No. 78/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. P. Nagarwadia, Manager, Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 22nd December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to close one Calender Machine and reduce 4 workers. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 5th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held on 13th, 16th and 18th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may close one Calender Machine and discharge 4 juniormost Calender Coolies from the Calender Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.

(2) The discharged Calender Coolies shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.

(3) The names of the discharged Calender Coolies shall be put on the *badli* list.

(4) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Calender Coolies for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(5) This settlement shall come into effect from 1st February 1950.

R. P. Nagarwadia,
Manager,
Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

18th January 1950.

No. 79/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. P. Nagarwadia, Manager, Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 10th December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to close 5 Weft Frames and reduce 2 Kokdiwalas in each shift. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 19th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 29th December 1949, 11th January 1950 and 16th January 1950, on the last of which dates a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Agreement

It is hereby agreed that—

(1) the management agree to pay as a special allowance Rs. 7 per month to Mr. Surajpath Singh, Dyeing Folding Department, Rs. 5 per month to Shankar Shripat, Dyeing Bleaching Folding Department and Rs. 3 to Mr. Namdeo Vithal, Bleaching Folding Department.

(2) The agreement will come into effect from 1st December 1949.

1. (Illegible).
2. Vasant Krishna Mayekar.
3. Dhondu Balkrishna.
4. Namdeo Dagdoo.
5. (Illegible).

Elected representatives of employees.

(Illegible)-
Store Purchaser,
Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mills, Bombay.

H. G. ABHYANKAR,
Conciliator.

10th January 1950.

No. 78/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. P. Nagarwadia, Manager, Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 22nd December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to close one Calender Machine and reduce 4 workers. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 5th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held on 13th, 16th and 18th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may close one Calender Machine and discharge 4 junior-most Calender Coolies from the Calender Department, by taking majority from both the shifts together.

(2) The discharged Calender Coolies shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.

(3) The names of the discharged Calender Coolies shall be put on the badli list.

(4) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Calender Coolies for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(5) This settlement shall come into effect from 1st February 1950.

R. P. Nagarwadia,
Manager,
Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTLA,
Conciliator.

18th January 1950.

No. 79/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. P. Nagarwadia, Manager, Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 10th December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to close 5 Weft Frames and reduce 2 Kokdiwalas in each shift. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 19th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 29th December 1949, 11th January 1950 and 16th January 1950, on the last of which dates a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may discharge two juniormost Kokdiwalas (1 from each shift) from Weaving Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together, subject to the condition that a Kokdiwala to be discharged shall not have put in more than five years' service.

(2) The discharged Kokdiwalas shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.

(3) The names of the discharged Kokdiwalas shall be put on the *badli* list.

(4) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Kokdiwalas for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(5) This settlement shall come into effect from 21st January 1950.

R. P. Nagarwadia,
Manager,
Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

16th January 1950.

No. 80/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) *Representing Employers*—
Mr. D. G. Bhatt, Labour Officer, Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) *Representing Employees*—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 3rd December 1949, the management gave a special intimation to the Conciliator in form "M" stating that they had proposed the change regarding their desire to reduce one Jobber in the Ring Frame Department for want of work in the Joint Committee but no agreement could be reached in respect thereof and that they still desire to effect

the change. Conciliation proceedings were held on 7th December 1949, 19th December 1949, 30th December 1949, 11th January 1950 and 18th January 1950, on the last of which dates a settlement on the following terms was reached:—

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may reduce one juniormost Jobber from Ring Frame Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.

(2) The juniormost Jobber to be reduced as per clause (1) above shall be transferred as Doffing Mukadam in the same Department.

(3) It shall be open to the management to adjust the workers in view of clause (1) above.

(4) This settlement shall come into effect from 1st February 1950.

D. G. Bhatt,
Labour Officer,
Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

18th January 1950

No. 81/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) *Representing Employers*—
Mr. D. G. Bhatt, Labour Officer, Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) *Representing Employees*—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Shri J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 15th December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce Mr. A. R. Trivedi, a Stores Clerk, for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 27th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 4th, 11th and 18th January 1950, on the last of which dates a settlement on the following terms was reached:—

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may discharge Mr. Amritlal Ravishanker Trivedi, Stores Clerk.
- (2) He shall be relieved by giving one month's notice and a month's wages (including Dearness Allowance) as compensation.
- (3) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Stores Clerk for his Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949, if any.
- (4) The notice shall be given with effect from 21st January 1950 and he shall be relieved from 21st February 1950.

D. G. Bhatt,
Labour Officer,
Ahmedabad Shri Ramkrishna Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

18th January 1950.

No. 82/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. M. A. Jagani, Labour Officer, Shri Ambica Mills Ltd. No. 1,
Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. C. Desai).

Short Recital of Case

On the 15th November 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce 2 Reelers and 3 Cheese Winders for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 26th November 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 1st December 1949, 8th December 1949, 19th December 1949, 30th December 1949, 10th January 1950 and 17th January 1950, on the last of which dates a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may discharge 2 juniormost Reelers from Reeling Department and 1 juniormost Cheese Winder from Cheese Winding Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.
- (2) It shall be open to the management to adjust the workers in both the shifts in view of clause (1) above.
- (3) The management shall increase the complement as and when work increases.
- (4) The discharged Reelers and Cheese Winder shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
- (5) The names of the discharged Reelers and Cheese Winder shall be put on the *badli* list.
- (6) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Reelers and Cheese Winder for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.
- (7) This settlement shall come into effect from 21st January 1950.

M. A. Jagani,
Labour Officer,
Shri Ambica Mills Ltd. No. 1, Ahmedabad.

J. C. Desai,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

17th January 1950.

No. 83/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. B. C. Trivedi, Manager, Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co.
Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
(Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 3rd December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad as a Representative Union stating that they desired to stop two Doubling Machines and reduce 4 Doubling Tenters and 2 Winders. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 13th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 19th December 1949, 29th December 1949, 4th January 1950, 12th January 1950, 15th January 1950 and 16th January 1950, on the last of which dates a Settlement on the following terms was reached.

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may stop one Doubling Machine and discharge 2 juniormost Doubling Tenters, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.
- (2) The discharged Doubling Tenters shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
- (3) The names of the discharged Doubling Tenters shall be put on the *badli* list.
- (4) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Doubling Tenters for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.
- (5) This Settlement shall come into effect from 18th January 1950.

B. C. Trivedi,
Manager,
Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

16th January 1950.

No. 84/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. P. Nagarwadia, Manager, Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 22nd December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce 24 workers from Bleaching and Finishing Departments for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 5th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held on 13th, 16th and 18th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a Settlement on the following terms was reached.

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may discharge 10 juniormost workers from Finishing Department and 8 juniormost workers from Bleaching Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.
- (2) It shall be open to the management to adjust the workers in view of Clause (1) above.
- (3) The discharged workers shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
- (4) The names of the discharged workers shall be put on the *badli* list.
- (5) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged workers for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.
- (6) This Settlement shall come into effect from 1st February 1950.

R. P. Nagarwadia,
Manager,
Ajit Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

18th January 1950.

No. 85/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. C. Shah, Labour Officer, Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. G. G. Kagzi).

Short Recital of Case

On the 26th December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce 2 Calender-men. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 4th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held on 13th and 19th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a Settlement on the following terms was reached.

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may discharge 2 Calender-men from the Calender Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.
- (2) The persons to be discharged as per clause (1) above, shall be decided in consultation with the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
- (3) It shall be open to the management to adjust the workers in view of clause (1) above.
- (4) The discharged Calender-men shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
- (5) The names of the discharged Calender-men shall be put on the *badli* list.
- (6) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Calender-men for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.
- (7) This Settlement shall come into effect from 23rd January 1950.

R. C. Shah,
Labour Officer,
Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

G. G. Kagzi,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.

19th January 1950.

No. 86/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. C. Shah, Labour Officer, Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. G. G. Kagzi).

Short Recital of Case

On the 26th December 1949, the management gave a notice of change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce four Fancy-men for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 4th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held on 13th and 19th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may discharge two juniormost Fancy-men from the Fancy Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.
- (2) It shall be open to the management to adjust the workers in view of clause (1) above.
- (3) The discharged Fancy-men shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
- (4) The names of the discharged Fancy-men shall be put on the *badli* list.
- (5) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Fancy-men for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.
- (6) This settlement shall come into effect from 28th January 1950.

R. C. Shah,
Labour Officer,
Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

G. G. Kagzi,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.
19th January 1950.

No. 87/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. D. M. Shah, Labour Officer, Nagri Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 14th November 1949, the management gave a notice of change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce 5 Fitters for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 23rd November 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 30th November 1949, 19th December 1949, 30th December 1949, 11th January 1950, 16th January 1950, 18th January 1950 and 26th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may discharge 3 juniormost Fitters from Mechanic Department, by taking juniority from both the shifts together.

(2) The discharged Fitters shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.

(3) The names of the discharged Fitters shall be put on the *badli* list.

(4) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Fitters for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(5) This settlement shall come into effect from 1st February 1950.

D. M. Shah,
Labour Officer,
Nagri Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.
20th January 1950.

No. 88/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

(1) Representing Employers—

Mr. R. N. Oza, Labour Officer, Monogram Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad.

(2) Representing Employees—

Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. G. Parmar).

Short Recital of Case

On the 23rd November 1949, the management gave a notice of change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce 29 workers from Bleaching, Finishing and Calendering Departments for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 30th November 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 7th December 1949, 19th December 1949, 29th December 1949, 12th January 1950 and 20th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may discharge 14 juniormost Operatives from Bleaching Department, 10 juniormost Operatives from Finishing Department and 1 juniormost from Calendering Department, by taking juniority from among all the shifts together, subject to the condition that an Operative to be discharged shall not have put in more than five years' service.

(2) It shall be open to the management to adjust the workers in view of clause (1) above.

(3) The management shall re-employ all the Operatives mentioned in clause (1) above, if the total production of Bleaching, Finishing and Calendering Departments increases to 13,000 lbs.

(4) The discharged Operatives shall be paid compensation or gratuity as per the agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.

