

Current Notes

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

Opening the Tripartite Indian Labour Conference, at New Delhi, on the 20th March 1950, the Honourable Shri. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, called upon workers and employers to make a determined effort to end industrial disputes and adopt the principle of negotiation. He advocated the building up of a strong trade union movement and urged employers and workers to develop a habit of planned collective bargaining.

Welcoming the delegates to the tenth session of this Conference, the Labour Minister said, "As you are aware, this special session has been called to consider what, in my opinion, is the most important piece of labour legislation, viz., the Labour Relations Bill and along with it, the connected Trade Unions Bill. If the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is so soon to be superseded by a more comprehensive measure, it is not so much because of any serious defect in that Act as because of the fact that in the field of labour relations we are still in the formative stage.

"The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was practically our first effective venture in the field of labour-management relations, particularly compulsory arbitration. In spite of the many situations which found us unprepared in view of the inadequate statutory provisions at our disposal, that Act has, by and large been a success and has been responsible for reducing industrial unrest and promoting cordial relations between labour and management. The experience that we have gained of the working of that Act has encouraged us to believe that a more systematic, if somewhat elaborate, approach to the problem of labour-management relations will pay good dividends. The edifice that we are now planning may look more spacious and imposing with its many columns and facades than the simple structure to which we are hitherto accustomed, but it is none the less being built on practically the same foundations which were laid three years ago and which have stood the stress and strain of a difficult post-war era.

NEGOTIATION AND CONCILIATION

"I do not propose to give you a detailed analysis of the Labour Relations Bill, for I am sure you must have scanned every clause not merely carefully but critically. Nevertheless, I shall touch very briefly on the cardinal points of the Bill. First, there shall be no dispute before negotiations. That is to be achieved in two ways. Works Committees which have gained a fair measure of success under the existing Act will receive further careful tending and planned nurture. It is these Committees that ought to clear the air of suspicion and instil mutual confidence and respect. The reluctance of the parties to come together in the course of their daily work is responsible for many a bitter struggle that they unwittingly create for themselves. I would, therefore, ask you to devote more and more attention to these Committees

with a view to making them strong and effective. Again, I firmly believe that if at the first symptoms of an approaching labour dispute, the parties get together and discuss it with a view to arriving at a settlement, many a compromise would be possible which would not have the least chance after mutual recriminations have gone on unchecked for a time. That is why we have considered it worthwhile to devote a whole chapter to preliminary negotiations and timely conciliation.

"Another important object of the Bills which we are going to consider shortly is the building up of a strong, self-reliant, and responsible trade union movement which will cease to be a pawn on the political chess-board. So long as trade unions continue to be exploited for purposes other than labour welfare, there can be no hope for our working classes. I fail to see what objections there can be to our trying to ban strikes and lockouts which have objects other than settlement of labour disputes. And yet I have heard criticisms to that effect. A strike or a lockout is a weapon for the settlement of a labour dispute. Why should anybody deem it his right to use it for some other purpose? Such use cannot but harm the trade union movement, for the energies that ought to be applied in support of genuine demands are bound to be frittered away in pursuit of irrelevant and elusive goals. The trade union movement in India has hitherto had a stunted growth largely because of the spoonfeeding it has received from outsiders. While I do not minimise the important part that outsiders have played in the past and will continue to do so for sometime, I feel that it is time that they encouraged their wards to stand on their own legs. The constant use of the crutch makes a lame man limp for ever. That is the reason why we have considered it necessary to reduce the proportion of outsiders in the executives of trade unions.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

"Along with these measures we have considered it opportune to suggest a simple procedure for collective bargaining. I feel that sooner employers and workers develop the habit of planned collective bargaining, the sooner will they find themselves freed from the shackles of courts and tribunals, boards and committees which, however inevitable they may be, seem at times so great a burden. In the great industrial countries of the West, collective bargaining has practically superseded State regulation. That comes from a sense of strength in the bargaining parties, while too frequent strikes and lockouts and continual adjudications are a sure sign of frustration and a feeling of helplessness. I would, therefore, commend to your most earnest consideration the need for developing the spirit of collective bargaining on sound lines.

"I do not propose to dwell on other aspects of the legislation. A number of these have been mentioned at some length in the statement of objects and reasons, and in any case, I am sure you would like to make the best use of the time available by getting down to the detailed examination of the Bills without having to waste time over lengthy speeches. I have, however, one suggestion to make regarding your

approach to the problem. The Labour Relations Bill admittedly ensures greater rights to, and imposes greater responsibilities on, both parties than the existing Act. The temptation will no doubt be strong to demand that this liability or that placed on oneself is either too burdensome or too unreasonable and that it should be removed. I must tell you, however, that if a party wants to get a certain liability imposed on it removed, it cannot but agree to a corresponding liability placed on the other party also being removed. Every effort has been made in the Bill to hold the scales even and if you take something from one side, the equilibrium can be maintained only by the removal of an equal weight from the other. If the process of mutual cancellation of liabilities goes far, we shall be left with no more than the provisions of the present Act. It would then be useless to say that there are no provisions for compelling the other party to do this or not to do that. I suggest, therefore, that before you ask for the removal of a restriction which you imagine might prove too burdensome, you should ask yourself the question whether you would object to a corresponding load being taken off from the shoulders of the other party."

GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE BILLS

The Conference then proceeded to a discussion on the general principles governing the Bills. Representatives of the A. I. T. U. C. opposed the main principles underlying the two Bills and consequently expressed their inability to take part in the clause-by-clause discussion. It was contended that the Labour Relations Bill was unduly weighted on the side of the Employer and took away fundamental rights like the "right to strike." The Hind Mazdoor Sabha felt that the Bills were unnecessary at this juncture as labour-management relations had considerably improved. The exclusion of Civil Servants from the purview of the Bill and the authority of Government to alter awards were objected to. The Employers' spokesmen too were not in favour of the provisions of Bills.

The consensus of opinion appeared in favour of settlement of disputes by negotiation and encouragement of collective bargaining by a single bargaining agent. Workers' representatives were opposed to reference to an Appellate Tribunal on account of the delays involved in such appeals. On the question of retrenched workers, employers contended that a dismissed worker was only entitled to damages and not reinstatement. Referring to strikes and lockouts, employers' and workers' representatives advocated deletion of the respective penal provisions relating thereto, particularly the provision relating to sentences of imprisonment.

TRADE UNIONS BILL

Important among the clauses of the Trade Unions Bill which were discussed, was one relating to the restriction of outsiders on the executive of a trade union to 4 or 5 whichever is less. Representatives of workers while conceding that restriction of outsiders was desirable, observed that the limitation to 4 would be hard on large unions and federations.

They contended that the advice and assistance of outsiders was necessary in view of the backward state of the workers in this country and suggested that the number of outsiders should be restricted to 4th. They also felt that the penal provisions were severe on outsiders who were officers of a trade union involved in unfair practices.

Referring to recognition of a trade union, it was urged on behalf of workers that they were opposed to recognition by agreement with employers as it would tend to encourage an unhealthy rivalry between various trade unions and assist employers in promoting "company" unions. It was suggested that a trade union which qualified itself as a certified bargaining agent should be the sole recognised union.

With regard to cancellation of registration of a trade union, it was pointed out that the provision which allowed cancellation in the event of failure to comply with any award of a tribunal, interfered with the organisational rights of a trade union.

LABOUR RELATIONS BILL*

The Labour Relations Bill which breaks new ground is the first attempt at providing the country with a comprehensive law on the subject, superseding the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and similar legislations obtaining in States." This is revealed in the statement of objects and reasons to the Labour Relations Bill which was recently introduced in parliament and later on discussed at the 10th session of the Tripartite Indian Labour Conference at New Delhi from 20th to 22nd March 1950.

The statement continues, "Uniformity in the basic law governing labour relations has, in recent times, become imperative, particularly in view of the necessity for the setting up of an All-India Appellate Tribunal with jurisdiction over all Union and State Tribunals.

"The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, which provides for the framing of standing orders regulating the day-to-day working of an establishment is now a separate enactment, but its provisions have been incorporated in the Bill as they cover matters which are essentially part and parcel of the relations between management and labour. The Bill is extensive in scope and applies to all categories of employees except civil servants, persons employed in the defence forces and domestic servants and to all establishments working with more than ten employees.

"Three new authorities are envisaged in the Bill, namely, Standing Conciliation Boards, Labour Courts and the Appellate Tribunal. Standing Conciliation Boards and Labour Courts have been tried in certain States with a fair measure of success. The Appellate Tribunal, the setting up of which will be the responsibility of the Union, is a new authority of considerable importance. Lack of uniformity in the awards given

* The Gazette of India, Part V, dated 25th February 1950, pages 11-54.

by the large number of Tribunals in the country has resulted in divergent, if not conflicting, decisions, causing much embarrassment to employees—particularly those with establishments in more than one State and restlessness and expectancy among employees who find their competitors in a neighbouring district or State much better off than themselves. It will be the responsibility of the Appellate Tribunal to ensure all possible co-ordination and uniformity in the settlement of labour disputes throughout the country. It will be noticed that though a large number of authorities are enumerated in the Act, some are purely optional, some are to be set up only when the necessity arises, and only two, *viz.* Registering Officers and Conciliation Officers, have of necessity to be appointed from the start.

“Constitutional and practical difficulties have made it necessary for the Union to assume a wider jurisdiction than in the past. Regulation and control of a number of industries by the Union may necessitate the regulation of labour relations in some of those industries by the Union. Power has been taken in the Bill for that purpose, but the assumption of control by the Union will not be automatic or even immediate and would take place only when a situation arose warranting such a course. Even in that case, the States concerned would be consulted beforehand. Where establishments such as banks, insurance companies, transport services, etc., have branches and activities in more than one State, practical difficulties necessitate the regulation of labour in those employments by the Union.

“Faith in the efficacy of friendly negotiations between an employer and his employees is the very basis of the Bill. Negotiations must be attempted at an early stage and in a proper atmosphere and not after a strike has already taken place or a Conciliation Officer has been forced to come on the scene. The Bill provides for a notice requiring the other party to start negotiations within seven days. If the party which receives the notice takes advantage of that opportunity (which it must in a public utility service), negotiations must be concluded within 14 days in the case of a public utility service and 7 days in any other case unless those periods are extended by mutual agreement. Where negotiations break down, a 14 days’ notice is required in public utility services before a strike or lock-out can be declared.

“Collective bargaining which is the recognised procedure in the West for the regulation of labour-management relations has hitherto not received in this country the attention it deserves. An attempt has been made to introduce a simple procedure for collective bargaining which may be adopted in place of the less formal procedure for negotiations and conciliation. Even that simple procedure may, in the first instance, be suited only to the industrially advanced States. After experience has been gained of the working of collective bargaining, it may be necessary to improve the procedure, but it has been considered advisable not to complicate it by making it too rigid from the very beginning.

“Where Labour Courts are set up in a State, they will have jurisdiction over all disputes except those mentioned in Schedule II which will continue to remain under the jurisdiction of Labour Tribunals. Where Labour Courts are not set up, all disputes are referable to Labour Tribunals at the discretion of the appropriate Government.

“Among the other special features of the Bill may be mentioned the provisions relating to retrenchment, go-slow policy and the exercise of control over certain categories of undertakings in certain circumstances. Retrenchments can be effected only after the prescribed notice has been given and gratuity paid. A go-slow policy, whether on the part of employers or of employees, if proved before a Labour Tribunal, will be deemed to be an illegal lock-out or strike and dealt with as such. The power to exercise control over undertakings is restricted to those deemed essential for the maintenance of order and for supplies and services essential to the life of the community and is subject to stringent safeguards.

“A serious drawback of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is the fact that the provisions contained in it for the enforcement of settlements and awards are too weak to be effective and that persons entitled to relief find it very difficult to enforce their rights. The Bill seeks to remedy those defects. The penalty for breach of a settlement, collective agreement, order or award has been substantially increased, and amounts due from an employer may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue. In suitable cases Government might step in and exercise control over the undertaking. Employees are liable to forfeit their claims to bonus and the employer’s share of the provident fund and to be dismissed from service. Trade unions are liable to forfeit their registration and recognition and certified bargaining agents, their certificates.

“It should be the goal of any progressive labour policy to so influence labour-management relations as to make the withdrawal of State intervention possible. A strong trade union movement which is conscious alike of its rights and responsibilities—one that will stand on its own legs and not lean for ever on a crutch—can alone make industrial peace enduring. It is the aim of the Bill to build up labour-management relations on such sure foundations, and if rights have been tempered with responsibilities, the scales have been held even as between the parties.”

I. L. O. ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE, NUWARA ELIYA, CEYLON

Sixteen resolutions designed to improve social and labour standard were adopted by the Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O. which was held at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, from 16th to 27th January 1950. Of these resolutions, five were of a general character, while the remaining dealt with the questions on the agenda of the Conference, *viz.*, Labour Inspection, the Co-operative Movement, Agricultural Workers, Labour Welfare and Manpower Organisation.

The resolution concerning intensification of Asian work of the I.L.O. recalled the recommendation of the New Delhi Conference regarding the intensification of the Asian work of the I.L.O. and requested the Governing Body to give immediate consideration to those parts of the resolution which have not yet been implemented particularly to the setting up of an Asian Advisory Committee. Another resolution urged the Governing Body to consider the steps to be taken to ensure larger representation of Asian countries on the Governing Body and its Committees. The establishment of the Asian Field Office on Technical Training was welcomed in a third resolution and it was recommended that the feasibility of establishing more such offices should be examined. The Conference also adopted a resolution recommending the holding of a Tripartite Maritime Conference of Asian Countries and other countries employing Asian seamen. The resolution on technical assistance welcomed the I.L.O. technical assistance programme and urged vigorous action for its speedy implementation.

The resolutions on the technical questions were drafted in the technical committees of the Conference after considerable discussion. The Conference adopted them without any major amendments.

LABOUR INSPECTION

The Conference adopted three resolutions on labour inspection. By the first, the conference reaffirmed the recommendations made by the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference held in New Delhi in 1947 and suggested various measures designed to improve labour inspection services in Asia. These measures stressed that member countries should accord to the labour inspectorate a status commensurate with their responsibilities. Employers and workers, and the public in general should be informed of problems arising from working conditions and remedial measures taken or needed. Employers and workers should be advised in regard to effective means of complying with existing labour legislation. Such information and advice, in addition to the customary channels of propaganda, should be given through the press, radio, films, and national health and safety exhibits and museums. Education and propaganda activities should be carried out in the vernacular of the country and through literature designed to educate the worker and make him acquainted with national laws and regulations. The resolution suggests that the Governments should institute national research centres for the study of industrial problems and should encourage the establishment of joint bodies of employers and workers to co-operate in the task of determining and implementing accepted standards.