(5) The names of the discharged Operatives shall be put on the *badli* list.

(6) This settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Operatives for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(7) The management may start discharging the workers with effect from 23rd January 1950 and shall complete the reduction before the end of February 1950.

R. N. Oza,
Labour Officer,
Monogram Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

J. G. Parmar,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator.
20th January 1950.

No. 90/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

Representing Employers—

Mr. G. N. Vaidya, Manager, Victoria Mills Ltd., Bombay.

Representing Employees—

Mr. N. S. Deshpande, Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh
Bombay.*Short Recital of Case*

On the 12th of December 1949, the management gave a notice of change in form "K" to the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, stating that they desired to reallocate the number of Ring Frames in such a way that the total number of Ring Frames would be divided into 10 sections instead of 11 sections as at present on account of going finer and thereby reduce one Doffer Jobber and one Oiler in each shift. Failing agreement "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on 26th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 5th and 25th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a settlement on the following terms was reached :—

Terms of Settlement

It is agreed that the—

1. Number of Frames to be given to each Jobber shall be allocated as proposed in the notice of change.
2. The two juniormost Jobbers who will be affected by the above arrangement shall be taken up as Oilers or Double Siders according to their choice.
3. The two Oilers or Double Siders as the case may be, who will be affected by clause 2 above, and the two oilers proposed to be retrenched by the notice of change will be absorbed as Siders in the vacant numbers now existing. Thus no permanent worker will be retrenched as a result of this notice of change.
4. The workers have accepted the proposal on the understanding that Frame numbers 1 to 30 will mostly continue to run on finer counts i.e. 30s counts. If more than 10 of these frames run on 18s counts or coarser the question may be reconsidered.

This settlement shall come into operation from 1st February 1950.

G. N. Vaidya,
Manager,
Victoria Mills Ltd., Bombay.

N. S. Deshpande,
Secretary,

Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay.

R. J. TAMBOLI,
Conciliator.

25th January 1950.

No. 91/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

Representing Employers—

Mr. G. R. Kedia, Assistant Manager, Morarji Gokuldas Spinning
and Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Representing Employees—

Mr. P. P. Kulkarni (Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay).

Short Recital of Case

On 2nd December 1949 the Manager of the Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay, gave a notice of Change to the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, to the effect that it was proposed to retrench 21 Roving Tenters, 3 Roving Helpers and 6 Doffer Boys as the management wanted to introduce the system of High Draft in Spinning on some of the Ring Frames. As there was no agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on 6th January 1950 and was registered by him on 9th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held on 25th January 1950 and the following settlement was reached :—

Terms of Agreement

1. Of the 21 Roving Tenters to be retrenched, 9 seniormost will be absorbed on vacant numbers in Double Roving and the remaining 12 will be absorbed on Inter Frames proper or Roving Frames converted into Inter.
2. The 3 Roving Helpers and 6 Doffer Boys who are to be retrenched will be given *badli* passes in the Frame Department and first priority will be given to them for work.
3. This agreement will be put into operation from the 1st of February 1950.

P. P. Kulkarni,
Representing Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh,
Bombay,
(Representative Union).

G. R. Kedia,
Assistant Manager,
Morarji Gokuldas Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay.

A. C. AMDEKAR,
Conciliator.

25th January 1950.

No. 92/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

Representing Employers—

Mr. Sampson, Labour Officer, Hind Mills, Ltd., Bombay.

Representing Employees—

Mr. N. S. Deshpande, Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay.

Short Recital of Case

On 6th January 1950, the Manager, Hind Mills Ltd., Bombay, gave a notice of Change in form "K" to the Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, proposing the permanent reduction of two clerical posts. The notice of change further stated that the two persons affected by the abolishing of the posts will not be thrown out of employment as they will be provided with work in suitable vacancies. No settlement was reached between the parties and "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on 14th January 1950 and was registered by him on 19th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings were held in this Office on 25th January 1950 and the following settlement was reached:—

Terms of Settlement

1. The post of the Dyeing Clerk may be abolished and the person holding that post will be transferred as Folding Clerk in the Folding department.
 2. The post of Assistant Canteen Supervisor will be abolished and the person holding the post will be transferred to a newly created permanent post of a Canteen Coupon seller.
- The status of the persons so transferred shall not be affected.
3. The change will come into force from 1st February 1950.

N. S. Deshpande,
Secretary,
Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay.

Sampson,
Labour Officer,
Hind Mills Ltd., Bombay.

H. G. ABHYANKAR,
Conciliator,
25th January 1950.

No. 98/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

(1) Representing Employers—

Mr. Bhagwandas Nathubhai, Partner, Bhagwandas Nathubhai Weaving Factory, Begumpura, Surat.

(2) Representing Employees—

Mr. C. J. Raval, District Labour Officer, Surat.

Short Recital of Case

On the 9th December 1949, the District Labour Officer, Surat, as the representative of employees of the Bhagwandas Nathubhai Weaving Factory, Begumpura, Surat, gave a notice of change in form "L" to the management of the Bhagwandas Nathubhai Weaving Factory, Surat, demanding Bonus for the year 1948. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 17th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on the 22nd December 1949, the 5th January 1950, the 6th January 1950, the 7th January 1950, and the 17th January 1950 on the last of which dates the same were adjourned. However, the parties discussed the matter among themselves and arrived at a settlement on the following terms on the 19th January 1950.

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management shall pay to all the employees whether at present in the employment or not, a bonus for the year 1948, equivalent to 2½ months' wages excluding dearness and other allowances, subject to the following conditions:—
 - (a) Those employees who have worked for less than 75 but more than 32 working days shall be paid 50 per cent. of the bonus payable under the above clause, while employees who have worked for less than 32 days shall not be paid any bonus.
 - (b) Employees who have worked for 75 or more working days shall be paid full bonus under clause (1) above.
 - (c) Persons dismissed for misconduct in 1948 shall not be entitled to any bonus under this settlement.
 - (d) Maternity leave enjoyed by women-workers shall be treated as presence for the purpose of calculating the amount of bonus.
 - (e) Employees hereby agree not to demand any additional bonus for 1948.
- (2) Those employees that are not in the employment at present shall register their claim for bonus on or before the 28th February 1950, failing which they shall not be entitled to the same.

(3) Bonus shall be paid in one lump sum and in cash on or before the 20th February 1950 to those who are at present in the employment of the management; while on the 28th February to those who have

Bhagwandas Nathubhai,
Partner,
for Bhagwandas Nathubhai Weaving Factory.

C. J. Raval,
The District Labour Officer, Surat,
as Representative of Employees.

S. P. JOSHI,
Conciliator.

Dated the 24th January 1950.

No. 99/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. M. A. Jagani, Labour Officer, Shri Ambica Mills Ltd.
No. 1, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. J. C. Desai).

Short Recital of Case

On the 30th November 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce 6 Grey Folders for want of work. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 8th December 1949. Conciliation proceedings were held on 19th December 1949, 30th December 1949, 10th January 1950, 17th January 1950, 23rd January 1950 and 31st January 1950 on the last of which dates a Settlement on the following terms was reached

Terms of Settlement

- (1) The management may reduce the strength of Grey Folders by 2 by discharging juniormost Grey Folders. Juniority shall be decided in consultation with the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.
- (2) The discharged Grey Folders shall be paid Compensation or Gratuity as per the agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.

(3) The names of the discharged Grey Folders shall be put on the List.

(4) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Grey Folders for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(5) The management hereby agrees not to give a fresh notice for reduction of Grey Folders at least for a period of six months unless it is necessary to do so due to the stoppage of certain looms. The management also agrees to increase the strength of Grey Folders in case the work in the department increases.

(6) This Settlement shall come into effect from 7th February 1950.

M. A. Jagani,
Labour Officer,
Shri Ambica Mills Ltd. No. 1, Ahmedabad.

J. C. Desai,
for Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

G. K. DHUTLA,
Conciliator.

31st January 1950.

No. 100/50, dated 28th February 1950

Names of Parties

- (1) Representing Employers—
Mr. R. C. Shah, Labour Officer, Commercial Ahmedabad Mills
Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (2) Representing Employees—
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Mr. G. G. Kagzi).

Short Recital of Case

On the 26th December 1949, the management gave a Notice of Change in form "K" to the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to work more machines on Casablanca High Draft System and reduce the strength of Inter Tenders by 1, Roving Tenders by 2 and Frame Doffers by 1 in each of the day and night shifts. Failing agreement, "N" form was sent to the Conciliator on the 4th January 1950. Conciliation proceedings

were held on 13th, 19th and 25th January 1950, on the last of which dates, a settlement on the following terms was reached—

Terms of Settlement

(1) The management may reduce in each of the day and night shifts the strength of Inter Tenters by 1 and Roving Tenters by 2 in the following manner:—

(a) Out of the workers to be affected, vacancies of Drawing Tenters, if any, shall be filled in provided they desire to work as such.

(b) After filling in the vacancies of Drawing Tenters, the remaining Tenters shall be discharged.

(c) The Tenters that may be affected in view of the above Clause shall be juniormost and juniority shall be decided from amongst the workers of both the shifts together. It shall be open to the management to adjust workers in each shift in view of this Clause, if necessary.

(2) The discharged Tenters shall be paid compensation or gratuity at the following scale:—

Years of service	Compensation to be paid
Less than 5 years	... As per the Agreement reached between the Textile Labour Association and Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association, Ahmedabad, on the 7th September 1949.
5 years and more	... 21 days' wages including Dearness Allowance for each completed year's service.

(3) The names of discharged Tenters shall be put on the *badli* list.

(4) This Settlement shall not prejudice the rights of the discharged Tenters for their Leave with Wages and Bonus for 1949.

(5) This Settlement shall come into effect from 1st February 1950.

R. C. Shah,
Labour Officer,
Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

G. G. Kagzi,
for Secretary,

G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator,
25th January 1950.

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

The following references have been received for the arbitration of the Industrial Court:—

1. *Reference No. (I.C.) 75 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Ltd., Cambay, The Narayan Textile Mills, Cambay and Shree Krishna Weaving Mills, Cambay and the workmen respectively employed under them, relating to bonus for the year 1948.

2. *Reference No. (I.C.) 76 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., Sholapur, The Jam Shree Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Sholapur, and The Narsinggirji Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Sholapur, and the respective elected representatives, relating to bonus for the year 1949.

3. *Reference No. (I.C.) 77 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., Tilaknagar, and the workmen employed under it, relating to bonus for the year 1948-49.

4. *Reference No. (I.C.) 78 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., (No. 2 Mill), Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 31 Jobbers.

5. *Reference No. (I.C.) 79 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mill Co. Ltd., (No. 2 Mill), Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 14 Jobbers from the Watch and Ward Staff.

6. *Reference No. (I.C.) 80 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Surat Textile Labour Union, Surat, and the Kohinoor Woollen and Silk Mills, Surat, relating to bonus for the year 1948-49.

7. *Reference No. (I.C.) 81 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Goenka Trading Co., Bhandup, and the workmen employed under it, relating to bonus for 1949, dearness allowance, leave rules, etc.

8. *Reference No. (I.C.) 82 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Prakash Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Mills, Bombay, and in workmen employed under it, relating to bonus for the year 1948.

9. *Reference No. (I.C.) 83 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, and The Ahmedabad Kaiser-I-Hind Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 32 Doffers from the Ring Spinning Department.

10. *Reference No. (I.C.) 84 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Poona, and The Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills Ltd., Poona, The Vijay Textiles Ltd., Poona, and The Sudershan Silk Mills Ltd., Poona, relating to bonus for the year 1949.

11. *Reference No. (I.C.) 85 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, and The Ahmedabad

Kaiser-I-Hind Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of one Doffing Muckdadam from each shift from the Ring Spinning Department.

12. *Reference No. (I.C.) 86 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay and The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay, relating to compensation to the retrenched employees of the Doubling Weaving Department.

13. *Reference No. (I.C.) 87 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Amalner, and The Pratap Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Amalner, relating to retrenchment of 3 employees.

14. *Reference No. (I.C.) 88 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rashtriya Girmi Kamgar Sangh, Poona, and The Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills Ltd., Poona, The Vijay Textile Ltd., Poona, and The Sudershan Silk Mills Ltd., Poona, relating to gratuity, Provident Fund, paid festival holidays, etc.

15. *Reference No. (I.C.) 89 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Kismat Silk Mills, Ahmedabad, and the workmen employed under it, relating to bonus for the year 1949.

16. *Reference No. (I.C.) 90 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Satish Textiles Ltd., Keshavlal Vajechand & Sons and The Ghan-shyam Mills Ltd., and the workmen respectively employed under them, relating to bonus for the year 1949.

17. *Reference No. (I.C.) 91 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Laxmiwadi, and The Godawari Sugar Mills Ltd., Sakharwadi, and the workmen respectively employed under them, relating to bonus for the year 1948-49.

18. *Reference No. (I.C.) 92 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, and The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay, relating to reduction of 35 Winders from Colour Winding Department.

19. *Reference No. (I.C.) 93 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad, and The Major Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, relating to working of double side.

20. *Reference No. (I.C.) 94 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad, and The Major Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, relating to reduction of workers in Waste Department.

21. *Reference No. (I.C.) 95 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad, and The Major Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, relating to discontinuance of the practice of *kharchis*.

22. *Reference No. (I.C.) 96 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad, and The Major Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, relating to holidays.

23. *Reference No. (I.C.) 97 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad, and The Major Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, relating to reduction of Doffers, Toplawallas and Oilers.

24. *Reference No. (I.C.) 98 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rajratna Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad and The Major Mahajan Sangh, Petlad, relating to reduction of Doffers.

25. *Reference No. (I.C.) 99 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, and The India United Mills Ltd. Mill No. 1, Bombay, relating to retrenchment of 48 workers of Universal Winding Department.

26. *Reference No. (I.C.) 100 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, and The Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay, relating to the closing down of the Automatic Weaving Shed, etc.

27. *Reference No. (I.C.) 101 of 1950.*—The dispute between The Chalisgaon Girmi Kamgar Union, and Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, relating to stopping Roving Waste Opener Machine, etc.

SUBMISSIONS UNDER SECTION 58 (6) OF THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

No. 291/50.—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 10th day of May 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Shri Ramkrishna Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Works, Bhandup and the elected representatives of employees agreeing to refer the dispute regarding bonus for the year 1948-49, sick leave with wages per year, etc., to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Submission under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

With reference to the notice of change in form "L" dated 24th February 1950, given by the elected representatives of employees of the Shri Ramkrishna Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Works, Bhandup, to the Shri Ramkrishna Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Works, Bhandup, and the subsequent "N" form dated 9th March 1950 forwarded to the Conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the management and the elected representatives of employees of the works that the demands Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8 and 10 mentioned in the notice of change and the "N" form which are reproduced below in Annexure "A" below, be referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, under section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Annexure "A"

1. 4½ months basic wages as Bonus allowances for the year 1948-49.
2. A flat increment of annas eight per day in wages to all the workmen
3. 15 days sickness leave with wages per year.
4. Pay-slips should be given to employees four hours before the actual time of the payment at the end of the month.
5. One full month's leave without pay per year.

(Signed) D. S. Patel.
 (Signed) Devo Pandurang Amrute.
 (Signed) Francis Pinto.
 (Signed) Ganpat Pandurang Polekar.

Elected representatives of employees Shri
 Ramkrishna Dyeing Bleaching and Print-
 ing Works Bhandup.

(Signed) Ramgopal Tolaram,
 Partner,
 Shri Ramkrishna Dyeing Bleaching
 and Printing Works Bhandup.

L. C. JOSHI,
 Conciliator.

Bombay, dated 10th May 1950.

Registrar,
 Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

No. 332/50.—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 25th day of May 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality engaged in the industry of Public Passenger Transport Services by Omnibus or Tram and the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay agreeing to refer the dispute regarding proposed imposition of restrictions on union activities during working hours, to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Submission under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

With reference to the notice of change in form "K" dated 2nd February 1950 given by the management of the B. E. S. T. Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality engaged in the industry of Public Passenger Transport Services by Omnibus or Tram to the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay, making the demand mentioned in the notice of change which is reproduced below in the Annexure "A" and the subsequent "N" form dated 11th/13th February 1950 forwarded to the Conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the management and the Union that the said dispute be referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Annexure "A"

It has been noticed that a large number of employees who are members of your Union spend a considerable amount of time every day in the pursuit of trade union activities and in meeting various Heads of Departments without previous intimation. This results in a considerable waste of time on the part of both the employees and the Heads of Departments.

Section 25 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, confers certain privileges on approved unions subject, however, to the restrictions laid down in the relevant rules framed under that Act. In order to systematise employer-employee relations and in order to eliminate avoidable waste of time on the part of both employees and Heads of Departments, it is proposed henceforth to abide strictly by the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Section 25 of the Act, as already stated, provides approved unions with all reasonable facilities to conduct all legitimate trade union activities. Your Union, being an approved Union for the Industry of Public Passenger Transport Services by Omnibus or Tram is already permitted these facilities. But these facilities are to be enjoyed only in accordance with the rules framed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. With regard to these rules, your attention is directed particularly to Rule No. 31 which specified that, subject to the provisions of Rules 32, 33 and 34 the President, the vice-President, the General Secretary, the Secretary, the Joint Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the Treasurer of an approved union shall, for the purposes of the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute, have a right and shall be permitted by the employer to do all or any of the acts mentioned in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (c) of section 25. Please note, therefore, that henceforth only those officials of the Union who are listed in Rule 31 framed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act will be permitted the facilities mentioned in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (c) of section 25 of the Act.

(Signed) (Illegible)

Deputy General Manager,
 B. E. S. & T. Undertaking,
 Bombay Municipality.

(Signed) Illegible,
 General Secretary,
 B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay.

(Signed) A. C. AMDEKAR,
 Conciliator.

26th April 1950.

Assistant Registrar,
 Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, dated 25th May 1950.

No. 333/50.—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 25th day of May 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Bombay Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality engaged in the industry for supply of electrical energy and the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding proposed Imposition of restrictions on union activities during working hours to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Submission under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

With reference to the notice of change in form "K" dated 2nd February 1950 given by the management of the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality engaged in the industry for supply of electrical energy to the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay, making the demand mentioned in the notice of change which is reproduced below in the Annexure "A" and the subsequent "N" form dated 11/13th February 1950 forwarded to the Conciliator it is hereby agreed between the management and the Union that the said dispute be referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Annexure "A"

It has been noticed that employees who are members of your Union spend a considerable amount of time every day in the pursuit of trade union activities and in meeting various Heads of Departments without previous intimation. This results in a considerable waste of time on the part of both the employees and the Heads of Departments.

Section 25 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, confers certain privileges on approved Unions subject, however, to the restrictions laid down in the relevant rules framed under that Act. Your Union has not yet been registered as an approved Union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. In order to systematise employer-employee relations and in order to eliminate avoidable waste of time on the part of both employees and Heads of Departments, it is proposed henceforth to extend to your Union the privileges which normally would only apply to approved Union. But in extending these facilities to your Union, it is to be understood that the said facilities will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Section 25 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, as already stated, provides approved Unions with all reasonable facilities to conduct all legitimate trade union activities. Your Union will henceforth be permitted all the facilities contained in the said section 25 subject to the restrictions contained in the rules 29 to 34 framed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. With regard to these rules, your attention is directed particularly to Rule 31 which specifies that subject to the

provision of Rules 32, 33 and 34, the President, the Vice President, the General Secretary, the Secretary, the Joint Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the Treasurer of an approved Union shall, for the purposes of the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute, have a right and shall be permitted by the employer to do all or any of the acts mentioned in sub-clause (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (c) of section 25. Please note, therefore, that henceforth only those officials of the Union who are listed in Rule 31 framed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, will be permitted the facilities mentioned in sub-clause (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (c) of section 25 of the Act.