In order to ensure that labour inspection services are competently staffed, it suggests that new inspectors should be properly trained; labour inspectors should be fully informed of latest developments in industrial health, safety and welfare by means of technical training centres, refresher courses and periodical conferences.

With a view to enabling less developed countries progressively to give full effect to these recommendations, the resolution suggests the training of officials in less developed services in countries with more adequate

training courses and facilities in the region or outside the region. The establishment of one or more regional centres for the training of labour inspectors and the encouragement of technical missions from abroad to assist Asian countries in the organisation of their inspection services is also suggested.

Having regard to the development of social and labour legislation in the Asian countries, the authorities concerned should keep under constant review the need for ensuring that the numerical strength of inspection services and the facilities at their disposal are adequate to the tasks they have to perform; inspection services should also include an adequate number of women inspectors. Finally, the resolution urges that the I. L. O. should give advice and assistance in the organisation of labour inspection services to Asian Governments.

The second resolution on labour inspection welcomed the practice of convening regional meetings of representatives of labour inspection services, such as that held at Kandy, Ceylon, in November 1948, and recommended to the Governing Body of the I. L. O. that similar technical meetings should be convened in Asian centres at suitable intervals in the light of the reports furnished by Members of the Organisations in connection with the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947. It suggested that the progress made in giving effect to the recommendations contained in the Resolution concerning labour inspection might form a suitable basis of discussion at the next conference of representatives of Asian inspection services.

The third resolution dealt with the special problems concerning protection of women and young persons. The conference noted that the strict enforcement of legislation for the protection of women and young persons might have undesirable effect of reducing employment possibilities for them in work places covered by the law and of driving them to seek employment in unregulated work places where conditions of work were worse. It, therefore, requested the Governing Body of the I. L. O. to instruct the Office to undertake a detailed study of this problem and the manner in which it has been solved in the industrially advanced countries.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

With regard to the development of the co-operative movement in Asia, the Conference adopted two resolutions, one concerning international action and the other concerning national action.

International Action regarding Co-operative Movement in Asian Countries.—The resolution on this subject endorsed the recommendation of the Asian Regional Conference held at New Delhi in 1947, that periodical regional meetings should be held to provide opportunities to officials of co-operative departments as well as representatives of co-operative organisations in Asian countries to discuss common problems and devise means of establishing a direct trade relations between co-operative societies of Asian countries. It urged that persons holding

responsible posts in the co-operative movements of Asian countries should be given facilities to visit other countries for theoretical or practical studies, or in order to attend co-operative conferences. The resolution also asked the Governing Body to appoint corresponding members of the I.L.O. Advisory Committee on Co-operation for each Asian country; and to request the Office to maintain an up-to-date list of experts capable of assisting Asian Governments in the preparation and execution of their co-operative development programmes. The Governing Body was further requested to instruct the Office to intensify its studies of different problems and forms of co-operation and to provide all possible assistance to Asian countries in the field of co-operation.

National Action regarding Co-operative Movement.—In this resolution the Conference, *inter alia*, drew the attention of Asian Governments to the following: (a) co-operative and general legislation applicable to the co-operative movement should be periodically examined and revised with a view to ensuring full development of the co-operative movement; (b) appropriate machinery such as advisory co-operative councils, which may include representatives of Government, the national or provincial legislatures, and the various co-operative organisations, should be set up in each country or province in order to facilitate consultation and concerted action in regard to co-operative development; (c) co-operative research institutes should be set up and, where they already exist, they should be enabled to expand their activities, particularly with a view to making objective studies of new problems and of current co-operative experience, and making their results widely available; (d) adequate facilities should be provided for the training of officials of Government co-operative departments and of employees of co-operative organisations; (e) this training should be organised either under the direction of the co-operative organisations with the assistance of the State, or by the State as far as possible with the participation of representatives of co-operative organisations; (f) the teaching of co-operation should be introduced in public education notably by providing lessons or courses in co-operation in schools, by including co-operation in the training of teachers with a view to their participation in the diffusion and implementation of co-operative ideas, and by encouraging the creation of co-operatives of school-children and students; and (g) the development of the co-operative movement should, with full respect for the freedom of the co-operative movement be guided by a general national plan, and in countries of a federal structure by provincial plans co-ordinated to the highest possible degree, and framed in accordance with the proposals of the advisory co-operative research institutes.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Three resolutions were adopted concerning the wages and incomes of agricultural workers. Plantation workers were excluded from these resolutions in view of the existence of a special I. L. O. Committee for them which is to hold its first session shortly.

Agricultural Wages and Incomes of Primary Producers—The first resolution on this subject, recommended the establishment of wage fixing machinery to protect agricultural workers and to ensure that increases in productivity are reflected in their earnings.

Employers and workers concerned should be associated in the operation of the machinery in equal numbers and on equal terms. Wages determined by the wage-fixing authorities, including any allowance for payments made in kind, should be adequate to satisfy the minimum needs of the worker and his family as determined by the standards fixed in the area concerned, and should be compatible with levels of productivity. It suggested that in fixing wages for different occupations, differential rates should be set at levels sufficient to encourage the acquisition by a sufficient number of people of the required skills and also to ensure a sufficient supply of seasonal and casual labour in agriculture. Wage-fixing authorities should be empowered to prescribe the minimum percentage of wages which must be paid in cash; payments in kind should correspond in both quality and quantity to the actual needs of the worker and his family. The periodicity of wage payments should be regulated so that a worker can finance current needs without borrowing. Conditions relating to the place and method of payment, limitation of fines and deduction, and attachment of wages should also be regulated. Advances by the employer should be limited to a certain proportion of total wages paid, so as to ensure that repayment is possible and to avoid forcing the worker into a state of semi-permanent bonded service through the accumulation of debts. It also recommended that minimum rates of wages which have been fixed should be binding on the employers and workers concerned so as not to be subject to abatement by them by individual agreement, nor, except with the general or particular authorisation of the competent authority, by collective agreement.

Wage-fixing authorities should be empowered to fix hours of work, periods of rest and holidays. Conditions relating to safety and sanitation in places of work and lodging provided by the employers and, where appropriate, the clothing and equipment to be furnished should be prescribed by law and enforced by the appropriate inspecting authorities.

It further urged that with a view to the eventual creation of conditions in which wages might be effectively regulated by collective bargaining instead of by minimum wage fixing machinery, measures should be taken to safeguard the freedom of association of workers and employers and to encourage the growth of workers' and employers' organisations.

Of the other two resolutions on this subject, the first requested the Governing Body to arrange for suitable action to facilitate the implementation of the above resolution. Among other things it suggested that the I. L. O. should study the special employment and training problems of agricultural manpower and should develop a practical programme of action in this field within the framework of its general manpower

programme. Also that the problem of unemployment and employment in agriculture in Asia and the problem of loss of income due to flood, fire or other natural causes, should be further studied by the I. L. O. through some appropriate committee.

The second resolution requested a thorough study by the I. L. O. in collaboration with the F. A. O. of conditions of employment of rural workers. The study should include (1) the conditions under which contracts should be concluded, with a view to ensuring and supervising their application; (2) the conditions under which dues should be payable by the cultivators; (3) conditions regulating loans; (4) conditions for the settlement of disputes between landowners and cultivators; (5) supervision of the application of contracts by the labour inspectorate or by a body of specialised supervisors.

It also suggested the convening in an Asian country of a meeting of experts to review the aforesaid study and formulate recommendations for consideration by the next Asian Regional Conference.

Welfare of Workers.—The resolution concerning welfare of workers enunciated certain basic principles for the promotion of facilities for workers' welfare in Asian countries. It suggested that facilities such as those concerning occupational health and medicine, maternity, canteens and other feeding arrangements and child care services should be prescribed by legislation defining the minimum standards to be observed and the scope of their application. Welfare facilities provided by undertaking, in so far as these are not required to be provided by the employers under the law, should be financed by welfare funds; such funds should be provided on a collective basis for a region or for the same industry. Welfare officers appointed by undertakings should be adequately qualified. The resolution further recommended the establishment of tripartite committees consisting of representatives of Government and of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, to advise Government in the administration of statutory welfare provisions.

MANPOWER ORGANISATION

On manpower problems the Conference adopted one resolution on employment service and another on technical and vocational training.

Employment Service Organisation.—The Conference recommended that the Employment Service Convention, 1948, and the Employment Service Recommendation, 1948, should be ratified and accepted as soon as possible. Where their provisions cannot be applied in full immediately the Governments should as a first step, pay special attention, among other things, to the following:—

(1) The employment service should consist of a national service of employment offices under the direction of a national authority.

(2) The system should comprise a network of local, and where appropriate, regional offices, sufficient in number to serve such geographical areas of the country and conveniently located for employers and workers.

(3) Suitable arrangements should be made through advisory committees for the co-operation of representatives of employers and workers in the organisation and operation of the employment service and in the development of employment service policy. These arrangements should provide for one or more national advisory committees and where necessary for regional and local committees. The representatives of employers and workers on these committees should be appointed in equal numbers after consultation with representative organisations of employers and workers.

(4) Special arrangements for juveniles should be initiated and developed.

(5) The staff of the employment services should be composed of public officials with suitable status and conditions of service.

(6) The benefits of the employment service should be made available on the basis of absolute equality to all workers residing in a country without regard to nationality, sex, caste or creed.

Special Assistance.—The resolution also invited the Governing Body to ask the Office, in connection with the expansion of the manpower programme of the I.L.O. in Asian countries, to study, with the Governments and employers' and workers' organisations concerned, the special problems of employment service development in the Asian countries, with a view to formulating principles and methods of employment service organisation capable of encouraging the further development of such services on a solid and efficient basis.

In the course of this study special consideration should be given to the recruitment of plantation workers, mine workers, seamen, the transfer of labour from one area to another and from one state to another; the role of the employment service in eliminating abuses in connection with payments by workers for the purpose of obtaining or retaining employment; the role of the employment service in the development of improved technical training facilities; and the role of the employment service in supplying basic information essential or desirable for purpose of economic planning and the implementation of full employment policies.

Technical Assistance.—By the same resolution the Conference invited the Governing Body to authorise the International Labour Office to provide technical assistance to the Asian countries in respect of employment service organisation. Practical information concerning the methods to be employed should be furnished, e.g., for (a) operating advisory committees and maintaining close co-operation with employers' and workers' organisations; (b) securing the co-operation of individual employers in the utilisation of the employment service through publicity, canvassing and other techniques; (c) making manpower surveys; (d) making job classifications and job analysis; (e) maintaining adequate records; (f) registering workers and selecting workers for placement; (g) surveying the prospects and opportunities of different industries with a view to giving information thereon to prospective entrants to the industry; (h) securing effective co-operation between the

employment service and educational authorities and other public services: (i) conducting inspections of local offices; (j) training employment service staff; (k) introducing efficient office routines including clearing house techniques; and (l) adopting suitable office and building arrangements for employment offices.

Vocational and Technical Training.—On this question the Conference considered and adopted the resolution adopted by the I. L. O. Asian conference of experts on Technical Training held in Singapore in 1949. The resolution suggested that national programmes of vocational and technical training in Asia should be based on an analysis of short-term and long-term needs for various skills for economic development. The resolution emphasised that all training programmes, including those of short duration, should provide such basic education as the educational level of the trainees and the character of the training required and that vocational schools existing in each country should be progressively developed with due regard on the one hand to industrialisation plans and on the other hand to the particular importance of handicraft activities to the region. Vocational schools should include (a) facilities for initiation into manual work; (b) trade school for the training of skilled workers; and (c) schools for the training of supervisory staff and technicians for industry. They should provide pre-employment training, training for upgrading and theoretical instruction for on-the-job trainees.

The Conference further recommended that apprenticeship system should be organised for those industrial and handicraft trades which require a high degree of skill, and suggested (a) the enactment of apprenticeship legislation regarding rights and obligations of employers and apprentices and the supervision of this method of training; (b) the institution of national, regional and local apprenticeship committees composed of representatives of employers' and workers' organisations and the public authorities concerned; (c) the organisation of a skilled public apprenticeship service; and (d) close co-operation between the apprenticeship and employment services.

The Conference also suggested that the Government and industrial undertakings should institute suitable training programmes for adult workers including facilities for upgrading. The Conference finally suggested how programmes for training abroad should be developed and improved.

Material needs: On the problem of national needs, the Conference suggested that Governments should grant priority to the provision of machine tools and other technical and instructional equipment to technical schools. Where necessary, emergency programmes for the construction and equipment of vocational schools should be drawn up with due regard to the needs of the different regions, the needs of industry and handicrafts, and the practical possibilities of achievement afforded by national and local resources and through international assistance. Special attention should be devoted to the requirements of small-scale and cottage industries.

The manufacture or purchase of technical equipment should be facilitated by all possible means, including joint consideration by the countries concerned of their needs; development of the machine tool manufacturing industry; development of the manufacture of machine tools and other equipment by the vocational and technical schools themselves; and eliminating or reducing customs duties or granting priority to orders from abroad.

Technical organisations.—The Conference recommended that vocational guidance facilities for persons intending to enter upon vocational training courses should be developed. An initial period of training might be used in the vocational guidance of young persons. Training programmes should be drawn up on the basis of a systematic analysis of the work processes employed in each trade or occupation. The content of the programmes and the relative importance of theoretical and practical training and general education should be carefully determined. Teaching methods should, wherever possible, be improved and systematised and methods worked out in highly industrialised countries should be examined with a view to adapting and using them. The interest of the trainees should be stimulated through awards, allowances and scholarships. Certificates of proficiency should be issued and placement of trainees should be secured through co-operation between schools, the employment service and industry. The Conference also recommended ways of promoting in-plant training including matters relating to a apprenticeship, and the inclusion of provisions regarding such training in collective agreements. Governments should assist industry in the matter of training, in particular, by making experts available for the purpose of analysing training needs, helping with the framing of suitable training programmes and following up to advise and assist in getting them carried out.

Recruitment and Training of Instructors.—The Conference recommended that a sufficient number of instructors with the appropriate technical skill and teaching ability should be made available for technical and vocational training. To this end various methods, such as, establishment of special training institutions and part-time training course, the careful selection of instructors and their suitable remuneration and status, etc., have been suggested.

Training and Retraining of Disabled Persons.—The Conference also made certain recommendations regarding the training of disabled persons and suggested that the principle that such persons should have an opportunity to engage in useful and suitable employment should be recognised.