Signed (Illegible),
Deputy General Manager,
B. E. S. & T. Undertaking,
Bombay Municipality.

Signed Illegible,
General Secretary,
B. E. S. T. Workers, Bombay.

Signed A. C. AMDEKAR,
Conciliator.

26th April 1950.

Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

No. 334/50.—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 19th day of May 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality and the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding introduction of a pay scale for employees on fixed pay of Rs. 1-7-2 per day to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Submission under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

With reference to the notice of change in form "L" dated 2nd March 1950 given by the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay (representative Union) to the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality, Bombay (Industry: The Conduct and Maintenance of Public Passenger Transport Services by Omnibus or Tram) making the demands as stated in the Annexure "A", below and the subsequent "N" form dated 9th March 1950 forwarded to the

Conciliator it is hereby agreed between the management and the Union that the said dispute be referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Annexure "A"

1. All employees on fixed pay of Rs. 1-7-2 per day in the Industry engaged in the Public Passenger Transport Service by Omnibus or Tram should be fitted into the scale of Rs. 1-4-0. Rs. 0-1-6 Rs. 2-4-0 according to each employee's length of service.
2. No reduction should be made in the pay of employees already in employment.
3. The scale demanded above should take retrospective effect from 24th December 1949 and the difference that would be due to each employee should be paid to him immediately.

(Signed) Illegible,
The General Secretary,
B.E.S.T. Workers' Union.

(Signed) Illegible,
Dy. General Manager,
Bombay Electric Supply &
Transport Undertaking of the
Bombay Municipality, Bombay.

(Signed) A. C. AMDEKAR,
Conciliator.

12th April 1950.

Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, dated 19th May 1950.

No. 335/50.—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 20th day of May 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality and the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay agreeing to refer the dispute regarding introduction of a pay scale for employees on fixed pay of Rs. 1-7-2 per day to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Submission under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

With reference to the notice of change in form "L" dated 2nd March 1950 given by the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay (representative Union) to the Bombay Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality, Bombay (Industry: The Supply of electrical energy) making the demands as stated in the Annexure "A" below and the subsequent "N" form dated 9th March 1950 forwarded to the Conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the management and the Union that the said dispute be referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Annexure "A"

1. All employees on fixed pay of Rs. 1-7-2 per day in the Industry engaged in the Supply of the Electrical Energy should be fitted into the scale of Rs. 1-4-0 Rs. 0-1-6 Rs. 2-0-0 according to each employee's length of service.
2. No reduction should be made in the pay of employees already in employment.
3. The scale demanded above should take retrospective effect from 24th December 1949 and the difference that would be due to each employee should be paid to him immediately.

(Signed) (Illegible),
Dy. General Manager,
Bombay Electrical Supply & Transport
undertaking of the Bombay Municipality,
Bombay.

(Signed) (Illegible),
The General Secretary,
B. E. S. T. Workers' Union.

(Signed) A. C. AMDEKAR,
Conciliator.

12th April, 1950.

Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 20th May 1950.

No. 336/50.—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 day 20th of May 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between

the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality and the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding proposed use of Ticket Trays in place of Ticket Issuing Machines to the arbitration of the Industrial Court Bombay.

Submission under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "K" dated 6th March 1950 given by the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality, Bombay, proposing the introduction of ticket—trays in place of Ticket Issue Machines as in Annexure "A" below :—and the "N" form dated 16th March 1950, it is agreed between the parties that the said dispute shall be referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Annexure

During the last sixteen years, tickets to passengers on the omnibus services were being issued by means of imported Ticket Issue Machines. Owing to the difficulty in getting import licences for unessential machines, we have been compelled to revert to our previous practice of ticket trays and pre-printed tickets, both of which are manufactured in our country. This likewise helps to reduce our dependence on imports of machines from foreign countries.

The position with regard to these machines has likewise become more difficult with the expansion of the services. At present, it has become extremely acute and considerable difficulty is being experienced in providing the required number of Ticket Issue Machines on our bus system. Owing to frequent tampering of these machines by our conductors, a large number of them are out of order and although they are being repaired as rapidly as possible, the number of machines coming in for repairs every month exceeds the number that can be repaired. There is the further difficulty in importing spare parts for these complicated machines.

It has therefore become imperative to replace these machines by a simpler system, which is easier to operate and maintain and which has the additional advantage of being readily available in India. The system of ticket—trays and pre-printed tickets was in force before the introduction of Ticket Issue Machines and is still in force on our trams. We propose merely to revert to our old system on buses and to the system now being worked on our trams.

A proposal to this effect was forwarded to the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union for their consideration. It was explained to the Union that system of ticket trays with pre-printed tickets, similar to one being on our tram services would be introduced, to begin with, on our suburban Bus services, but that, in course of time, the use of Ticket Trays would be extended to the entire bus system.

The Union have not found favour with this proposal. The objections raised by the Union, are, to say the least, extremely frivolous. Ticket trays with pre-printed tickets are widely used, not only in different cities of this country, but in most parts of the world. The system is convenient, simple, economical in operation, and it has the additional advantage that it does not easily lend itself to tampering and other frauds.

The use of Ticket Issue Machines, therefore, cannot be continued any longer in view of the facts explained above. It is therefore our intention to terminate forthwith the use of these machines and to employ Ticket trays with pre-printed tickets in their place.

(Signed) A. M. Mathew,
General Secretary,
B. E. S. T. Workers' Union,
Representative of employees.

(Signed) P. R. Shivdasani,
Deputy General Manager,
B. E. S. T. Undertaking,
Bombay Municipality.

(Signed) B. N. DATAR,
Conciliator,

12th April 1950.

Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 20th May 1950.

No. 357/50.—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 23rd day of May 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking of the Bombay Municipality, Bombay and the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding Union's demand that certain workers of Permanent Way Department who were required to be present at the Industrial Court should be considered to be on duty on that day, to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Submission under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

With reference to the notice of change in form "L" dated 13th January 1950 given by the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union (Representative Union) to the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking, Bombay

Municipality, Bombay (Industry :—The conduct and maintenance of public passenger transport services by omnibus or tram) and the subsequent 'N' form dated 25th January 1950 forwarded to the Conciliator the Union agrees to withdraw demand No. 2 mentioned in the above notice of change and the parties agree under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, to refer to the Industrial Court for arbitration, demand No. 1 which is reproduced below :

Ch. No. 20 Mr. Ram Raju, Ch. No. 134 Mr. Shiva Daji, and Ch. No. - Mr. Gunia Yesu of the Permanent Way Department who were required to be present at the Industrial Court on 24th November 1949 should be considered as on duty on that day.

(Signed) A. M. Mathew,
General Secretary,
B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay.

(Signed) P. R. Shivdasani,
Deputy General Manager,
B. E. S. T. Undertaking,
Bombay Municipality, Bombay.

(Signed) A. C. AMDEKAR,
Conciliator.

12th April 1950.

Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, dated 23rd May 1950.

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. The New Manekchock Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Mutual Settlement.)	Reduction of Doffers and Topalawalas	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1653-1659.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
2. The New Manekchock Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Mutual Settlement.)	Reduction of 6 Reelers ...	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1660-1661.
3. The New Manekchock Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Mutual Settlement.)	Reduction of 9 Winders..	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1662-1663.
4. Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., No. 2, Ahmedabad And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Mutual Settlement.)	Reduction of 16 Winders.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1664-1665.
5. The New Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kadi, And Its employees. (Mutual Settlement.)	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1668-1670.
6. The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, And The Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon. (Mutual Settlement.)	Retrenchment of 20 Winders.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1950, Pages 1774-1776.
7. The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, And The Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon. (Mutual Settlement.)	Retrenchment of a spare jobber in the Weaving Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1950, pages 1776-1778.
8. The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, And The Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon. (Mutual Settlement.)	Retrenchment of 3 Number Markers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1950, pages 1778-1779.
9. The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, And The Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon. (Mutual Settlement.)	Retrenchment of 2 Fancy Jobbers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, 27th April 1950, pages 1780-1782.
10. The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, And The Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon. (Mutual Settlement.)	Retrenchment of 6 Doffer Boys in the Ring and Doubling Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1950, pages 1782-1784.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
11. The Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Sakharwadi, And Its employees.	Bonus for 1947-48	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1948, pages 1784-1794
12. The Samarth Engineering and Weaving Co. Ltd., Bombay, And Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay. (Mutual Settlement.)	Bonus for 1947, increase in wages, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1848-1850.
13. The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Kurla, And Kurla Girmi Kamgar Sangh, Kurla. (Mutual Settlement.)	Standardization of Wages	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1853-1855.
14. The Vijay Textiles Ltd., Poona, And The Rashtriya Girmi Kamgar Sangh, Poona. (Supplementary Award.)	Application under Section 95 (s) of the B. I. R. Act, 1948, for review.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1855-1856.
15. The Gendalal Mills Ltd., Jalgaon, And Its Employees. (Mutual Settlement.)	Standardization of wages	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1937-1938.
16. (a) The Barsi Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd., Barsi, (b) The Lokmanya Mills Barsi Ltd., Barsi, And The Rashtriya Girmi Kamgar Sangh, Barsi. (Supplementary Award.)	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1939-1940.
17. The Prabha Mills Viramgaum, And The Textile Labour Union, Viramgaum.	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1941-1942.
18. The Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay, And The Elected Representatives	Standardization Award regarding Jobbers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1867-1869.
19. (a) The Baroda Spg. Wvg. Co. Ltd., Baroda, (b) The Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda, (c) The New India Industries Ltd., Baroda, (d) The Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd., Baroda, and (e) The Shri Sayaji Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda, And Their Employees.	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1873-1878.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
20. The Chalisingaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills, Chalisingaon.	Abolition of six posts from Engine Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1878-1879.
21. The Girmi Narayan Mills, Chalisingaon, And The Girmi Kamgar Union.	Retrenchment of one Oiler.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1897-1898.
22. The Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., And The Girmi Kamgar Union.	Retrenchment of one Finishing Jobber.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1880-1881.
23. The Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. And Chalisingaon.	Retrenchment of nine Doffers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, page 1882.
24. The Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., And The Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisingaon.	Retrenchment of one Jobber.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, page 1883.
25. The Chalisingaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Ltd., Chalisingaon, And The Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisingaon.	Retrenchment of three Drawers and three Reachers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, page 1884.
26. The Chalisingaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisingaon, And The Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisingaon.	Retrenchment of one Beam Carrier Coolies.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, page 1885.
27. The Chalisingaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Ltd., Chalisingaon, And The Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisingaon.	Retrenchment of one Line Jobber and one Head Jobber.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 11th May 1950, page 2035.
28. Dileep Printing Works, Bombay, And Its elected representatives. (Mutual Settlement.)	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 11th May 1950, pages 2036-2038.
29. (a) The Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol, (b) The Bharat Vijay Mills Ltd., Kalol, (c) The Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kalol, And Their Employees. (Part II of the Award.)	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 11th May 1950, pages 2039-2042.