The following measures were recommended as the first steps to be taken in this field: (1) The establishment of machinery comprising medical and employment service experts for assessing the capacity of the disabled individual and advising him in the selection of an occupation which he should follow or for which he should be trained. (2) The

establishment of experimental centres for the technical and vocational training of more severely disabled persons under sheltered conditions.

(3) Training of a staff of specialised instructors.

International Collaboration.—With a view to ensuring international collaboration in the field, the Conference has also made a series of recommendations for action by the International Labour Office, dealing, *inter alia*, with the collection and making available to Asian countries of documentation of an essentially practical nature on vocational training (including hand-books, lesson sheets, lists of instructional equipment, films on training, etc.); the supply of blue prints and other information regarding equipment for local and handicraft industries; and making available experts on training questions. The I. L. O. should also, in co-operation with other international agencies, organise training in foreign countries, especially for key officials and instructors, so that they may organise and develop training in their own countries on their return. It should arrange instructor training courses on a regional or national level.

The Conference further recommended that a regional committee of experts of technical and vocational training should meet annually to consider the progress achieved in this field.

9-MAN BODY TO GUARD TRADE UNION RIGHTS

The International Labour Organisation's Governing Body is in the final stages of setting up the first international fact-finding and conciliation commission on freedom of association.

The Governing Body, at its 110th session in Mysore, India, in January, approved the procedures for establishing a nine-man commission to examine infringements of trade union rights.

The members, "chosen for their personal qualifications," who will be "expected to discharge their duties with complete independence," were selected at the 111th session at Geneva, on March 8 last.

Last August, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations requested the I.L.O. to proceed with the commission's establishment on behalf of the United Nations as well as on behalf of the I.L.O.

The Governing Body at its Mysore meeting established the commission on the I.L.O.'s behalf, and at the same time agreed that the new body should also act on behalf of the United Nations.

"A Fact-Finding Body"

The terms of reference and procedure of the commission, as fixed by the Governing Body, define the commission as "essentially a fact finding

body," but it also will be authorised to discuss situations with the government concerned "with a view to securing the adjustment of difficulties by agreement."

Under the commission's procedure, complaints alleging the violation of trade union rights can be referred to the commission either by the Governing Body or the general conference of the I. L. O.

Any government against which a complaint is made may also ask the commission to investigate.

In addition, proposals for the reference of cases to the commission may be made by trade unions and by organisations of employers, but these proposals and those of Governments must first be examined by the officers of the Governing Body who will decide whether or not to circulate them to the Governing Body as a whole.

When the proposals are circulated any member of the Governing Body may request that the Governing Body refer them to the commission.

After long discussion it was decided that complaints could not be referred to the commission for investigation and conciliation without the consent of the government concerned.

In cases where this consent is refused by a government, the Governing Body will consider appropriate alternative action to safeguard the rights involved in the case, including measures to publicise it.

The commission will report to the Governing Body, which will then consider what further action should be taken in each case.

The Governing Body also approved suggestions for the procedure for making commission's services available to the United Nations with respect to those member countries of the United Nations which are not members of the I. L. O. According to these proposals, it would be open to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to refer complaints to the commission through the Governing Body.

The Polish government delegate opposed the decisions on terms of reference and procedure.

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

A FALL OF FOUR POINTS

In February 1950, the working class cost of living index number Bombay City, on base : July 1933 to June 1934 equal to 100, being four points lower than in the preceding month. As compared with August 1939, it was higher by 200 points. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1932-33 family budget enquiry at Bombay.

The index number for the food group receded by nine points to 369 owing to less off-take of wheat-flour in the ration and a fall in the average prices of gram, fresh bunlows, tamarind, brinjals and pumpkins.

The index numbers for the fuel and lighting and the clothing groups have remained stationary at 294 and 307 respectively; while the index number for the miscellaneous group rose by four points to 287 owing to a rise in the price of supari.

The fall of four points in the final index from 309 to 305 was due to a fall 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	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Food	47	112	378	369
Fuel and lighting	7	99	294	294
Clothing	8	85	307	307
House-rent ..	13	100	100	100
Miscellaneous	14	98	283	287
Total ..	89			
Cost of Living Index Numbers ..		105	309	305

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY CITY (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	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Food—								
Rice	Lb.	36	6 11 5*	24 8 4†	23 8 0†	128‡	365	360
Patni	"							
Wheat	"							
Jowari	"							
Bajri	"							
Turdal	Paylee	4	0 6 1	1 14 6	1 14 3	125	301	497
Gram		1	0 4 11	2 14 5	2 8 0	121	944	814
Raw sugar (gul)	Lb.	1	0 1 6	0 6 10	0 8 1	144	456	339
Sugar (refined)		5	0 2 2	0 7 0	0 7 0	112	323	323
Tea		2	0 10 0	2 7 1	2 7 0	93	391	390
Fish, dry—Bunlows ..	Dozen	3	0 1 1	0 3 6	0 3 6	115	323	323
" fresh—Bhing or palah ..	Each	1	1 1 10	2 14 0	3 2 0	118	258	280
" Prawns	Dozen	2	0 7 9	2 2 10	2 13 4	129	449	385
" Bunlows	"	2	0 2 4	0 11 10	0 10 0	114	507	429
Mutton	Lb.	5	0 4 6	1 2 4	1 2 10	107	407	419
Milk	Seer	7	0 5 0	0 15 5	1 0 2	83	308	323
Ghee	Lb.	2	0 12 2	2 15 11	3 0 0	106	394	395
Salt	Paylee	1	0 3 7	0 5 10	0 5 6	100	163	153
Chillies, dry	Lb.	3	0 3 3	0 13 11	0 14 4	103	428	441
Tamarind, old		2	0 1 6	0 11 0	0 10 3	117	733	683
Turmeric		2	0 2 2	0 12 0	0 12 0	138	554	554
Potatoes		1	0 1 2	0 3 5	0 2 11	93	293	250
Onions		1	0 0 8	0 3 1	0 2 1	75	463	313
Brinjals		5	0 1 10	0 3 10	0 3 4	68	209	182
Pumpkins, white		5	0 1 2	0 3 5	0 2 8	92	293	229
Cocconut oil	Half-seer	2	0 2 8	1 3 4	1 3 11	97	725	
Sweet oil		2	0 2 1	0 13 11	0 14 3	108	668	684
Tea, ready made	Full Cup	5	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	133	133
Total—All Food								
Index Number—								
All Food Articles						112	378	369

* 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 authorised ration shops in working class localities and shops run by employers of labour.

‡ The weighted average of index numbers for different cereals.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1934	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Fuel and Lighting—								
Charcoal	28 Lbs.	30	0 8 11	2 1 0	2 1 0	100	370	370
Fire wood	"	52	0 4 9	0 13 6	0 13 6	96	284	284
Kerosene oil	Bottle	16	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 6	105	191	191
Matches	Two boxes	2	0 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6	110	225	225
Total—Fuel and Lighting		100						
Index Number—			....	....	....	99	294	
Fuel and Lighting								
Clothing—								
Dhotis	Pair	15	2 7 2	10 0 5	10 0 5	84	410	410
Coating	Yard	12	0 5 6	0 14 0	0 14 0	91	255	255
Shirting	"	23	0 2 7	0 10 0	0 10 0	105	387	387
Cloth for trousers	"	4	0 4 9	1 1 0	1 1 0	99	358	358
Sarees	Each	36	3 4 4	8 6 10	8 6 10	73	258	258
Chaddi	Piece of 30 inches	10	0 10 6	1 3 1	1 3 1	68	182	182
Total—Clothing		100						
Index Number—			....			85	307	307
Clothing								
House-rent	Per month	100	6 5 11	6 5 11	6 5 11	100	100	100
Index Number—			....			100	100	100
House rent								
Miscellaneous—								
Barber	Shave ..	13	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 3 0	75	225	225
Soap (washing)	Bar	9	0 6 7	1 2 5	1 2 5	77	280	280
Medicine	Bottle of mixture.	3	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	100	150	150
Supari	Lb.	25	0 5 0	1 11 0	1 11 10	120	540	557
Bidi	Bundle of 25	22	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	100	250	250
Travelling to and from native place	"	27	0 4 11	0 6 0	0 6 0	95	122	122
Newspaper	Copy	1	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	67	133	133
Total—Miscellaneous		100						

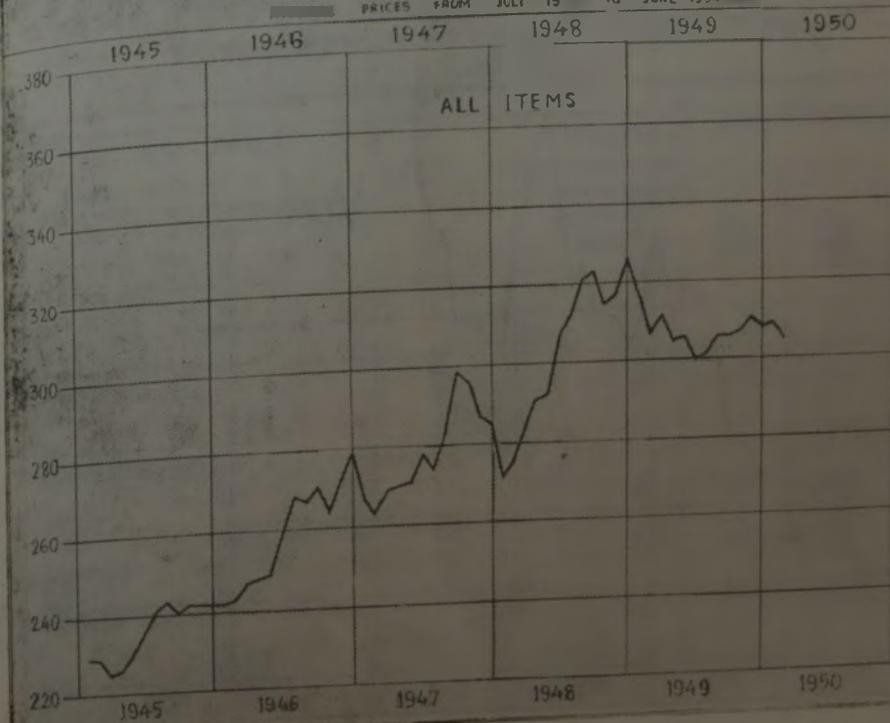
WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—BOMBAY—ALL ITEMS

(Base : July 1933 to June 1934 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1945	235	229	229	225	228	230	235	240	243	240	244
1946	259	242	243	247	248	249	259	268	267	270	268
1947	279	267	263	269	270	271	278	274	284	299	299
1948	303	271	276	284	291	292	307	312	321	323	311
1949	307	316	307	311	305	306	300	302	306	306	300
1950	..	309	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY

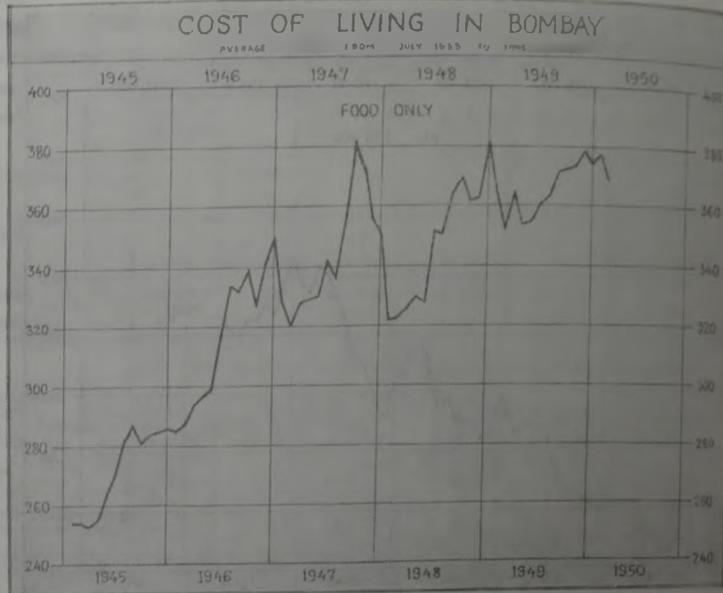
PRICES FROM JULY 1934 TO JUNE 1934



Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—BOMBAY—FOOD ONLY
(Base : July 1923 to June 1924=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	271	254	254	253	265	263	271	281	287	291	284	286	288
1946	317	285	288	294	297	299	318	334	332	339	327	341	336
1947	344	328	320	328	329	330	342	336	355	382	373	384	380
1948	348	322	323	328	330	328	352	351	366	370	362	363	366
1949	366	305	352	365	354	355	361	364	372	373	374	376	375
1950	378	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369



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

A RISE OF ELEVEN POINTS

In February 1950 the cost of living index number for the working class in Ahmedabad City on base: August 1926 to July 1927 equal to 100 advanced by 11 points to 250 and was based on 171 groups as compared with 167 groups in the pre-war month. The index reflects the standard of life maintained during the 1946-1949 period as enquired in Ahmedabad.

The index number for the food group advanced by 17 points to 262 owing to a decrease in the off-take of bajri and jowari in the ration and a rise in the average prices of wheat, pulses, gul, chillies and sweet-oil.

There was a rise of one point in the fuel and lighting group from 292 to 293 due to a rise in the price of castor oil; while the index numbers for the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained stationary at 291 and 335 respectively.