Arbitration Awards

1. THE AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD

The award of the Industrial Court, Bombay, in the dispute between the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, regarding the payment of Dearness Allowance was published on March 16, 1950.

Dearness Allowance for textile workers at Ahmedabad was, until October 1949, being paid at a flat rate of 2·84 pies per day per point rise in the cost of living index number over 73 according to an award in Revision Petition No. Misc. 1 of 1947. In October 1949, the Government of India acting on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, directed a 4 per cent. cut in ex-mill cloth prices and the Millowners' Association, served a notice on the Textile Labour Association terminating the award from 1st January 1950. This move on their part was attributed to two reasons, viz., that the textile industry at Ahmedabad was passing through a crisis and secondly that while the prices fixed by the Government of India were uniformly applicable to all textile manufacturing centres in India, there was no uniformity in the scale of dearness allowance prevailing at those centres.

Almost simultaneously, the Textile Labour Association gave a notice demanding that the mills should continue paying dearness allowance from 1st January 1950 on the terms prescribed in the award. The Textile Labour Association alleged that there was no justification for any change in the rate of dearness allowance in view of the reasons stated by the Court in its previous award, viz., that the minimum wage earner on Rs. 28 was to be assured of a real minimum wage and had, therefore, to be compensated for the rise in the cost of living and that such compensation should not be less than the amount of dearness allowance to which the employees were accustomed at the time of the award unless the cost of living had appreciably gone down or unless the condition of the industry or other factors were such that full compensation was not possible.

The Mill Owners' Association urged that it had at no time expressed a desire to discontinue payment of dearness allowance commensurate with the capacity of the industry and with the scale obtaining in other centres and that it only desired that the scale should be in line with that adopted by employers at other centres. It further urged that whereas the employees had been more than enabled to meet the rise in the cost of living by payment of an abnormally high dearness allowance, the safety of the industry had been jeopardised by the meagre margin of profit that would be left with the mills by the cloth prices fixed on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. It pointed out that the rate of dearness allowance in Ahmedabad was linked up with a series of index figures calculated on the basis of the weights of the 1926-27, Family Budget Enquiry whereas in Bombay it was linked up with the weights of the 1933-34 Family Budget Enquiry, as a result of which the Ahmedabad industry has had to pay Rs. 2,38,00,000 more than in Bombay by way of dearness allowance during the first ten months of 1949. While

arguing that a reduction in the dearness allowance was the only solution to maintain full production, the Mill Owners' Association offered another alternative, viz., that it was prepared to supply to its employees major items of consumption at prices prevailing in 1926.

Judging the present case in the light of the principles laid down in the previous award, the Court found that the 1st condition, viz., a fall in the cost of living was not evident on the other hand, it was an indisputable fact that it had been going up steadily. Similarly on the second ground, the Court came to the conclusion that there had not been such a deterioration in the condition of the industry as to warrant a lowering of a percentage of neutralization. Further, by its terms of reference the Tariff Board had full discretion to recommend a subsidy or similar relief to sections or units of the textile industry whose production could not be maintained at the maximum level at the level of prices recommended by it and if the Ahmedabad industry had failed to make out a case for itself, the worker could not be made to suffer a loss in wages.

Referring to the contention of the Mill Owners' Association that the mode of calculation of the cost of living index for Ahmedabad was erroneous inasmuch as it proceeds on the basis of the weights found in the Family Budget Enquiry for 1926-27 and not of the weights as found in the enquiry of 1933-35, the Court pointed out that this contention had been urged before this Court in 1946 and was then rejected on the ground that there were divergent views about the best method of compiling index figures and that the figures compiled by the Labour Office in Bombay were "a safe guide so long as they were not proved to be manifestly wrong". The Court had also observed then that it was desirable that the Labour Office and the various bodies interested should discuss and arrive at a common measure of agreement as to the method to be adopted for compiling statistics. The Ahmedabad mills apparently had not moved as suggested and the index continued to be compiled on the same basis as before. The Court further pointed out that on a still prior occasion (1940) this very contention had been raised before a full bench of this Court. "The Assistant Commissioner of Labour had then been asked by the Court to determine the index figures for August 1939 and December 1939 on the basis of prices and weights in the 1933-35 enquiry and it was found that the 'rise per cent. was exactly the same' as could be noticed from the index figures compiled on the basis of 1926-27 enquiry. . . . "whatever the year of the enquiry, when the index numbers are correlated to the common base August 1939=100, it appears that the Cost of Living in Ahmedabad has all throughout the years 1939-49 been higher as compared to Bombay . . . so that it is impossible to say that the living in Ahmedabad has been cheaper than in Bombay and that the textile industry in Ahmedabad has had to pay a higher dearness allowance because of a wrong series of index numbers calculated on a basis different from that for Bombay."

The Court, therefore, directed that the mills should continue paying dearness allowance on the scale prescribed in the award in Revision Petition No. Misc. 1 of 1947.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

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

The Government of Bombay has referred 23 disputes to the adjudication of the Industrial Tribunals under Section 10 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

1 Shri D. G. Komerkar—

(i) No. 1073/48, dated 29th April 1950.—The dispute between The Bansiwala Mills Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under them, regarding wage scales, holidays with pay, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(ii) No. 1086/49, dated 1st May 1950.—The dispute between The Bunki Silk Mills, Surat, and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus for the year 1948.

(iii) No. 69/48, dated 3rd May 1950.—The dispute between The Premier Automobiles Ltd., Kurla, and the workmen employed under it, regarding working hours, holidays, bonus, etc.

(iv) No. 9426/34, dated 9th May 1950.—The dispute between The Mazgaon Dock Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen (Clerical Staff) employed under it; regarding workshop allowance, scales of salaries, overtime, leave rules, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(v) No. 2279/46, dated 20th May 1950.—The dispute between The General Motors India Ltd., Bombay, and the hourly-rated workmen employed under it, regarding dearness allowance and unemployment compensation.

2 Shri M. C. Shah—

(vi) No. 1034/48, dated 11th May 1950.—The dispute between The British Institute of Engineering Technology (India) Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding scales of pay, dearness allowance, provident fund, gratuity, bonus, hours of work, overtime salary, leave rules, holidays, union recognition, etc.

(vii) No. 1117/48, dated 15th May 1950.—The dispute between Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, and the workmen employed under them, regarding grades of pay, dearness allowance, house-rent allowance, leave rules, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

3. Shri Salim M. Merchant—

(viii) No. 2412/46, dated 28th April 1950.—The dispute between The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus, scales of pay, etc.

(ix) No. 1047/46, dated 2nd May 1950.—The dispute between The Asbestos Cement Ltd., Mulund, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding sick leave, seniority, etc.

(x) No. 1083/48, dated 13th May 1950.—The dispute between The Premier Offset Works, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding union recognition, minimum wage, dearness allowance, pay scales, leave rules, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(xi) No. 1075/48, dated 20th May 1950.—The dispute between The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding pay scales, dearness allowance, working hours, leave rules, gratuity, provident fund, bonus, etc.

(xii) No. 1120/48, dated 20th May 1950.—The dispute between The Sholapur Tanneries, Sholapur, and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus for the year 1949, dearness allowance, weekly holiday, etc.

4. Shri P. S. Bakhle—

(xiii) No. 500/48, dated 2nd May 1950.—The dispute between The Indian Enamel Works Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding compensation, etc.

(xiv) No. 1081/48, dated 15th May 1950.—The dispute between The Synthetic (India) Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding grades and scales of wages, leave rules and bonus.

5. Shri I. G. Thakore—

(xv) No. 1039/48, dated 28th April 1950.—The dispute between The Wolverhampton Works Co. Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding compensation for retrenchment.

(xvi) No. 256/48, dated 12th May 1950.—The dispute between The Sunderdas Saw Mills, Bombay, and the workmen (other than clerical staff), employed under it, regarding gratuity, leave rules, bonus, provident fund, dearness allowance, etc.

(xvii) No. 1039/48, dated 13th May 1950.—The dispute between The Wolverhampton Works Co. Ltd., Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus for the year 1949, gratuity, dearness allowance, etc.

(xviii) No. 943/48, dated 13th May 1950.—The dispute between The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen (Monthly-rated) employed under it at its factory at Wadala, Bombay, regarding salary scales, dearness allowance, provident fund, gratuity, leave rules, bonus etc.

(xix) No. 1102/48, dated 13th May 1950.—The dispute between Hind Cycles Ltd., Worli, Bombay and the workmen (factory workers) employed under it, regarding gratuity, provident fund, unemployment relief, leave rules, dearness allowance, etc.

(xx) No. 231/48, dated 18th May 1950.—The dispute between (a) The Laxmi Bidi Works, Bombay and (b) The Bombay Bidi Mart, Bombay, and the workmen respectively employed under them, regarding wages, lockout wages, daily payment, etc.

(xxi) No. 987/48, dated 20th May 1950.—The dispute between D. Pudumjee Paper Mills, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding compensation to injured workmen and medical aid.

(xxii) No. 1091/48, dated 29th May 1950.—The dispute between The Petlad Turkey Red Dye Works Co. Ltd., Petlad, and the workmen employed under it, regarding wages, dearness allowance, bonus and compensation for involuntary unemployment.

(xxiii) No. 185/48, dated 23rd May 1950.—The dispute between The Bombay Oil Mills, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding reinstatement and compensation.

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

1. *Shri Salim M. Merchant—*

(i) No. 1082/46, dated 15th May 1950.—The dispute between the Surat Borough Municipality, Surat, and the workmen (excluding members of the conservancy staff) employed under it, regarding scales of pay.

2. *Shri I. G. Thakore—*

(ii) No. 1124/48, dated 27th April 1950.—The dispute between The Vasant Industrial and Engineering Works, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding dearness allowance, leave rules, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

AWARDS PUBLISHED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

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

Name of the Concern	Subject	Date of Award
1 The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay. (Mutual Settlement.)	Compensation, stoppage of fresh recruitment and contract system.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1593-1596.
2 The Western India Automobile Association, Bombay.	Classification of employees, reinstatement, scales of salaries, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1601-1644.
3 The Pandharpur Electric Supply Co., Pandharpur (Mutual Settlement.)	Pay scales, adjustment and reinstatement.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1691-1696.
4 Ashwanikumar Bus Service, Surat. (Mutual Settlement.)	Bonus for 1948-49 reinstatement, compensation, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 20th April 1950, pages 1697-1700.
5 The Bombay Glass Works Ltd., Bombay.	Reinstatement, Wages for the retrenched period, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1950, pages 1736-1747.
6 The State Transport (Ahmedabad and Kaira— Part I of the Award— Mutual Settlement.)	Salary scales, hours, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1950, pages 1748-1755.
7 Messrs. Polson Limited in their Coffee Factory at Bombay.	Union recognition, bonus, full compensation for retrenchment, provident fund, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th April 1950, pages 1756-1766.
8 Chunilal Mehta Co., Ltd., Bombay.	Grades, dearness allowance, leave, provident fund, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th May 1950, pages 1832-1840.
9 The Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Bombay. (Part II of the Award.)	Retrenchment, bonus for 1948, gratuity, leave etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 11th May 1950, pages 1915-1994.
10 Fifteen Iron and Steel Workshops at Sholapur. (Mutual Settlement.)	Bonus for 1948, dearness allowance and increased wages.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 11th May 1950, pages 1995-2004.
11 The Thana Match Works, Thana.	Increase in time rates and piece rates of wages, leave rules, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 1950, pages 2005-2013.
12 The Sizing Materials Co. Ltd., Bombay. (Mutual Settlement.)	Revised pay scales, dearness allowance, bonus, gratuity, provident fund, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 11th May 1950, pages 2015-2023.

Adjudication Awards

1 HINDUSTAN CHEMICAL WORKS LTD., BOMBAY

The dispute between the Hindustan Chemical Works Ltd., Bombay and their workmen over questions of increase in wages, dearness allowance, bonus, etc., was referred for adjudication to Shri Salim M. Merchant, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay. The award of the Tribunal was published on April 6, 1950.

The Rashtriya Chemical Kamgar Sangh on behalf of the workmen demanded an increase of 25 per cent. in their present wages subject to a minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month for 26 days. In this respect the parties arrived at a mutual agreement by which the Company agreed to the following scales of wages: Unskilled Workmen—Rs. 1-2-6 anna 1—Rs. 1-12-6 per day, Skilled Workmen—Rs. 1-12-0—Annas Rs. 4-0-0—annas 4—Rs. 5-0-0 per day.

The Tribunal further directed that if the wages drawn by any workman did not fall in step with the wage scale prescribed, then he should be given the necessary addition to his present wages to bring it in step with the wage scales awarded.

It was claimed on behalf of the workers that dearness allowance should fully compensate the rise in the cost of living. The Company was prepared to pay dearness allowance on the basis paid to the workers of the Pioneer Chromate Works Ltd., under an award of an Industrial Tribunal.

The Tribunal directed that dearness allowance should be paid on the same basis as paid in the Pioneer Chromate Works Ltd., as follows—

No.	Index Figures.	Scale of dearness allowance for workers earning upto Rs. 1-12-6 per day at 24 annas per slab of 20 points.	Scale of dearness allowance for workmen earning above Rs. 1-12-6 per day at 3 annas per slab of 20 points.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	181-200	0 2 6	0 3 0
2	201-220	0 5 0	0 6 0
3	221-240	0 7 6	0 9 0
4	241-260	0 10 0	0 12 0
5	261-280	0 12 6	0 15 0
6	281-300	0 15 0	1 2 0
7	301-320	1 1 6	1 5 0
8	321-340	1 4 0	1 8 0

These rates were directed to be given effect to from 1st September 1949.

On the question of bonus for 1947 the parties came to an agreement by which an additional bonus equivalent to half the workman's monthly wages as on 31st August 1947 was granted. Privilege leave as provided for in the Factories Act, 1948 and sick leave at the rate of 7 days a year were also agreed to.

2. THE WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The dispute between the W. I. A. A., Bombay and the workmen employed under it over questions of classification of employees, reinstatement, scales of salaries etc., was referred for adjudication to Shri M. C. Shah, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay. The award of the Tribunal was published on 20th April 1950.

The W. I. A. A. is an Association which caters to the needs of the motoring public who are members of the Association. It employed about 69 persons at the end of 1946.

According to the W. I. A. A. Staff Union, the employees had long standing grievances as regard low wages, dearness allowance, etc. Since these demands were not conceded by the Association they decided to form a union. A union was accordingly formed and certain demands were presented to the Association including the recognition of the union. The formation of the union however did not help matters and after prolonged negotiations, the employees decided to go on strike from January 2nd, 1947. Though at first the strike was confined to peaceful picketing it later on developed into incidents of insult, intimidation and assault. The employees alleged that in the middle of March 1947, they offered to resume work but the Company denied the allegation and maintained that the workers had not made any such offer. In May 1947, the employees put forth a series of fresh demands and as on previous occasions no settlement could be arrived at. The dispute was therefore referred for adjudication.

Before the preliminary hearing the Association filed an application challenging the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to enquire into the dispute and praying that the hearing may not be proceeded with. The Tribunal not agreeing, the Association filed a petition in the High Court for a *writ of certiorari* or a *writ of prohibition* or in the alternative for an order under section 45 of the Special Relief Act, preventing the Tribunal from proceeding with the investigation of the dispute.

Hearing this petition, Mr. Justice Coyajee held that the Industrial Disputes Act did apply to the W. I. A. A. but that the Tribunal was not competent to consider the question of reinstatement. Thereafter, both the Association and the State of Bombay preferred appeals, the former against that part of the order conferring jurisdiction on the Tribunal to investigate the dispute other than the question of reinstatement. The Association's appeal was dismissed while that by the State

allowed and the decision of Mr. Justice Coyajee set aside on the ground that the dispute as to reinstatement of dismissed employees was an industrial dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Tribunal had jurisdiction to adjudicate upon it. The Association thereupon appealed to the Federal Court which dismissed the appeal on the ground that the Act applied even to cases of private employers and it was not limited to cases where the Central or Provincial Government or a local authority is the employer. It further held that the definition of industrial dispute in section 2 (k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 included within its ambit a dispute in regard to the reinstatement of dismissed employees.

During the course of the hearing, numerous instances of favouritism were cited by the employees but the Tribunal did not find any substance in these charges. The Company was also charged with a series of unfair labour practices, viz., the alleged refusal to permit the holding of a meeting in the Association's premises, the refusal to recognise the union, the refusal to accept the offer of arbitration or adjudication and the alleged refusal to allow employees to resume work when they offered to do so.

According to the Tribunal, the refusal to allow a meeting to be held in the office premises by itself would not amount to an unfair labour practice, at any rate, not in India nor in Bombay, having regard to the notions of the employers and employees then prevailing and further there was no obligation on the Association to allow such a meeting. As regards the alleged refusal to accept the offer of arbitration or adjudication, the Tribunal held that there was no absolute refusal on the part of the Association to negotiate and the Association's objection was only against negotiating with an outsider.

While on behalf of the Association it was contended that the strike resorted to by the employees was illegal, on behalf of the employees it was held that the notice requiring workers to resume work failing which new employees would be taken, amounted to a lockout.

According to the Tribunal neither the strike nor the lockout were illegal. The strike commenced within one month of the date of notice to strike and the provisions of the then existing law having been complied with, the strike could not be illegal. Similarly in the state of the definition of "lockout" as it existed, the notice calling upon the workers to resume work could not amount to a lockout. The Association's refusal on the other hand to take back the men after the order of adjudication did amount to an illegal lockout.

The Tribunal therefore directed that with the exception of those who had proved themselves unworthy of reinstatement by their conduct during the strike, others were entitled to be reinstated with compensation at the rate of 5 months' wages including dearness allowance. In two cases, the workers concerned were given 2 months' wages and 1 month's wages respectively.

On the question of pay for the period of strike, the Court came to the conclusion that none should be paid since "the union was not justified in making a fetish of recognition and it was its unreasonable insistence on recognition of the Union that led to the impasse and to the unfortunate events subsequent thereto."

3. MESSRS. POLSON LIMITED, BOMBAY.

The principal issues involved in the dispute between Messrs. Polson Limited in their coffee factory at Bombay and the workmen employed under them, were union recognition, bonus, full compensation for retrenchment and provident fund. The award of Shri I. G. Thakore, Industrial Tribunal in the above dispute was published on 27th April 1950.

The Food Industries Mazdoor Sabha on behalf of the workmen demanded that it should be recognised as the sole representative union of the workmen employed in the Company's coffee department. The Tribunal referred to the observations of the Tribunal in the dispute between the Bombay Soap Factory *vs.* workmen employed under it, where it had been held that a demand as to recognition of a trade union could not properly be adjudicated by a Tribunal in virtual supersession of the authority constituted under the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment), Act 1947.