The rise of 11 points in the final index from 239 to 250 was due to a rise of 17 points in the food group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD

(Average price for the year 1949-50)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Food	58	65	245	262
Fuel and lighting	7	77	292	293
Clothing	10	68	291	291
House-rent	12	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	4	100	335	335
Total	91			
Cost of Living Index Number		73	239	250

* Details regarding the latest method of computation of the index will be found at pages 144-145 of the Labour Gazette, Bombay, 1949.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD
(Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)

LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL, 1950

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	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Food Articles—								
Rice	Lb.	52	10 11 6°	23 10 7†	27 4 8†	59‡	221	255
Wheat	"							
Maize	"							
Mung bean	Sear	2	0 3 6	0 9 2	0 9 4	71	262	
Yam	"	4	0 3 4	0 7 10	0 8 2	70	236	
Sugar (refined)	"	2	0 5 8	0 13 10	0 13 10	85	244	244
Raw sugar (gul)	"	2	0 4 9	0 12 0	0 13 6	96	253	284
Tea	Lb.	1	1 0 0	2 8 8	2 8 8	63	254	264
Salt	Sear	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	100	100
Mutton	Lb.	3	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	75	300	300
Milk	Sear	4	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	67	200	208
Ghee	"	12	1 18 10	6 6 4	6 6 4	66	343	343
Potatoes	"	8	0 2 10	0 6 4	0 5 0	82	224	176
Dry chillies	"	4	0 9 2	1 12 0	1 15 2	60	305	246
Sweet oil	"	3	0 10 8	1 11 4	1 14 0	56	256	291
Sweetmeats (chavanas)	"	1	0 8 10	1 14 0	1 14 0	60	340	340
Total—All Food		100						
Index Number—								
All Food Articles			....			65	245	262
Fuel and Lighting—								
Firewood	Indian Maud	78	0 15 2	3 0 0	3 9 0	77	313	316
Kerosene oil	Small bottle	11	0 1 2	0 1 9	0 1 9	79	150	156
Castor oil	Sear	8	0 8 0	1 6 0	1 7 2	67	275	296
Matches	Two boxes	2	6 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6	100	225	225
Total—Fuel and Lighting		100						
Index Number—								
Fuel and Lighting						77	292	291

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers			
			Year ended July 1927	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Shirts	Pair	16	3 14 6	8 0 11	8 0 11	36	216	206	
Dhotis	Yard	13	0 13 6	2 1 7	2 1 7	77	249	249	
Coating	"	24	0 8 3	1 6 11	1 6 11	90	278	278	
Shirting	"		0 8 7	1 4 10	1 4 10	56	243	243	
Cloth for trousers	"								
Sarees	Each	17	1 7 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	61	477	477	
Shawl	Yard	13	0 6 1	1 3 0	1 3 0	72	312	312	
Blanket	"	10	0 13 3	1 10 3	1 10 3	73	198	198	
Total—Clothing		100							
Home-rent	Per month						63	291	291
Total—Home-rent									
Home-rent							107	107	107
Books	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

The average monthly expenditure on outside during the 1926 Family Budget Enquiry is attached to the...

Home-rent has been ascertained by conducting a special rent enquiry as...

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD
(Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927 = 100)

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	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Food								
Rice	Lb.	52	10 11 6*	23 10 7†	27 4 8†	59†	221	235
Wheat	"							
Bair	"							
Mungdal	Seer	2	0 3 6	0 9 2	0 9 4	71	262	267
Turdal	"	5	0 3 4	0 7 10	0 8 2	70	235	
Sugar (refined)	"	2	0 5 8	0 13 10	0 13 10	85	244	244
Raw sugar (gul)	"	2	0 4 9	0 12 0	0 13 6	96	263	284
Tea	Lb.	1	1 0 0	2 8 8	2 8 8	63	254	264
Salt	Seer	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	100	100
Mutton	Lb.	3	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	75	300	300
Milk	Seer	4	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	67	200	200
Ghee	"	12	1 13 10	6 6 4	6 6 4	68	343	343
Potatoes	"	8	0 2 10	0 6 4	0 5 0	82	224	176
Dry chillies	"	4	0 9 2	1 12 0	1 15 2	60	305	346
Sweet oil	"	3	0 10 8	1 11 4	1 14 0	56	256	281
Sweetmeats (chavanas)	"	1	0 8 10	1 14 0	1 14 0	60	340	340
Total—All Food		100						
Index Number—								
All Food Articles			....			65	245	262
Fuel and Lighting								
Firewood	Indian Maund	78	0 15 2	3 0 0	3 0 0	77	313	316
Kerosene oil	Small bottle	11	0 1 2	0 1 9	0 1 9	79	150	150
Onstor oil	Seer	8	0 8 0	1 6 0	1 7 2	87	275	296
Gas	Two boxes	3	0 0 8	0 1 6	0 1 6	100	225	225
Total—Fuel and Lighting		100						
Index Number—								
Fuel and Lighting						77	292	293

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended July 1927	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Clothing								
Shirts	Pair	16	3 14 6	8 0 11	8 0 11	36	216	206
Shirts	Yard	13	0 13 6	2 1 7	2 1 7	77	249	249
Shirts	"	24	0 8 3	1 6 11	1 6 11	90	278	278
Shirting	"	7	0 8 7	1 4 10	1 4 10	56	243	243
Cloth for trousers	"	17	1 7 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	61	477	477
Sarees	Each	13	0 6 1	1 3 0	1 3 0	72	312	312
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						
Index Number—								
Clothing						68	291	291
Home-rent								
Home-rent	Per month	100	4 9 11	4 15 1	4 15 1	107	107	107
Index Number—								
Home-rent						107	107	107
Miscellaneous								
Miscellaneous	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

*The average monthly expenditure on cereals during the 1926 Family Budget Enquiry as adjusted to the basic

†Current expenditure on cereals:—The expenditure is calculated on the basis of the quantities and prices of the different cereals sold in shops run by authorised retail dealers in working class localities and by employers of labour.

*The rise of seven per cent. in house-rent has been ascertained by conducting a special rent enquiry conducted between July and November 1930.

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	190	206	195	187	187	191	192	195	201	205	217	202	205
1946	209	195	190	197	199	204	217	225	217	210	210	216	216
1947	219	207	206	207	208	212	212	218	235	246	231	231	218
1948	243	212	214	211	226	239	245	251	259	260	261	266	261
1949	236	240	242	243	240	248	256	254	252	250	252	249	249
1950	239	250											

LONDON GAZETTE

APRIL, 1950

Cost of Living Series

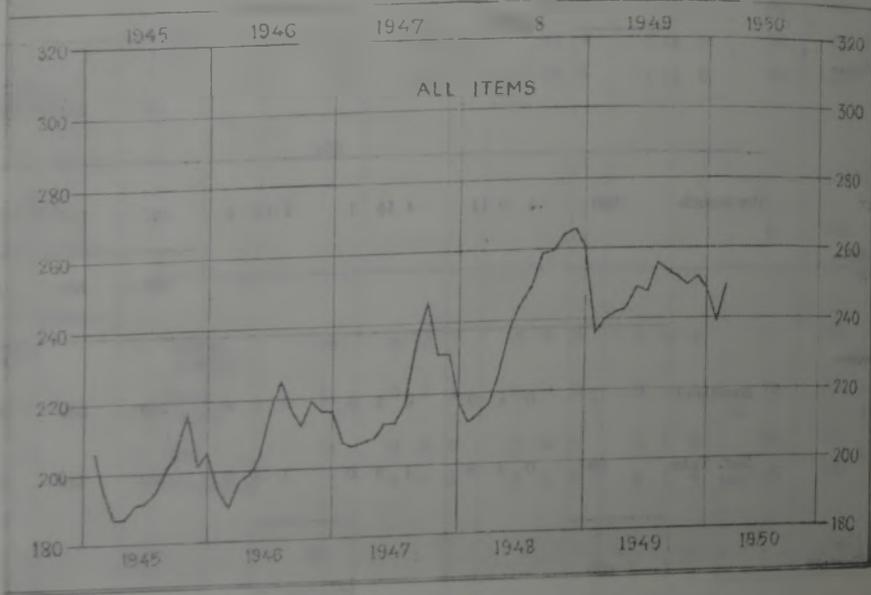
WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—AHMEDABAD—FOOD ONLY

(Base: August 1926 to July 1927 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	197	203	188	175	177	185	188	193	204	210	229	204	208
1946	219	189	187	198	206	215	234	246	234	226	285	231	231
1947	234	216	215	216	217	223	222	231	258	275	252	252	231
1948	243	218	202	204	228	234	242	252	258	281	268	271	274
1949	238	245	248	246	254	255	265	261	262	260	264	258	258
1950	245	262											

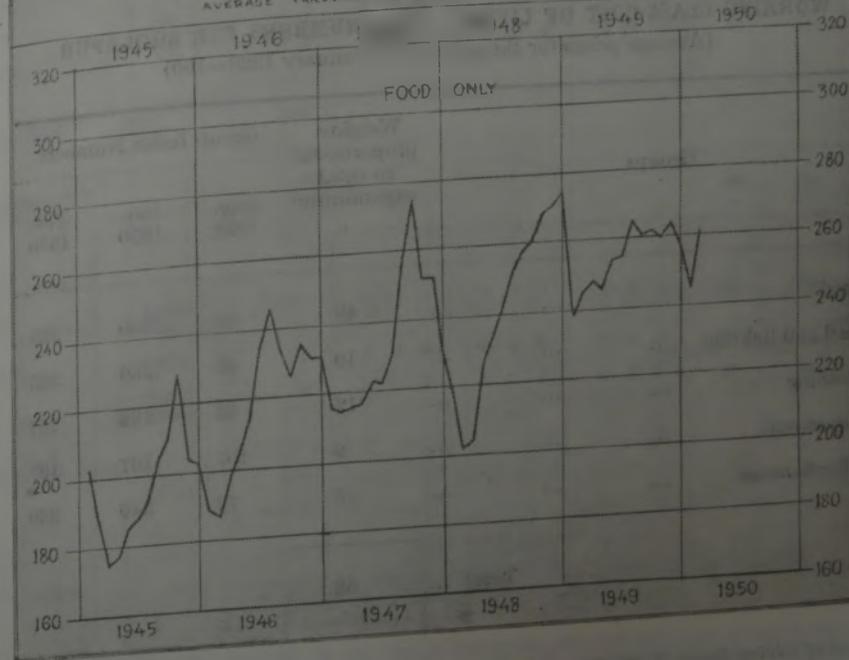
COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD

AVERAGE PRICES FROM 1926 TO JULY 1927 = 100



COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD

AVERAGE PRICES 1926 TO JULY 1927 = 100



The Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index* for February 1950

A RISE OF THREE POINTS

In February 1950, the working class cost of living index number in Sholapur City, on base: February 1927 to January 1928 equal to 100, was 298, being three points higher than in the preceding month and 225 points higher as compared with August 1939, which is the pre-war month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1925 family budget enquiry at Sholapur.

The index number for the food group advanced by three points to 303 owing to greater off-take of wheat in the ration and a rise in the average prices of rice, gul and sweet-oil.

The fuel and lighting group receded by three points to 363 owing to a fall in the price of firewood.

The index number for the clothing group rose by seven points to 291 owing to a rise in the prices of sarees and khans.

There was a rise of ten points in the miscellaneous group from 340 to 350 due to a rise in the prices of hair-oil, pan and supari.

The rise of three points in the final index from 295 to 298 was due to a rise of three points in the food group, seven points in the clothing group and ten points in the miscellaneous group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR SHOLAPUR

(Average prices for the year ended January 1928=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Food	49	68	300	303
Fuel and lighting	10	86	366	363
Clothing	12	63	284	291
House-rent	6	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	6	72	340	350
Total ...	83			
Cost of Living Index Numbers	.....	73	295	298

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found at pages 34-36 of the September 1948 issue of the Labour Gazette.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR SHOLAPUR

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended January 1928	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Aug. 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Food Articles—</i>								
Rice	Seer †	56	9 5 1‡	27 5 4‡	27 11 8‡	68‡	293	298
Wheat	Do. †							
Jowari	Do. †							
Gram	Do. †	2	0 2 0	0 8 5	0 8 0	83	421	400
Turdal	Do. †	6	0 3 1	0 8 4	0 8 0	57	270	269
(refined)	Do. †	1	0 5 4	1 0 0	0 14 3	91	340	267
Raw sugar (gul)	Do. †	2	0 3 6	0 12 2	0 13 6	100	348	386
Tea	Lb.	1	1 2 5	2 8 0	2 8 0	57	217	217
Beef	Seer †	1	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	400	400
Mutton	Do. †	8	0 8 1	1 14 0	1 14 0	74	371	371
Milk	Do. †	6	0 4 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	75	267	267
Ghee	Do. †	2	1 7 7	4 12 3	4 10 8	76	323	317
Salt	Do. †	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	100	150	160
Chillies	Do. †	2	0 10 4	1 9 10	1 10 11	77	260	260
Onions	Do. †	4	0 1 3	0 3 8	0 3 0	40	293	240
Potatoes	Do. †	2	0 2 5	0 7 7	0 7 2	83	314	297
Sweet oil	Do. †	6	0 8 6	1 10 8	1 15 4	47	314	369
Total—All Food	..	100						
Index Number—All Food Articles	..	..	....	....	....	68	300	303
<i>Fuel and Lighting—</i>								
Firewood	Indian Maund.	80	0 14 5	3 8 7	3 8 0	83	392	388
Kerosene oil	Bottle	12	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	100	188	188
Matches	Dozen boxes.	2	0 2 8	0 9 0	0 9 0	125	328	336
Total—Fuel and Lighting	..	100						
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting	..	..	....	....	....	86	366	363

†Equivalent to new Bombay seer (measure) in the case of food grains, salt, milk and sweet oil and 80 tolae weight for each of the remaining items. The basic prices of food grains and salt have been halved to make them comparable with the prices for the new seer (measure) which came into use at Sholapur from June 1936. Since September 1947, the unit of measurement for food grains in Sholapur except turdal has been changed from measure to weight.

‡The average monthly expenditure on cereals during the 1925 Family Budget Enquiry as adjusted to the basic prices.

§Current expenditure on cereals:—The expenditure is calculated on the basis of the quantities and prices of the different cereals sold in shops run by authorised retail dealers in working class localities and by employers of labour.

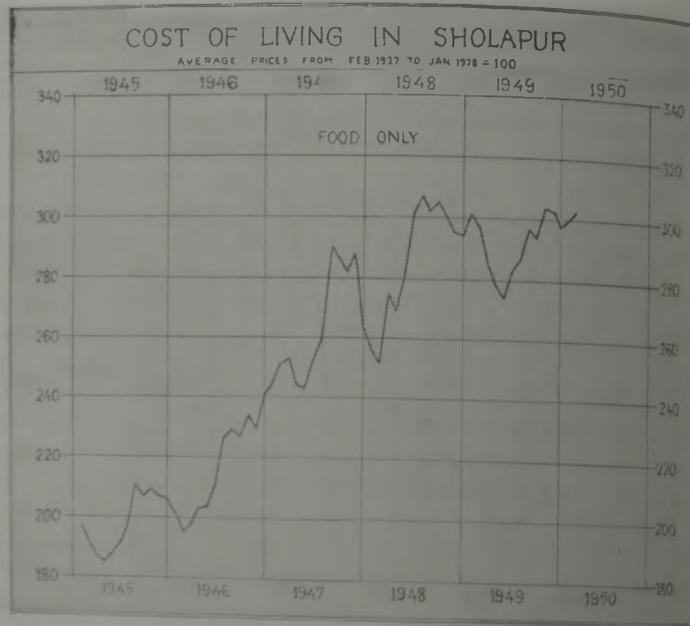
¶The weighted average of index numbers for different cereals.

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—SHOLAPUR—FOOD ONLY

(Base: February 1927 to January 1928 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	198	197	192	187	186	188	191	197	211	207	209	207	206
1946	217	201	195	198	203	204	211	226	229	227	234	234	240
1947	263	245	251	253	244	243	253	260	290	286	282	284	284
1948	286	256	252	275	269	281	301	307	302	305	300	300	300
1949	292	301	297	285	278	274	283	287	297	294	304	303	303
1950	...	300	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



APRIL 1950

The Jalgaon Working Class Cost of Living Index* for February 1950

A FALL OF FOUR POINTS

In February 1950, the working class cost of living index number in Jalgaon City, on base August 1939 equal to 100, was 421, being four points lower than the same in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the October 1937 family budget enquiry at Jalgaon.

The index number for the food group receded by ten points to 448 owing to a fall in the average prices of wheat, pulses, vegetables and onions.

There was a fall of one point in the fuel and lighting group from 438 to 437 due to a fall in the average price of matches.

The index number for the clothing group remained steady at 427.

The miscellaneous group recorded a rise of 38 points from 571 to 609 due to a rise in the prices of hair-oil, pan and supari.

The fall of four points in the final index from 425 to 421 was due to a fall of ten points in food group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR JALGAON

(Average prices for August 1939 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Food	57	458	448
Fuel and lighting	8	438	437
Clothing	12	427	427
House-rent	9	100	100
Miscellaneous	6	571	609
Total	92	425	421
<i>Cost of Living Index Numbers</i>	.....	425	421

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

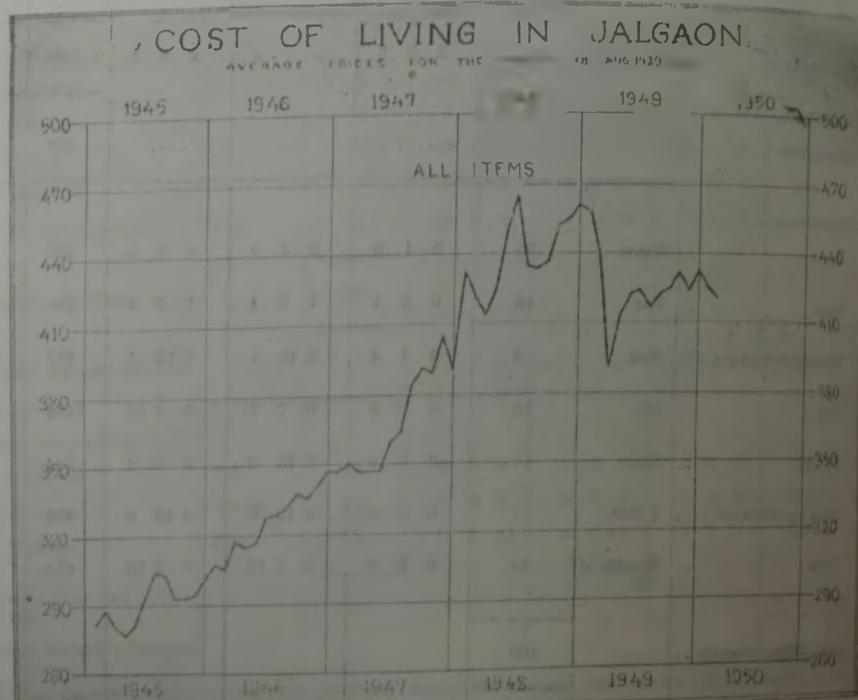
Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Numbers	
			Basic prices for August 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Food Articles—							
Rice	Seer	15	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat	"		6 13 4*	27 2 7†	26 5 5†	307	305
Jowar	"						
Rajri	"						
Pulses—							
Lur dal	Chawthai	6	0 11 6	4 0 7	3 11 0	562	515
Gram dal	"	3	0 12 0	4 1 1	3 14 6	542	521
Other food Articles—							
Sugar (Refined)	Seer	3	0 4 11	0 14 0	0 14 0	285	285
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	2	0 3 7	0 11 1	0 13 7	300	375
Tea	1/8 lb.	1	0 1 3	0 4 11	0 4 11	393	393
Mutton	Seer	5	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	400	400
Milk	"	8	0 3 0	0 12 10	0 12 10	428	428
Ghee	"	5	1 4 8	6 2 0	6 13 1	474	529
Salt	"	1	0 1 9	0 2 5	0 2 3	138	
Chillies	"	5	0 5 6	2 5 6	2 5 0	682	673
Turmeric	"	1	0 4 8	1 7 2	1 7 8	196	507
Potatoes	"	5	0 1 9	0 5 10	0 5 6	252*	
Onions	"	1	0 0 4	0 5 2	0 3 3	1560	976
Sweet oil	"		0 3 4	1 10 11	1 12 2	808	845
Tea (Ready made)	Cup	1	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	400	400
Total—All Food		100					
Index Number—All Food						458	445
Fuel and Lighting—							
Firewood	Md.	74	0 8 5	2 12 0	2 12 0	523	523
Kerosene Oil	Bottle	23	0 2 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	188	188
Matches	Box	3	0 0 4½	0 0 11	0 0 10	244	222
Total—Fuel and Lighting		100					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Numbers	
			Basic prices for August 1939	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Articles—							
Dhotis	Pair	16	1 12 6	7 8 0	7 8 0	421	421
Coating	Yard	11	0 3 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	347	347
Shirting	"	17	0 4 2	0 13 9	0 13 9	330	330
Cloth for trousers	"	4	0 3 10	1 1 9	1 1 9	463	463
Sarees	Each	42	2 2 11	10 14 0	10 14 0	498	498
Khans	"	10	0 4 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	375	375
Total—Clothing		100					
Index Number—Clothing			.....	.....	.....	427	427
House-rent	Per month	100	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 3 3	100	100
Index Number—House-rent			.....	.....	.....	100	100
Miscellaneous—							
Barber	Shave	30	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	300	300
Soap	Bar	16	0 5 1	1 3 4	1 3 3	380	379
Hair oil (Cocunut oil)	Seer	9	0 4 4	2 10 4	2 12 4	977	1023
Pan	100	10	0 0 6	0 7 2	0 8 10	1433	1787
Supari	Seer	10	0 0 9	2 15 6	3 0 0	704	711
Chewing Tobacco	½ Seer	7	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	600	600
Bidis	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)

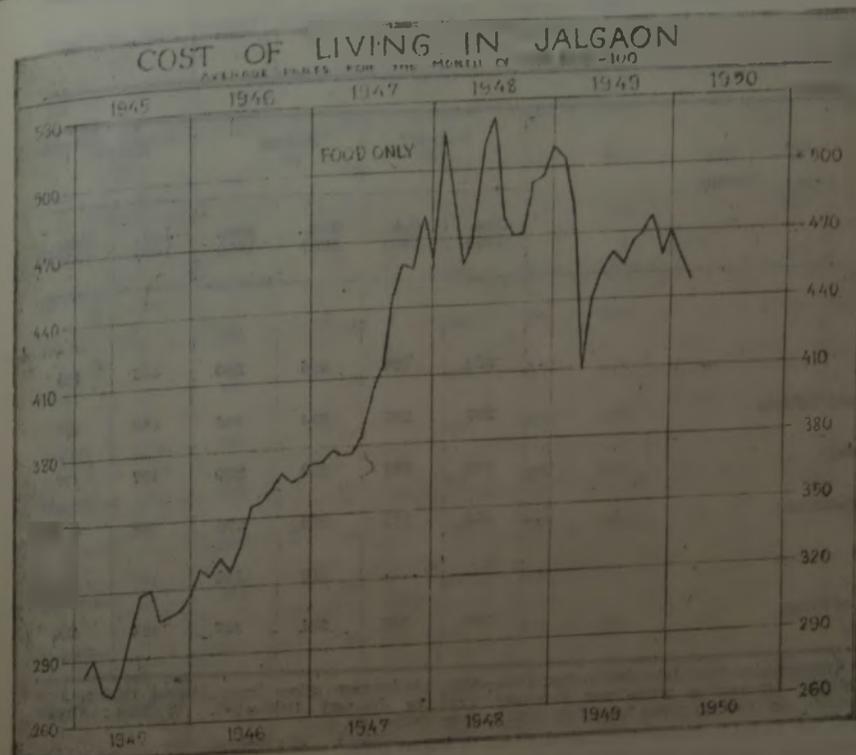
Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1945	291	285	288	281	277	282	293	304	303	293	293	294	301
1946	326	307	306	317	315	317	327	329	332	337	336	341	347
1947	369	347	350	347	347	347	359	364	384	391	390	405	398
1948	440	433	422	414	425	450	465	435	434	437	452	456	461
1949	425	458	441	391	412	422	424	417	422	425	432	424	432
1950	..	425	421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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	311
1946	360	328	325	333	327	338	355	357	362	369	365	367	371
1947	417	373	378	376	376	385	403	415	445	459	457	481	469
1948	490	518	494	458	469	510	523	478	470	471	493	496	509
1949	462	504	484	409	442	453	461	466	465	469	476	459	470
1950	458	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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 January and February 1950 :—

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India for the months of January and February 1950

Groups	Bombay (a)		Ahmedabad (b)		Sholapur (c)		Jalgaon (d)	
	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Food	378	369	245	262	300	303	458	448
Fuel and lighting	294	294	292	293	366	363	438	437
Clothing	307	307	291	291	284	291	427	427
Miscellaneous	283	287	335	336	340	350	571	609
Rent	100	100	107	107	107	107	100	100
Cost of living	309	305	230	250	296	298	423	421

	Nagpur* (d)		Madras (e)		Kanpur (d)	
	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Feb. 1950
Food	374	374	358	368	453	456
Fuel and lighting	297	297	394	406	450	432
Clothing	333	333	303	299	477	477
Miscellaneous	515	515	276	276	388	395
Rent	100	100	179	179	197	197
Cost of living	366	366	321	327	424	426

(a) Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100. (b) Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100. (c) Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100. (d) Base: August 1939=100. (e) Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100.

* The base period is changed from January 1927 to August 1939.

† Particulars regarding these index number series except Jalgaon and Kanpur are available on page 489 of the March 1934 issue of the Labour Gazette and at pages 605-606 of the April 1939 issue of the Labour Gazette.

The Nagpur cost of living index number, on base: August 1939 equal to 100, was 366 in February 1950, being the same as in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food, the fuel and lighting, the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained unchanged at 374, 297, 333 and 515 respectively.

The Madras cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ending June 1936 equal to 100, was 327 in February 1950, being six points higher than in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food, the fuel and lighting and the miscellaneous groups rose by 8, 12 and 1 points to 366, 406 and 276 respectively; while the index number for the clothing group fell by four points to 299 and that for house-rent remained unchanged at 179.

In February 1950, the Kanpur cost of living index number, on base: August 1939 equal to 100, was 426, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food and the miscellaneous groups rose by five and seven points to 458 and 395 respectively and those for the clothing group and house-rent remained unchanged at 477 and 197 respectively; while the index number for the fuel and lighting group fell by 18 points to 432.

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
February 1940 ..	102	329	423	441	374	301	331	516
March	296	332	412	301	374	398	333	479
April	290	333	407	..	376	..	327	486
May	291	341	403	422	377	..	327	482
June	286	..	403	424	379	..	329	483
July	288	351	405	417	378	..	327	484
August	291	348	411	422	378	..	..	..
September ..	291	345	404	425	381	..	327	..
October	292	342	..	432	381	..	330	461
November ..	295	345	410	424	377	..	333	451
December ..	293	341	404	432	366	..	334	432
January 1950 ..	294	327	404	425	368	..	328	424
February	290	342	408	421	366	..	334	426

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

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES IN BOMBAY STATE 1948-49

Statistics of agricultural and mofussil non-factory wages are compiled by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information), on the basis of the monthly returns from representative talukas of each district in the State. A list of talukas from which information has been collected and compiled is shown in Schedule "A". These statistics showed that the rates of wages for 1948-49 were more or less the same as during the previous year in all the districts.

I. FIELD (OR AGRICULTURAL) LABOUR

The average rate of wages for agricultural labour in the urban areas was Rs. 1-9-3 as against Rs. 1-6-6 during 1947-48 showing an increase of 12 per cent. In the rural areas the average rate increased from Rs. 1-2-11 to Rs. 1-4-10 or by 10 per cent. The highest rise was recorded in the urban areas of Southern Division, viz., from Rs. 1-1-1 to Rs. 1-7-3 or 22 per cent. Among the economic circles, the highest increase—from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-13-1—was found in Konkan Circle.

II. UNSKILLED (OR ORDINARY) LABOUR

The average rate of daily wages for unskilled labour in the urban areas was Rs. 1-10-1 as against Rs. 1-9-2 during the previous year. In the rural areas the average rate increased by 13 per cent. from Rs. 1-3-5 to Rs. 1-5-11. The highest rise was recorded in the rural areas of Northern Division, viz., from Rs. 1-3-10 to Rs. 1-7-10 representing an increase of 20 per cent. In Gujarat Circle an increase of 25 per cent. from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-10-2 was found, it being the highest in all the economic circles.

III. SKILLED LABOUR

During the year the average rates of daily wages for skilled labour in the urban and rural areas were respectively Rs. 3-6-6 and Rs. 2-10-9 as against Rs. 2-15-5 and Rs. 2-3-6 during 1947-48 showing an increase of 15 and 20 per cent. respectively. The Southern Division recorded the highest rise, viz., 24 per cent. from Rs. 2-2-7 to Rs. 2-10-10. An increase of 23 per cent. from Rs. 2-12-11 to Rs. 3-7-5 in Gujarat Circle was the highest among the economic circles.

The following table shows the average rates of daily wages in the whole of Bombay State for field labour, unskilled labour and skilled labour:-

TABLE I
Average daily rates of (i) Field Labour (ii) Unskilled Labour (iii) Skilled Labour

Category of Labour	1938-39	1947-48	1948-49	Percentage increase over 1938-39	Percentage increase over 1938-39	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) over 1947-48
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Urban Areas</i>						
Field Labour	0 5 5	1 6 6	1 9 3	315.4	366.1	+12.2
Unskilled Labour	0 6 10	1 9 2	1 10 1	268.3	281.7	+ 3.6
Skilled Labour	1 5 6	2 15 5	3 6 6	120.5	153.5	+14.9
<i>Rural Areas</i>						
Field Labour	0 4 6	1 2 11	1 4 10	320.4	362.9	+10.1
Unskilled Labour	0 5 0	1 3 5	1 5 11	288.3	338.3	+12.9
Skilled Labour	0 15 1	2 3 6	2 10 9	135.4	183.4	+ 20.4

1 FIELD (OR AGRICULTURAL) LABOUR

1. *Northern Division.*—During the year under review the average rate of daily wages for agricultural labour in the Northern Division was Rs. 1-11-9 in the urban areas and Rs. 1-4-1 in the rural areas as compared to Rs. 1-10-10 and Rs. 1-1-5, respectively, during 1947-48.