The Union demanded one month's wages as bonus for the year 1947 in addition to 3 months' bonus voluntarily paid by the Company in that year. The Union pointed out that the Company had paid bonus equivalent to four months' wages in the years 1943, 1944, 1945 and for the year 1946 in addition to three months' wages paid, the workers had by an award been granted one month's wages as additional bonus. The Union contended that the profits for the year 1947 were larger than those of the previous years and that therefore they were perfectly justified in their demand. The Union, in support of the claim, referred to an award in the dispute between Polson Model Dairy, Anand *vs.* the workmen employed under it where the Tribunal had granted one month's additional bonus over and above three months' wages paid by the Company.

The Company contended that one month's additional bonus for 1947 awarded in the said dispute was under a misapprehension that the workers in Bombay had been awarded the same for the year 1947. It held further that for the purpose of payment of bonus, the working result of the dairy at Anand and coffee department in Bombay should be treated separately and that although the total net profit in the year

1947 may be higher than the previous year there has been a fall in the net results of the coffee department in Bombay and that there was no justification for such a demand.

The Tribunal observed that the Company had been voluntarily paying a uniform amount of bonus both to the workers employed at Anand and at Bombay. Further there was no indication in the award of Mr. P. D. Vyas in Reference ITA No. 4 of 1949 that the Company relied upon the profits made by Model Dairy at Anand alone. Since in that case the Company seems to have relied upon the total profits and not the profits of each unit of its business, it was not justified in relying upon separate profits in this adjudication. The Tribunal therefore held that the Union was justified in its demand and directed the company to pay an additional bonus equivalent to 1/12th of their annual basic wages for the year 1947.

The Union demanded unemployment benefit at the rate of one month's wages including dearness allowance for each completed year of service, to be paid to the workers retrenched after 1st January 1948, subject to a minimum of six months' wages including dearness allowance. The Union contended that since January 1948 the services of about a dozen persons had been terminated by the Company for reasons personal to the Company. The Company on the other hand denied its liability, moral or legal to make any payment in respect of unemployment. The Company further pointed out that it had been paying varying amounts by way of gratuity to persons who had completed at least two years of service and whose services had been terminated.

According to the Tribunal there was no clear indication as to whether the gratuity scheme was intended as a substitute for unemployment benefits in case of retrenchment.

Considering the length of service put in by the retrenched workers and the amounts received by them by way of gratuity the Tribunal held that some payment should be made to persons who had put in one year's service but less than 2 years' of service. The payment in this respect was directed to be made as follows :—

(i) Those who had completed a year's service but less than 2 years 456 days' basic wages (exclusive of D. A.),

(ii) Wages shall be at the rate payable to the employee at the date of retrenchment,

(iii) The compensation awarded above shall be paid over and above wages, if any, paid to the employees in lieu of notice,

(iv) The Company should pay such compensation within one month from the date of publication of the award.

Books, Publications and Reports

I. BOOKS

The following books were added to the Library during May 1950 :—

GENERAL ECONOMICS :

Throp, W. L. *Economic Problems In A Changing World*. Farrar & Rinehart Inc., New York.

INDIAN ECONOMICS

Madan, A. K. *The Economic Prospects of Chemical Industries In India*. Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

INDUSTRIES AND MANAGEMENT

Alford, L. P. *Production Handbook*. Ronald Press Co., New York.

PLANNING

Krishnamurthy, B. V. *Pricing In Planned Economy*. Oxford University Press, Toronto.

STANDARDS OF LIVING

Zimmerman, C. C. *Consumption And Standards Of Living*. D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc., New York.

STATISTICS

Crum, W. L. *Introduction To Economic Statistics*. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York.

Grant, E. L. *Statistical Quality Control*. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

Hoel, P. G. *Introduction To Mathematical Statistics*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.

Kennedy, J. F. *Mathematics of Statistics*. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., London.

Kennedy, W. C. *Quality Control Methods*. New York Prentice Hall, Inc., New York.

Smith & Duncan. *Sampling Statistics And Applications*. McGraw Hill Book Co., London.

II. PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were received in the Library during May 1950

Capital.—Volume CXXIV, No. 3105-3108. (Capital, 5 Mission Road, Calcutta).

Commerce.—Volume LXXX, Nos. 2050-2053. [F. Berton For Commerce (1935) Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.]

Eastern Economist.—Volume XIV, Nos. 16-19. (Eastern Economist Ltd., 52, Queensway, New Delhi).

Economic Weekly.—Volume II, No. 18. (Editor, Economic Weekly, 13-15, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay).

Indian Journal of Economics.—Volume XXX, No. 118, (January 1950). (Indian Economic Association, Allahabad).

Indian Labour Gazette.—Volume VII, No. 9, (March 1950) (Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi).

Indian Journal of Social Work.—Volume X, No. 4 (March 1950). (Bureau of Research and Publications Tata Institute of Social Bombay).

Indian Railway Magazine.—Volume XXVI, No. 3 (March 1950). (Railway Users' Federation, Madras).

Indian Textile Journal.—Volume LX, No. 715 (April 1950) (The Indian Textile Journal Ltd., Bombay).

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JUNE, 1950

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	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous		
1939 Average	114	100	86	100	97	78	107	100	73	70	89	54	107	72	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	271	247	257	100	223	317	197	240	199	198	335	141	107	215	201	299	321	340	100	365	291	
1946	..	817	245	267	100	259	208	263	200	217	313	141	107	245	211	350	293	338	100	450	326	
1947	..	344	242	100	252	294	263	287	219	293	350	141	107	313	248	417	285	342	100	475	360	
1948	..	348	333	391	100	275	303	243	347	290	245	298	107	286	292	490	450	415	100	516	440	
1949	..	396	396	346	100	281	307	255	320	291	292	316	107	337	269	462	434	432	100	531	425	
April	..	354	295	401	100	281	325	291	352	243	278	414	348	107	343	297	442	409	429	100	560	412
May	..	556	298	406	100	283	305	254	332	249	274	414	348	107	340	294	453	429	100	583	429	
June	..	301	293	306	100	255	323	291	342	248	253	414	311	107	343	294	461	481	100	540	424	
July	..	364	293	307	100	232	..	..	355	256	237	414	307	107	340	296	436	424	100	564	417
August	..	372	293	307	100	261	343	291	335	254	297	409	297	107	341	300	465	421	100	505	422	
September	..	373	292	307	100	262	309	291	336	252	291	369	284	107	337	295	409	428	100	506	425	
October	..	374	293	307	100	260	306	291	335	250	304	390	281	107	338	290	476	429	100	506	425	
November	..	370	296	307	100	264	304	291	335	252	303	390	281	107	337	289	450	435	100	543	424	
December 1949	..	375	294	307	100	268	303	291	335	249	298	383	280	107	332	295	470	436	100	559	432	
January	..	378	294	307	100	283	309	245	329	291	300	390	294	107	340	285	458	438	100	571	425	
February	..	369	294	307	100	287	305	292	325	250	308	363	291	107	350	268	448	427	100	600	421	
March	..	361	292	307	100	296	302	277	325	290	302	363	290	107	352	268	443	427	100	610	418	
April	..	370	288	307	100	289	307	282	335	297	307	362	296	107	349	301	448	421	100	640	422	

(1) Average price from July 1938 to June 1944=100. (2) Average price from August 1934 to July 1947=100. (3) Average price from February 1927 to January 1928=100. (4) Average price for the month of August 1939=100.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN MARCH AND APRIL 1950*

NOTE.—The figures in italics are index numbers of prices taking July 1914 prices as 100 in each case.

Articles	Price per	March 1950				April 1950			
		Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Maund	19 12 1 <i>315</i>	15 6 2 <i>258</i>	21 14 9 <i>473</i>	21 5 4	19 12 1 <i>315</i>	15 6 2 <i>258</i>	21 14 9 <i>473</i>	16 0 0 <i>217</i>
	"	12 4 2 <i>219</i>	12 4 11 <i>126</i>	18 4 0 <i>351</i>	13 5 4 <i>198</i>	12 4 2 <i>219</i>	12 4 11 <i>126</i>	18 4 0 <i>354</i>	13 5 0 <i>198</i>
	"	8 7 5 <i>211</i>	10 5 2 <i>271</i>	13 5 0 <i>161</i>	13 5 4 <i>388</i>	8 7 5 <i>211</i>	10 5 2 <i>271</i>	13 5 0 <i>161</i>	12 4 1 <i>359</i>
	"	8 7 5 <i>196</i>	10 5 2 <i>219</i>	9 6 0 <i>267</i>	10 0 0 <i>244</i>	8 7 5 <i>196</i>	10 5 2 <i>219</i>	9 6 0 <i>267</i>	10 0 0 <i>211</i>
Cereals	.....	236	294	390	280	236	294	390	255
	Maund	32 15 10 <i>767</i>	26 10 8 <i>667</i>	22 13 5 <i>531</i>	21 5 4 <i>584</i>	32 15 10 <i>767</i>	26 10 8 <i>667</i>	22 13 5 <i>531</i>	17 12 5 <i>487</i>
	"	22 3 <i>380</i>	29 1 <i>173</i>	24 8 6 <i>420</i>	25 9 7 <i>387</i>	22 3 7 <i>380</i>	26 10 8 <i>433</i>	24 8 6 <i>420</i>	21 5 <i>323</i>
Pulses	.....	574	570	478		574			

Food—	Maund	35 2 8 <i>609</i>	40 0 0 <i>500</i>	35 8 10 <i>356</i>	35 8 11 <i>380</i>	35 2 8 <i>609</i>	40 0 0 <i>500</i>	35 8 10 <i>356</i>	35 8 11 <i>380</i>
	"	25 0 0 <i>292</i>	40 0 0 <i>973</i>	40 0 0 <i>515</i>	40 13 8 <i>582</i>	45 1 2 <i>527</i>	40 0 0 <i>973</i>	40 0 0 <i>515</i>	40 0 0 <i>570</i>
	Lb.	2 2 8 <i>593</i>	2 7 0 <i>500</i>	1 15 2 <i>251</i>	1 15 2 <i>412</i>	2 2 8 <i>593</i>	2 7 0 <i>500</i>	1 15 2 <i>251</i>	1 15 2 <i>412</i>
	Maund	4 6 3 <i>206</i>	2 8 0 <i>166</i>	10 0 0 <i>450</i>	4 0 0 <i>213</i>	5 4 2 <i>247</i>	2 8 0 <i>166</i>	10 0 0 <i>450</i>	3 5 0 <i>177</i>
	Scer	1 4 0 <i>387</i>	1 4 0 <i>333</i>	1 4 0 <i>801</i>	2 0 0 <i>752</i>	1 4 0 <i>387</i>	1 4 0 <i>333</i>	1 4 0 <i>801</i>	2 0 0 <i>752</i>
	"	2 4 0 <i>510</i>	2 8 0 <i>667</i>	1 12 0 <i>467</i>	2 0 0 <i>533</i>	2 4 0 <i>510</i>	2 8 0 <i>667</i>	1 12 0 <i>467</i>	2 0 0 <i>533</i>
	Maund	35 2 8 <i>382</i>	24 9 10 <i>492</i>	26 10 0 <i>406</i>	32 0 0 <i>320</i>	35 2 8 <i>382</i>	24 9 10 <i>492</i>	26 10 0 <i>406</i>	32 0 0 <i>320</i>
	"	228 9 3 <i>450</i>	290 14 8 <i>655</i>	182 12 3 <i>326</i>	200 0 0 <i>292</i>	228 9 3 <i>450</i>	290 14 8 <i>655</i>	182 12 3 <i>326</i>	200 0 0 <i>292</i>
	"	15 0 5 <i>335</i>	14 14 2 <i>391</i>	13 5 0 <i>333</i>	10 0 0 <i>297</i>	15 0 5 <i>335</i>	12 8 9 <i>330</i>	13 5 0 <i>333</i>	10 0 0 <i>297</i>
	"	12 8 0 <i>805</i>	20 0 0 <i>1000</i>	10 0 0 <i>400</i>	6 10 8 <i>333</i>	10 0 0 <i>644</i>	13 5 4 <i>667</i>	10 0 0 <i>400</i>	4 0 0 <i>333</i>
Oil		100 0 0 <i>391</i>	47 0 11 <i>235</i>	64 0 0 <i>240</i>	80 0 0 <i>285</i>	91 6 10 <i>360</i>	47 0 11 <i>235</i>	64 0 0 <i>240</i>	80 0 0 <i>285</i>
Other articles of		454	537	410	400	461	502	410	
All food articles		417	491	413	382	421	457	413	

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN APRIL 1950

Industry	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost during the month in all disputes terminated
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
			1950	1950				
Viram nodabad	895	181	16 Mar.	4 Apr.	Protest against alleged delay in settling their dispute regarding arrears of dearness allowance and increase in pay.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,369	17,06
Dom-	58	67	29 Mar.	9 Apr.	Demand for changeover of shifts.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	763	937
Millamit lls Ltd (Kaira)	503		1 Apr.	3 Apr.	Demand for holiday on 1st April 1950 on account of "Chaitri Purnima Fair"	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	252	252
Weaving Cambay (riot).	15		1 Apr.	3 Apr.	Demand for holiday on 1st April 1950 on account of "Chaitri Purnima Fair"	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	7	7
Woollen m.	171	1,300	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	Refusal by the workers of the Doubling Department to work according to the Award of the Industrial Court.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	12,143	12,143
Silk Mills,	18	..	8 Apr.	10 Apr	Demand for increase in their daily wages from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	18	18
. Weaving Sarat.	15	..	11 Apr.	11 Apr.	Demand for reinstatement of a discharged worker.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	12	12
riji Broacha d., Bombay.	400	3,049	14 Apr.	1 20 Apr.	Demand for employment of more doffer boys.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	14,338	14,338
la Silk Bombay.	31	16	25 Apr.	1 28 Apr.	Demand for reinstatement of a discharged weaver, removal of the Weaving Master and old rates of wages instead of the rates given for the new quality of yarn.	The strike ended in a compromise.	118	118
girji Mfg. d., Sholapur.	45	9	29 Apr.	1 30 Apr.	Protest against the order of the Mill authorities to work on double sides.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	50	
earing Industrial & eering Works, ay.	246	..	11 Apr.		Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	The strike continued	4,182	
Alluminium ks, Bombay.	352	..	17 Apr.	19 Apr.	Demand for reinstatement of retrenched hands.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	682	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN APRIL 1960 -contd.

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost in the month
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
... Engineering Corporation Ltd. ... Bombay.	214	..	19 Apr.		Demand for production bonus, dearness allowance on the lines of Textile workers, bonus equal to 4 months' wages inclusive of dearness allowance, supply of milk to the workmen working at the furnace, conveyance from and to the Railway station, sick leave, etc.	The strike continued ..	2,354	
... Metal & ... Ltd. Bom-	582	..	19 Apr.		Demand for production bonus, dearness allowance on the lines of Textile workers, bonus equal to 4 months' wages inclusive of dearness allowance, supply of milk to the workers working at the furnace, conveyance from ... to the ...	The strike continued ..	6,402	
Cotton & Bombay.	10	..	27 Apr.	29 Apr.	Demand for reinstatement of a discharged worker.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	13	13
... Bidi Works.	30	..	11 Mar.		Protest against the reduction in the rate of bidi-making from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0 per 1,000 bidis.	The strike continued ..	900	
... Bidi Works.	30	..	14 Mar.		Protest against the reduction in the rate of bidi-making from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0 per 1,000 bidis.	The strike continued ..	900	
... Bidi ... Poona.	30	..	14 Mar.		Protest against the reduction in the rate of bidi-making from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0 per 1,000 bidis.	The strike continued ..	900	
... Press.	51	..	16 Mar.	24 Apr.	Demand for implementation of the Industrial Tribunal's Award especially in respect of classification and increment in wages in consultation with the Union.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	918	1,479
... Industries Ltd., Poona Dis-	386	..	17 Mar.	6 Apr.	Demand for an increase in wages and the establishment of an 8 hours' working day.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	480	2,018

JUNE, 1960

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN APRIL 1950 *contd.*

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 the dispute on termination
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
<i>—contd.</i>								
Strike of Bidi Langars, Bijapur.	150	—	23 Mar.	30 Apr.	Demand for (1) increase in their daily wages, (2) sufficient supply of bidi leaves, (3) bonus equal to 3 months' wages, (4) 30 days' leave with full wages, (5) 3 months' maternity leave with full wages, (6) Union representatives to be consulted while employing or removing anybody from service, etc.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	1,945	3,370
alt Pans at Manik Mahal, Fette Salem, and Amir Mahal, Bassein Taluka (Thana District).	98	...	27 Mar.	19 Apr.	Demand for increase in daily wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	1,066	1,556
... & T. Filus Ltd., Andheri, Bombay.	51	...	3 Apr.		Demand for (1) reinstatement of discharged workers, (2) recognition of the Union and (3) payment of difference in wages from March 1949 to August 1949 as agreed upon by the management.	The strike continued ...	1,250	
Ordnance Depot Medical Stores, Sewri, Bombay.	176	...	8 Apr. (8 a.m.)	8 Apr. (12-45 p.m.)	Protest against the refusal of the Officer Commanding to grant loan to a Mazdoor from the Welfare Fund.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	105	105
Dhondi Parloo Bhosale & Sons, Bombay.	31	...	10 Apr.	13 Apr.	Demand for reinstatement of two discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	76	76
6. T. Maneklal Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	125	...	15 Apr.	20 Apr.	Demand for increase in wages, dearness allowance on the basis of Textile workers, bonus, gratuity, provident fund scheme and 21 days' leave with pay per year.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	500	500
27 Shri Ramkrishna Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay.	44	...	19 Apr.		Demand for dearness allowance of Rs. 45, yearly increments, 3 months' wages as bonus, leave, etc.	The strike continued ...	440	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN APRIL, 1950—continued.

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost in the dispute on termination
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
W. Miscellaneous—continued.								
Sholapur Tanneries, Sholapur.	57	...	20 Apr.	24 Apr.	Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	171	171
29. Hindustan Vanaspathi Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	446	...	20 Apr.	21 Apr.	Demand for recognition of their Union.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	446	446
30. New Star Industries Ltd., Bombay.	52	...	20 Apr.	30 Apr.	Demand for bonus for the year 1949.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	52	52

The Month in Brief

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

The Bombay working class cost of living index number for May 1950 with average prices for the year ended June 1949 equated to 100, was 112. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number for May 1950 with average prices for the year ended June 1927 equal to 100, was 265. The Sholapur working class cost of living index number for May 1950 with average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 289, while the Jalgaon cost of living index number for May 1950 with average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, was 121.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During May 1950 there were 32 strikes involving 8,226 work-people and a time loss of 30,650 working days, as compared to 26 disputes involving 10,000 work-people and a time loss of 40,000 working days in April 1950, involving 10,000 workers and a time loss of 40,000 man-days. In May 1949, there were 31 disputes, involving 23,298 work-people and a time loss of 319,008 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1293-1296 of this issue.

ABSENTEEISM

During May 1950, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in five important textile centres in the State, viz., Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgam and East Khandesh, amounted to 18.11 per cent. as against 14.28 per cent. in April 1950. For further particulars see pages 1296-1298 of this issue.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

During April 1950 cotton mills in Bombay City produced 31,273,000 lbs. of yarn and 27,172,000 lbs. of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad produced 14,666,000 lbs. of yarn and 15,938,000 lbs. of woven goods. The total production of cotton yarn and piecegoods for the whole of the State amounted to 57,182,000 lbs. and 52,610,000 lbs. respectively. During the same period cotton mills in Ahmedabad produced 110,082,000 yards of woven goods and those in Bombay produced 86,567,000 yards while the total production for the State amounted to 239,872,000 yards.