The rates of wages for field labour in Kaira and Thana districts were much higher than in the preceding year. In Kaira district the daily rates varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 while they ranged from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 in Thana district. No appreciable change was recorded in the wage rates for agricultural labour in Broach and Surat districts. The wage rates in Broach district were comparatively much lower than those prevailing in other districts. In Hansot Taluka, the daily rate for field labour was As. 10 as labour, according to reports was easily available there. As usual, indigenous labour in Thana district was engaged in agricultural operations during the monsoon and for the rest of the year found employment in rice mills, railway works, forest coupes, etc. The daily and piece work rates for works in forest coupes have been fixed by the Forest Department but in Dahanu and Umbergaon talukas of the District wages were often paid at higher rates. In Bombay Suburban district labour was in great demand in factories, construction works, quarries, etc., and consequently agriculturists found difficulty in getting labour for agricultural purposes.

2. *Central Division.*—The average rate of daily wages in Central Division was Rs. 1-9-0 for urban areas and Rs. 1-7-2 for rural areas as compared to Rs. 1-5-10 and Rs. 1-5-1 respectively during 1947-1948. In all districts in the division the wage rates were higher than in the preceding year owing perhaps to the general rise in prices of essential commodities. The wages for field labour varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in East Khandesh while they ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 in Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur districts. In East Khandesh the "Grow More Food Campaign" gave a stimulus to the rilling of new lands for cultivation. The work of sinking new wells for irrigating the 'jiravat' or dry lands and deepening and reconstructing old wells absorbed a section of labour. As usual there was emigration of 'Vanjaris' from Sinnar taluka to Bombay for seeking employment during the off season. Some labourers from Baglan, Kalwan and Nandgaon talukas of Nasik district migrated to Ravalgaon Sugar farm and to the G. I. P. Rly. workshop at Manmad. Owing to shortage of agricultural labour in some parts of Ahmednagar district the labourers earned good wages during the year. In Poona district too the position of labour supply was reported to be tight as in the previous year.

3. *Southern Division.* The average rates for field labour recorded for this Division were Rs. 1-7-3 for urban areas and Rs. 1-3-0 for rural areas as against Rs. 1-3-1 and Rs. 1-2-0 respectively during the previous year.

As there was no appreciable fall in prices of essential commodities the wage rates for field labour continued to remain at the same level in all the districts in this division. In Kanara district the daily wages

varied from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 and were higher than those prevailing in other districts. Owing to the liberal grant of tagai and subsidy to agriculturists in Bijapur district there was sufficient work available throughout the year under review. In Kanara district the below-ghat places were self sufficient but as usual the above ghat places experienced scarcity of labour during the agricultural season and had to import labour from Goa, South Kanara and other contiguous regions during the cultivating season. In Ratnagiri district too, the supply of agricultural labour was not adequate probably due to the migration of a large number of labourers to Bombay.

II. UNSKILLED LABOUR

1. *Northern Division.*—The average daily rates of wages for Northern Division were Rs. 1-15-3 for urban areas and Rs. 1-7-10 for rural areas as compared to Rs. 1-15-6 and Rs. 1-3-10 during 1947-48.

In Ahmedabad district the daily wages for unskilled labour varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 and in Surat from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0. In Broach and Panchmahals districts the rates were much lower particularly in Amod and Vagra talukas of Broach district as labour was easily available. The labourers in Thana and Borivli talukas get better opportunities for work as compared to the labourers in other talukas in the district because of the proximity of these areas to Bombay and work in rice mills, salt pans etc., where wage rate is higher than in areas solely depending upon agriculture. In Bombay Suburban District there was keen demand for labour in factories, construction works and quarries but the rates of wages remained stationary during the whole year.

2. *Central Division.*—The average daily rates of wages in Central Division were Rs. 1-8-3 for urban areas and Rs. 1-5-3 for rural areas as compared to Rs. 1-7-1 and Rs. 1-3-2 respectively recorded for 1947-48.

Sholapur district recorded the highest increase in the wage rates for unskilled labour which varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 during the year under report. In other districts the rates remained more or less the same as in the previous year. A large number of labourers was employed in sugar and Gur factories of Ahmednagar District. Labourers in East Khandesh district found employment in relaying new railway lines. In West Khandesh district unskilled labour is provided by Bhils, Kolis, Mahars and Vadars. Sindkheda taluka paid the highest rates of wages. In Satara district the market workers found sufficient employment as usual at Kirloskarwadi, Ogalewadi, Cooper Engineering Works and in Sugar factories at Phalton while workers from Nasik district secured employment in railway workshops at Manmad and Igatpuri. The construction of Gangapur-dam at a distance of 7 miles from Nasik absorbed a large number of workers.

3. *Southern Division.*—The average daily rate of wages for unskilled labour in Southern Division Rs. 1-7-11 for urban areas and Rs. 1-5-5 for rural areas as compared to Rs. 1-6-4 and Rs. 1-3-6 recorded for 1947-48.

TABLE 3

Average Daily Rates of Wages of Unskilled Labour

Political Divisions and Economic Circles	Urban Areas						Rural Areas						
	1938-39		1947-48		Per-centage increase over 1938-39	Per-centage increase over 1948-49	1938-39		1947-48		Per-centage increase over 1938-39	Per-centage increase over 1948-49	Per-centage increase or decrease (-) over 1947-
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Political Divisions</i>													
Northern Division	0 8 6	1 15 6	270.6	1 15 8	278.3	+ 0.5	0 6 1	1 3 10	226.02	1 7 10	291.8	+ 20.0	
Central Division	0 6 0	1 7 1	284.7	1 8 3	304.2	+ 2.3	0 4 6	1 3 2	325.9	1 5 3	372.2	+ 10.0	
Southern Division	0 6 6	1 6 4	243.6	1 7 11	267.9	+ 7.0	0 4 11	1 3 6	296.6	1 5 3	335.6	+ 9.0	
<i>Economic Circles</i>													
Gujarat Circle	0 8 8	1 15 5	202.5	1 15 7	264.4	+ 0.5	0 6 1	1 5 0	245.2	1 10 2	330.1	+ 24.0	
Deccan Circle	0 6 1	1 6 8	272.6	1 7 9	290.4	+ 4.7	0 4 4	1 2 4	323.1	1 4 2	365.4	+ 10.0	
Konkan Circle	0 7 3	1 10 2	260.9	1 11 9	282.8	+ 6.3	0 6 0	1 5 3	254.2	1 7 1	284.7	+ 8.6	

TABLE 4

Average Daily Rates of Wages of Skilled Labour

Political Divisions and Economic Circles	Urban Areas						Rural Areas						
	1938-39		1947-48		Per-centage increase over 1938-39	Per-centage increase over 1948-49	1938-39		1947-48		Per-centage increase over 1938-39	Per-centage increase over 1948-49	Per-centage increase or decrease (-) over 1947-
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Political Divisions</i>													
Northern Division	1 11 6	3 11 6	116.4	4 5 9	153.6	+17.2	1 3 8	2 13 2	120.7	3 6 10	178.8	+20.0	
Central Division	1 5 0	3 0 1	128.9	3 3	146.0	+ 7.4	0 13 10	2 2 0	145.8	2 9 9	206.8	+ 2.0	
Southern Division	1 0 2	2 2 7	113.9	2 10 10	164.0	+23.8	0 11 9	1 10 11	129.1	1 15 11	164.5	+1.0	
<i>Economic Circles</i>													
Gujarat Circle	1 11 6	3 11 1	114.8	4 6 3	155.5	+18.0	1 3 6	2 12 11	130.3	3 7 5	184.1	+2.0	
Deccan Circle	1 2 9	2 10 2	124.9	2 15 5	152.9	+12.4	0 12 9	1 13 5	130.7	2 3 11	181.8	+3.0	
Konkan Circle	1 5 9	2 14 1	111.9	3 5 3	144.8	+15.6	1 1 0	3 0 11	133.8	3 2 5	196.6	+ 0.0	

SCHEDULE "A"

Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division	
District	Urban	Rural	District	Urban	Rural
Ahmedabad	Daskroi	Dhandulka	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar	Belgaum
Kaira	Nadiad	Borsad	E. Khandesh.	Jalgaon	Bijapur
Panchmahals	Godhra	Kalol	W. Khandesh	Dhulia	Dharwar
Broach	Broach City.	Jambuser	Nasik	Nasik	Karwar
Surat	Chorasi	Chikhli	Poona	Poona	Alibag
Idana	Thana Mahal.	Vada	Satara	Satara	Ratnagiri
			Sholapur	Sholapur	Khed
					Parasgad
					Muddebihal
					Ron
					Sirsi
					Mahad
					Khed

Note.—These representative talukas—one for urban areas and one for rural areas for each district—were selected in 1922.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX IN BOMBAY CITY

A SLIGHT RISE IN RETAIL PRICES DURING 1949

The annual average working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 307, four points higher than the same in 1948. During the year under review the monthly index numbers fluctuated between 316 in January and 300 in June 1949. The monthly index numbers for the various articles included in the index along with the five group index are given in the table on page 831 of the March 1950 issue of Labour Gazette.

Food—The annual average index number for the food group advanced by 10 points to 366 in 1949 as compared with 1948. The monthly index numbers showed a slight decline in the opening of the year, i.e., from 365 in January to 362 in February 1949 and thereafter showed a regular upward trend reaching a maximum of 379 in November 1949. During the year the annual average for the cereals index was 348 which was 24 points higher than that during the preceding year. In the case of pulses, there was a fall of 13 points in the annual average index for pulses as compared with a rise of 140 points in the case of gram. In the case of other food articles there was an upward trend in prices. There was a significant rise in the average prices of coconut oil, tamarind, gul, sesame, sweet oil, fresh bunlows, onions, tea (ready made), dry bunlows, turmeric and palah while in the case of potatoes, brinjals, sugar, prawns, salt and white pumpkins, the fall in the average prices was noteworthy.

Fuel and Lighting—The annual average index for the fuel and lighting group declined by 27 points to 306 as compared with the previous year. From 375 in January the index showed a regular downward trend with minor fluctuations, during the course of the year reaching a minimum of 293 in April 1949.

Clothing—During the year under review the average index number for clothing declined by 46 points to 345. During the first half of the year the index remained steady at 307.

The index for the year ended June 1949 was 307, four points higher than the same in 1948. The monthly index numbers fluctuated between 316 in January and 300 in June 1949. The monthly index numbers for the various articles included in the index along with the five group index are given in the table on page 831 of the March 1950 issue of Labour Gazette.

The following table shows the annual average index numbers of various groups and items included in the Bombay working class cost of living index numbers for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE BOMBAY WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

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

Group or Item	Annual averages for			Percentage rise (+) or fall (-) in 1949 over or below 1948
	1947	1948	1949	
Rice ...				
Patni ...				
Wheat ...	281*	324*	548*	
Jowari ...				
Bajri ...				
Turdal ...	801	532	519	-2
Gram ...	842	712	852	+20
Raw sugar (gul) ...	301	308	391	+27
Sugar (refined) ...	226	373	335	-10
Tea ...	369	371	371	...
Fish dry-Bumfows ...	331	336	363	+8
fresh-Bhing or Palah ...	262	254	269	+6
" Prawnls ...	502	335	288	-9
" Bumfows ...	365	355	421	+19
Mutton ...	421	423	417	-1
Milk ...	335	344	346	+1
Ghee ...	395	384	402	+5
Salt ...	211	179	160	-11
Chillies, dry ...	385	369	442	+20
Tamarind, old ...	336	376	483	+28
Turneric ...	464	739	557	+3
Potatoes ...	457	415	358	-14
Onions ...	602	329	386	+17
Brinjals ...	246	248	221	-11
White pumpkins ...	320	341	323	-5
Cocoonut oil ...	693	485	611	+26
Sweet oil ...	560	582	652	+12
Pea (ready made) ...	100	100	133	+33
All Food Articles ...	344	348	366	+5
Fuel and Lighting ...	244	333	306	-8
Washing ...	262	391	345	-12
House rent ...	100	100	100	...
Miscellaneous ...	252	275	281	+2
Cost of Living ...	279	303	307	+1

*On account of the adjustment in the method of compilation of the index number for the cereals group from May 1943 only an average index number for the cereals group has been compiled. For details regarding adjustment, see the note published at pages 1345-46 of the June 1948 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Labour Intelligence

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOMBAY STATE

Disputes in February 1950	36
Work-people involved	22,313
Working days lost	179,158

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE

The number of strikes resulting from industrial disputes recorded for February 1950 was more or less the same as for the previous month but the resulting time loss was about 3½ times the time loss in January 1950. The rise in the time loss during the month under review was due mainly to the disputes in the Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Mill and Jam Manufacturing Mills, No. 1 which accounted for a loss of about 1,13,500 man-days or 63.3 per cent. of the total time loss.

Figures for the month under review show 36 disputes in progress involving 22,313 workers and a time loss of 179,158 man-days as compared to 34 disputes in January 1950 with 40,604 workers and a time loss of 48,450 man-days. In February 1949 there were 40 disputes involving 14,822 workers and a time loss of 81,155 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 36 disputes in progress during February 1950, 13 occurred in the Textile industry, five in Engineering and two in Transport, while the remaining disputes were in other industries. The disputes in the Textile industry alone affected more than 68 per cent. of the total workers involved and accounted for about 92 per cent. of the time loss resulting from all disputes.

Thirty-two disputes involving 19,139 workers were actually recorded during the month, while four disputes involving 3,174 workers continued from the previous month. Twenty-four of the total disputes recorded for the month lasted less than a week—most of them from 1 to 3 days only, involving about 24 per cent. of the total workers.

*In compiling statistics of industrial disputes, however, only disputes involving 10 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 February 1950			Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress in February 1950	Aggregation duration in working days of all disputes in progress in February 1950
	Started before beginning of February	Started in February	Total		
Textiles ...	1	12	13	15,342	1,65,495
Engineering ...	1	4	5	4,471	1,534
Transport ...	...	2	2	163	163
Miscellaneous ...	2	14	16	2,337	11,966
Total, February 1950.	4	32	36	22,313	1,79,158
Total, January 1950.	11	23	34	40,604	48,450
Total, February 1949.	11		40	14,822	81,155

Analysing the disputes according to localities, 20 of the 36 disputes recorded for the month were in Bombay City, two at Poona and one each at Surat, Ahmedabad, Malad (Thana Dist.), Barsi (Sholapur Dist.), Bhadran and Cambay (Kaira Dist.), Ranipura and Dansoli (Broach Dist.), Navsari and Billimora (Surat Dist.), Kanhegaon (Ahmednagar Dist.), Raver (E. K. Dist.) Sidhpur (Mehsana Dist.) and Jamkhandi (Bijapur Dist.).

Questions of retrenchment and grievances about personnel figured prominently among the causes which led to strikes in 18 cases affecting about 57 per cent. of the total workers involved. "Pay and Allowances and bonus etc." formed the main cause in 9 disputes while 3 disputes related to 'leave and hours of work' and 6 to 'other causes'.

Of the 36 disputes recorded for February 1950, 5 were settled in favour of the workers, 22 in favour of the employers, while one was a compromise settlement. Eight strikes were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

The highest peak (42.43,194) 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.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

BOMBAY

Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—According to the decision of the Wage Board the management of the Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company introduced a system of working four sides per three workers as against two sides per two workers in the Spinning Department. As a protest against the introduction of this new system, 48 workers of the Ring Warp and Ring Weft departments out of the total of 851 workers of the Spinning Department refused to work on three sides and resorted to a stay-in-strike in the morning on February 1 1950. The remaining 803 workers joined the strike at 8 a.m. in sympathy with their fellow workers bringing the total number of strikers to 851. The management put up a notice on the same day warning the strikers that their strike was illegal and asking them to resume work immediately. As the notice failed to produce the desired effect, the management closed down all other departments except Engineering, Godown and Stores departments. The strike was declared illegal by the Labour Court on February 6. The management discharged 43 strikers for joining and continuing the illegal strike. On 20th February the mill was completely closed down by the management owing to the strike. The management, however, restarted the mill on February 24 when 177 strikers resumed work unconditionally and the mill worked with a total complement of 2,000 hands. The management also started engaging new hands. At the end of the month, the Spinning department worked with 175 hands as against 851 working previously. The strike thus continued into the next month.

Jam Manufacturing Company Ltd., Mill No. 1.—The management of the Jam Manufacturing Mill No. 1 introduced the four loom system in the Weaving department from February 1, 1950 but workers continued to work on two looms only as previously. Following the refusal of the weavers to work on four looms, the management closed down the Weaving Department of the day shift at 2-30 p.m. on February 6. The Weaving Department in the night shift was also closed down on the same day. On the next day the management closed down the Weft departments in both the shifts. The weavers in both the shifts were, however, sitting idle in their departments. The mill worked partially with 574 and 284 hands in the day and night shifts respectively. On February 8, the management closed down the entire mill because of weavers' refusal to work on 4 looms. The management then approached the Labour Court which declared the working of the weavers on two looms as illegal. Thereupon, the management put up a notice asking the strikers to resume work forthwith. On the other hand, Shri V. B. Arolkar of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh addressing the workers on February 16 assured them that the Sangh had filed an appeal against the decision of the Labour Court and advised them not to resume work till the management agreed to allow them to work on two looms. On February 17, the management put up another notice asking the weavers to

start work pending the result of the appeal. As the weavers refused to resume work the mill continued to remain closed. There was no change in the situation till the end of the month.

Ambika Silk Mill Company Ltd. The management of the Ambika Silk Mill retrenched 36 junior most workers of the Winding Departments from both the shifts with effect from February 1, 1950. On February 6, the management engaged two new hands to work on the new machines. Following this action of the management, all the 342 workers of the day shift struck work in the morning on February 6, demanding employment to the retrenched workers in preference to new hands. The management immediately put up a notice informing the strikers that their strike was illegal and asking them to resume duty forthwith. The notice, however, had no effect on the strikers. At 3.30 p.m. 174 workers out of the total complement of 215 of the night shift also joined the strike and the mill thus worked partially with the remaining 41 hands. On the next day 200 strikers of the day shift resumed work unconditionally. Shri H. K. Sohoni (Secretary of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Silk Section) addressed two meetings of the strikers on February 7, exhorting them to continue the strike till their demand for reinstatement of the retrenched workers or to pay them unemployment allowance was granted. Twenty-one more workers of the night-shift joined the strike on February 7. All the strikers, however, resumed work unconditionally in their respective shifts on February 8 and the strike ended.

The Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. All the 146 doffer-boys of the day shift of the Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Mill resorted to a stay-in-strike in the morning on February 8 demanding reinstatement of the 5 retrenched doffer-boys. Due to the strike of the doffer-boys, 231 spinners of the day shift were rendered idle. The management put up a notice on the same day stating that the action of the strikers was in contravention of the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and asked them to resume work immediately. As the notice proved to be ineffective, the management closed down the whole mill at 2 p.m. due to the strike. The mill remained closed on February 9 and 10. The Government Labour Officer, Shri Divekar, visited the mill on February 10 and advised the strikers to resume work immediately. Accordingly 100 doffer-boys of the 1st shift resumed work unconditionally on the next day and the 1st shift worked with 1,325 hands. Similarly 130 doffer-boys out of 146 of the night shift also resumed work and the 2nd shift worked with 1,261 hands, while 3rd shift worked normally. Twenty-two more strikers resumed work on February 12 and 13. The strike of the remaining 24 doffer-boys continued. However, on February 20, the management dispensed with the services of these strikers. The strike has, therefore, been treated as having ended on that date. Thus the strike ended unsuccessfully for the workers and the industry lost about 9,800 man-days.

General Strike in Oil Companies.—As a protest against the discharge notice served on Shri G. Sundaram (President of the Petroleum Workmen's Union, Bombay) by the management of the Caltex (India)

Ltd. about 4,000 workers of the Caltex (India) Ltd., the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company and the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. resorted to strike on February 28, 1950. Shri G. Sundaram was arrested on the same day under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.

Shri Ram Narayan, Pandit Ramkishore, D. R. Bhosale and others addressing the meeting of the strikers in the evening, criticised the action of the management of the Caltex (India) Ltd., in discharging Shri Sundaram. They also criticised the Government for arresting Shri Sundaram and exhorted the workers to continue the strike till Shri Sundaram was released unconditionally and reinstated in his post. The strike continued into the next month.

BILLIMORA (DISTRICT SURAT)

The Guekmad Mills Ltd. Demanding immediate reinstatement of a discharged worker, about 1,800 workers of the Spinning & Winding Departments of the mill out of the total complement of 2,591 workers resorted to a sit-down strike on January 31, 1950. The Government Labour Officer, Surat, contacted the workers on the next day and advised them to resume work and to adopt a course of action in conformity with the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. But the strikers insisted on the fulfilment of their demand before resuming work. The management, therefore, put up a notice closing all other departments indefinitely owing to the strike. The mill remained closed till 16th February. During this period the management is reported to have discharged about 175 workers for participating in the previous strikes. The Communist dominated Mill Kamgar Union issued leaflets exhorting the workers to continue the strike. About 20 labour leaders and leading strikers were arrested by the Police. On February 12, the Majur Mahajan Sangh (Congress) held a meeting of the strikers and advised them to resume work. The Sangh also wrote a letter to the management requesting them to re-open the mill as most of the employees were willing to resume work. In response to the Sangh's letter the management put up a notice on 14th February to the effect that the mill would be restarted from February 17, 1950. As per above notice the management lifted the lockout on February 17 and about 700 workers attended the mill. From the next day the mill resumed normal working with all the hands excepting 175 workers who were discharged during the course of the strike. The total number of man-days lost due to the strike and the subsequent lockout was about 40,000.

MALAD (THANA DISTRICT)

Bombay Talkies Ltd. Following their demand for immediate payment of their arrears of pay and also their pay for January 1950, about 300 workers out of the total complement of 350 struck work on February 22. The strike was in progress at the end of the month without any change in the situation.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN FEBRUARY 1950

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The statistics of absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the State 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.

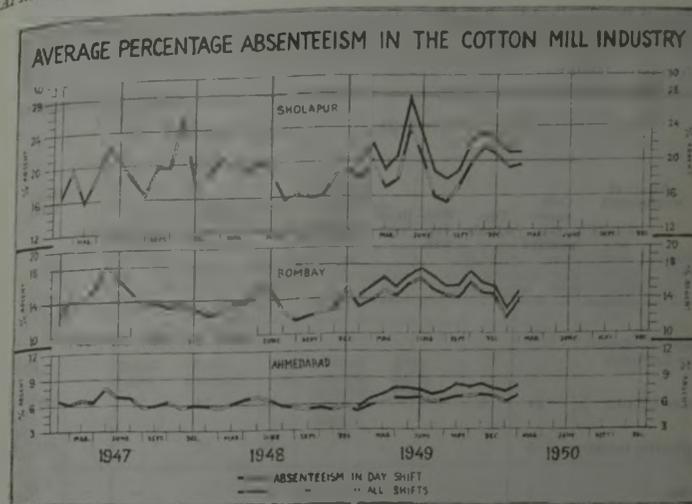
Returns were received from 135 or 99.26 per cent. of the 136 mills reported as working. Supply of labour was reported as adequate by a majority of the mills. The average absenteeism in the textile industry in these centres amounted to 12.58 per cent. as against 11.27 per cent. in the previous month.

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

Centre	Number of Mills		Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (2)	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		January 1950	February 1950
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay	64	63	98.44	12.80	14.72
Ahmedabad	63	63	100.00	7.38	7.95
Sholapur	5	5	100.00	21.04	21.00
Viramgaum	1	1	100.00	8.63	10.82
East Khandesh	3	3	100.00	10.20	10.15
All Centres	136	135	99.26	11.27	12.58

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 dayshift are also compiled for the month and given in the following table :—

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	January 1950	February 1950
1	2	3
Bombay	11.71	13.81
Ahmedabad	6.24	6.88
Sholapur	19.10	19.52
Viramgaum	8.63	10.82
East Khandesh	10.20	10.15
All Centres	10.12	11.54



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City, the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative workshops was 15.81 per cent. as against 13.22 per cent. in the previous month. The percentage absenteeism in Bombay Port Trust amounted to 11.57 in the Chief Engineer's Department and 5.36 among the monthly paid labourers employed in the Port Trust Docks.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY 1950

One hundred and ninety-six cases were disposed of in the state during February 1950, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, 30 more than in the preceding month. All the cases save 2 were disposed of by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.

Ninety-seven cases were in the Textile Industry, 22 in the Engineering Industry, 59 in the Transport Services while the remaining cases were in other groups of industries.

There were 71 proceedings under the Act. Compensation was awarded in 62 cases and 3 cases were dismissed. Of the remaining six proceedings 3 cases were in respect of recovery of compensation already awarded while 3 other cases were in respect of reviews and other miscellaneous applications. Of the 125 cases of registration of agreements 117 cases were registered while registration for the remaining 8 cases was refused.

The following table classifies these cases according to the nature of employment proceedings and registration of agreements in February 1950:-

Nature of employment	Proceedings					Total	Registration of agreements		Grand total
	Com- tion awarded	Dis- missals	With- dra- wals	Reco- very	Reviews and other miscel- laneous applica- tions		Agree- ments regis- tered	Agree- ments regis- tered		Grand total
Group II—Secondary Production									
Textile Industry ..	14	2	..	..	..	16	74	81	97
Engineering Industry	5	..	..	..	..	5	17	17	22
Metals	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Chemicals	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
Paper and Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Working and Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, Bricks & Glass	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Building and Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Group III—Services									
Transport	32	1	..	2	..	37	21	1	59
Public Administration	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Total	62	3	..	2	..	111	*117	8	125

*Four of these cases were registered as modified agreements.

COMPENSATION PROCEEDINGS

The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 1,05,600 as against Rs. 39,484, in the previous month while the total amount of monthly instalments was Rs. 30 as against nil in the previous month.

There were 40 proceedings in respect of fatal accidents, 28 of permanent partial disablement, and 3 of temporary disablement.

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

Nature of injuries	Original claims for compensation					No. of with- drawal cases	No. of dis- missed cases	No. of reco- very cases	Reviews and other miscel- laneous applica- tions	Grand total
	Settled in favour of applicants									
	By lump sums		By instalments							
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Total amount of instalments (monthly)	Total No. of cases					
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.						
Fatal	36	89,000 0 0	1	30 0 0	37	..	1	1	40	
Permanent partial disablement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary disablement	22	16,575 8 0	..	..	22	..	2	2	28
Total	61	10,56,49 13 0	1	30 0 0	62	..	3	3	71	

REGISTRATION OF AGREEMENTS

There were 119 cases of permanent partial disablement and 3 of temporary disablement. The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 51,279 as against Rs. 39,484 in the previous month.

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

Nature of injuries	Manner of settlements by agreed compensation				Registration refused
	By lump sums		By instalments		
	Number of cases	Total amount	Number of cases	Monthly amount	
Fatal		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Permanent total disablement					
Permanent partial disablement	111	51,278 15 0			8
Temporary disablement	6				
Total	117*	51,278 15 0			125

* Four of these cases were registered as modified agreements.

NIGHT SHIFTS IN THE COTTON MILLS IN THE STATE

At the beginning of March 1950 there were 67 mills in Bombay City and 59 mills in Ahmedabad working night shifts. The number of men doing night work were 84,537 and 46,144 respectively.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

On 14th February 1950 there were 521 Unions in the State of Bombay registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The following fourteen Unions were registered during the month of February 1950—

(1) *The Bombay Building Workers' Union*.—(Registered on 2nd February 1950). *President*—Mr. Ashaiyva Bhadya; *General Secretary*—Mr. Sangam Malesh; *Secretary*—Mr. Kaspas Gangaram; *Treasurer*—Mr. Yelleshrao Ranaiyya.

(2) *The Tam Oil Mill Labour Union*.—(Registered on 6th February 1950). *President*—Mr. B. D. Bhandare; *General Secretary*—Mr. G. B. Kale; *Secretary*—Messrs. Kadam P. Magesh & Y. Marathe; *Treasurer*—Mr. Nivruti Govind.

(3) *The Panchal Labour Union*.—(Registered on 6th February 1950). *President*—Mr. Ramniklal P. Parekh; *Secretary*—Mr. Laxminaryan N. Pandit; *Treasurer*—Mr. Bhuderdas Mehta.

(4) *Humbani & Shanghai Banking Corporation Employees' Union, Bombay*. (Registered on 14th February 1950). *President*—Mr. Dhanoo Sakharan Powar; *General Secretary*—Mr. Shripad Narayan Satharun; *Secretary*—Mr. Kuppa Martu; *Treasurer*—Mr. Indaravai Mahadeo Satharun.

(5) *Grinding Mill Kamgar Sabha, Kolhapur*.—(Registered on 14th February 1950). *President*—Mr. Buranalli Kagadi; *General Secretary*—Mr. D. G. Shinde; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. G. R. Shinde; *Treasurer*—Mr. G. H. Pathan.

(6) *Greenfield Kamgar Union, Pune*.—(Registered on 11th February 1950). *President*—Mr. Yashwanth Raghunath Kadam; *General Secretary*—Mr. M. V. Mhasurkar; *Secretaries*—Messrs. Shriram S. Thakur, Moreswar Kanhu Patil; *Treasurer*—Mr. Dwarkanath Keshav Ierne.

(7) *General Hospital Employees' Union, Bombay*.—(Registered on 17th February 1950). *President*—Mr. P. K. Savant; *General Secretary*—Mr. H. T. Tacker; *Organising Secretary*—Messrs. Rajaram B. Peter Rebello; *Treasurer*—Mr. V. V. Shirodker.

(8) *Miraj Mission Hospital Rashtriya Kamgar Union, Miraj*.—(Registered on 17th February 1950). *President*—Mr. C. Budhgaonker; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. M. Govind M. Holker; *Treasurer*—Mr. Shivling M. Bhorc.

(10) *National Textile Mills Association, Bombay*.—Registered on 24th February 1950. *President*—Mr. V. C. Parashar; *Secretary*—Mr. A. R. Owe; *Treasurer*—Mr. K. K. Jahagirdar.

(11) *Rashtriya Winceo Kamgar Sangh, Ambarnath*.—(Registered on 24th February 1950). *President*—Mr. B. N. Ingle; *General Secretary*—Mr. N. B. Metkari; *Secretaries*—Messrs. G. R. Badgujar, G. H. Pandye; *Treasurer*—Mr. K. K. Nair.

(12) *W. Khandesh Rashtriya Tel Kamgar Sangh, Dondaicha*.—(Registered on 25th February 1950). *President*—Mr. Nanaji Tukaram; *General Secretary*—Mr. Manohar Gyanuji Pardhe; *Secretaries*—Messrs. Hanamant Ramchandra Koli, Ramdas Vithal Choudhari; *Treasurer*—Mr. Nanaji Tukaram Shimpi.

(13) *Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd. Staff Union, Bombay*.—(Registered on 28th February 1950). *President*—Mr. S. S. Kavalekar; *General Secretary*—Mr. S. K. Pai; *Treasurer*—Mr. A. F. D'Souza.

(14) *The Baroda Crystal Glass Workers' Union*.—(Registered on 28th February 1950). *President*—Mr. Hari Ramchandra Gokhale; *General Secretary*—Mr. Ranchhodhbhai Chaganbhai Lawar; *Secretary*—Mr. Ibrahim Rehman Shah; *Treasurer*—Mr. Husainmiya Allarakha Shekh.

The total number of registered Unions on 28th February 1950 was 535.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

REGISTRATION OF UNIONS

The Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has on the 10th March 1950, in exercise of the powers conferred on him under section 23 (1) of the Act, entered the Ichalkaranji Girmi Kamgar Samiti, Ichalkaranji, in the approved list of Unions for the Cotton Textile Industry in the local area of the Hatkarangle Taluka.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD

The quantity of cotton piece goods despatched by rail from Ahmedabad, during February 1950, was 118,000 maunds as against 161,000 maunds during January 1950 and 127,000 maunds during December 1949. The cumulative total for the two months ended 28th February 1950, comes to 279,000 maunds as against 351,000 maunds for the corresponding period of the year 1949.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 1237/46, dated 23rd March 1950.—In pursuance of clause (23) of section 3 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, dated 19th November 1948, as shown below, namely :

In the said Notification, after entry No. 284 the following new entry shall be inserted :—

“ 284-A Abu Road Taluka.”

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

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

* * * * *

No. 425/48, dated 11th March 1950.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 35 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 425/48, dated the 20th October 1948, as shown below, namely :—

For clause (5) of Standing Order 20 of the Model Standing Orders for the Banking Industry notified in the said Notification, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(5) The services of an employee other than a permanent employee or probationer, who has been in continuous service for not less than three months may be terminated by fourteen days' notice or on payment of fourteen days' wages (including all allowances) in lieu of notice. Such an employee desirous of leaving the service of the Bank shall give fourteen days' notice in writing to the Manager. If he leaves the service without giving such notice, he shall be liable to pay the Bank fourteen days' wages (including all allowances) in lieu of notice.”

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. K. DRAVID
Secretary to Government.

DISSOLUTION OF THE STANDARDISATION COMMITTEE FOR THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Standardisation Committee for the Cotton Textile Industry set up under Government Resolution, Labour Department, No. 2334/46, dated 18th February 1948 has been dissolved with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February 1950.

HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Appointment of Sub-Committees

The Government Resolution, Labour and Housing Department No. 811/46, dated 28th February 1950, regarding the formation of sub-committees to the Housing Advisory Committee is reproduced below: -

RESOLUTION. -The Housing Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 19th December 1949, has recommended the formation of sub-committees to advise Government in respect of Government's Housing Policy. Government has accepted the recommendation and has decided to form the following sub-committees as recommended by the Housing Advisory Committee: -

(a) The Special Housing Development Sub-Committee

and

(b) The Research Sub-Committee.

(2) The members of these Sub-Committees should be as follows:-

The Special Housing Development Sub-Committee

- (1) Mr. S. H. Gidwani (Chairman),
- (2) Dr. K. K. Dadachanji,
- (3) Mr. N. G. Ranade,
- (4) Mr. S. B. Joshi,
- (5) Mr. Manu Sivedar,
- Mr. Claude Batley,
- (7) Mr. G. D. Daftary,
- (8) Mr. B. D. Mhatre,
- (9) Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy,
- (10) Mr. Ramdeo Podar,
- (11) Mr. N. D. Daftary, Officer on Special Duty, Labour and Housing Department (Secretary),
- (12) Mr. T. C. Kantawala, Housing Commissioner, Bombay,
- Mr. K. M. Kantawala, Assistant Housing Commissioner, (West).
- (14) Mr. C. R. D. ... Housing Commissioner (North);

- (15) Representative of Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bombay,
- (16) Representative of Indian National Trade Union Congress, Ahmedabad,
- (17) Representative of Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay,
- (18) Representative of Millowners' Association, Bombay,
- (19) Representative of Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad,
- (20) Representative of All India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay,
- (21) and (22) Representatives (two) of Indian Life Insurance Offices' Association, Bombay,
- (23) Representative of Bombay Municipality,
- (24) Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar.

The Housing Research Sub-Committee

- (1) Mr. N. D. Daftary, Officer on Special Duty, Labour and Housing Department, (Chairman),
 - (2) Mr. S. B. Joshi,
 - (3) Mr. Claude Batley,
 - (4) Mr. Gautam Sarabhai,
 - (5) Dr. Anant Pandya,
 - (6) Mr. K. M. Kantawala, Assistant Housing Commissioner (West), Secretary.
3. The Sub-Committees may co-opt any person or persons subject to a maximum of one-third of the total number of members of the sub-committees.
4. The members of the sub-committees will work in an honorary capacity and will be entitled to travelling, daily and mileage allowances as are admissible under the rules in Appendix XLII-A to Bombay Civil Services Rules.

FOREIGN

LABOUR ORGANISATION IN CANADA, 1948*

The total membership of all trade unions in Canada compiled from returns to the Department of Labour by national and international unions was 977,594 at the end of 1948 as compared with 912,124 for 1947 and 831,697 for 1946, representing an increase of 7.2 per cent over the previous year.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL UNION AND UNION MEMBERSHIP

Prior to the war of 1939-1945, the year of greatest trade union membership was 1937 when there were 383,492 members. This figure is slightly more than one-third of the membership for 1948 which is the highest ever recorded by the Department. During 1939-1945, the membership figures increased by 98 per cent. and a further increase of 37 per cent. has been recorded since 1945. The following table shows the growth of trade unionism in Canada since 1937:

Year	Membership		
	Local-	Number	Percentage change on previous year
1937	3,231	383,492	+19.0
1938	3,280	381,645	-0.5
1939	3,267	358,967	-5.8
1940	3,221	362,223	+0.9
1941	3,318	461,681	+27.5
1942	3,426	578,380	+25.3
1943	3,735	664,533	+14.9
1944	4,123	724,188	+9.0
1945	4,329	711,117	-1.8
1946	4,635	831,697	+17.0
1947	4,956	912,124	+9.7
1948	5,114	977,594	+7.2

DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRIES

The estimated number of wage and salary workers in manufacturing industries in Canada at the end of 1948 was 1,235,000 and of this number 38 per cent. were unionized. In the construction industry 37 per cent.

* The Report for 1947 is published in the *Labour Gazette*, August 1948, pages 1400-1401.

of an estimated 247,000 workers were members of trade unions and 57 per cent. of an estimated figure of 85,000 workers in the mining and quarrying group belonged to labour organisations. Sixty per cent. of the transportation and communication group with an estimated 344,000 workers also belonged to trade unions.

The following table shows the distribution of trade union membership by main industrial groups for 1947 and 1948 and the percentage change in 1948 over 1947:

Industry	1947		1948		Percentage change 1948 over 1947
	Membership	Per cent. of total	Membership	Per cent. of total	
Mining and quarrying ...	49,036	5.4	48,784	5.0	-0.5
Metals ...	181,491	19.9	188,264	19.3	+3.7
Construction ...	71,629	7.9	91,632	9.4	+27.0
Light, Heat and Power ...	9,276	1.0	11,639	1.2	+25.5
Wood and Wood Products ...	77,806	8.5	95,390	9.8	+22.6
Printing and Publishing ...	17,831	2.0	19,731	2.0	+10.7
Steam Railway Transportation	138,039	15.1	143,811	14.7	-4.3
Other Transportation ...	59,536	6.5	62,203	6.4	+4.5
Services	110,737	12.1	116,169	11.9	-4.9
Clothing, Footwear	54,760	6.0	50,301	5.1	-14.4
Textiles	44,811	4.9	51,165	5.2	+14.1
... ..	39,851	4.4	44,137	4.5	+10.8
All other Industries	57,312	6.3	54,368	5.5	-6.1
Total ...	912,124	100.0	977,594	100.0	+7.2

WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS

Of the 4,316 locals which reported their 1948 membership, only 1,360 or 31 per cent. reported as to their female membership, which numbered 89,331 or 11 per cent. of the total membership of these reporting locals. In 1947, there were 86,603 female members reported by 1,360 locals. This shows an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number of female members reported in 1948 over the figure for 1947.

FEDERATIONS

Most local unions in Canada are branches of international unions, the majority of which are affiliated in the United States with the American Federation of Labour or the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Practically all Canadian locals which are branches of international unions with the A. F. L. in the United States are affiliated with the Trades Union Labour Congress of Canada, and almost all of those which are branches of international unions affiliated with the C. I. O. in the United States are affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Union Membership and Local Unions in Canada Classified by Affiliation, 1948

Affiliation	Number of Branches	Membership
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	2,779	439,020
American Federation of Labour	49	9,367
Canadian Congress of Labour	1,187	338,627
Congress of Industrial Organizations	20	3,777
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour	428	93,370
International Railway Brotherhoods	376	41,126
Canadian Federation of Labour		3,992
National Council of Canadian Labour	9	1,362
Unaffiliated National and International Unions	222	42,598
Unaffiliated Local Unions	39	4,346
Total	5,114	977,594

Conciliation and Arbitration

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.) 34 of 1950.—The dispute between the Rashtriya Mill Mandoor Sangh, Bombay, and the Meyer Mills Ltd., Bombay, relating to retrenchment of a Jobber in the Sizing Department.

(2) Reference No. (I. C.) 35 of 1950.—The dispute between Shri Vaswanthda Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of two Weaving Head Jobbers.

(3) Reference No. (I. C.) 36 of 1950.—The dispute between the Sagar Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 8 Huffers in each shift.

(4) Reference No. (I. C.) 37 of 1950.—The dispute between the Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Baroda, and its employees, relating to payment of compensation for involuntary unemployment due to the closure of the Mills from 14th June 1949.

(5) Reference No. (I. C.) 38 of 1950.—The dispute between the Shri. Alliance and Silk Mills, Bombay, and 38 other silk Mills, and the employees respectively employed under them, relating to the decision of the Wage Board on bonus for 1947.

(6) Reference No. (I. C.) 39 of 1950.—The dispute between the Rashtriya Ginni Kamgar Sangh, Jalgaon, and the Gendalal Mills, Jalgaon, relating to retrenchment of 3 Nawghanies, one Moulding Filler one Electric Coolie and one Mechanic Coolie.

(7) Reference No. (I. C.) 40 of 1950.—The dispute between the Chalisingan Ginni Kamgar Union, Chalisingan, and Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisingan, relating to retrenchment in the Moulding Department.

(8) Reference No. (I. C.) 41 of 1950.—The dispute between the Chalisingan Ginni Kamgar Union, Chalisingan, and Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisingan, relating to retrenchment in the Moulding Department.

(9) Reference No. (I. C.) 42 of 1950.—The dispute between the Chalisingan Ginni Kamgar Union, Chalisingan, and Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisingan, relating to retrenchment in the Moulding Department.

(10) *Reference No. (I. C.) 43 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon, and Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, relating to abolition of 22 posts of single loom Weavers and a Jobber.

(11) *Reference No. (I. C.) 44 of 1950.*—The dispute between the Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon, and Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, relating to abolition of one post in the Winding Department.

(12) *Reference No. (I. C.) 45 of 1950.* The dispute between the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, and the Rohit Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, relating to the demand for the dismissal of a Line Jobber.

* * * * *

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

(i) *No. 582/48, dated 17th February 1950.*—The dispute between the Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., Sholapur, and its employees, relating to reduction of permanent workmen from 95 to 30 in the Reeling Department, referred to the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry, Bombay.

(ii) *No. 111/48, dated 10th March 1950.*—The dispute between the Alliance Silk Mills, Bombay and 38 other silk Mills in Bombay and the workmen respectively employed under them, relating to the application of the award of the Wage Board in Government Notification, No. 111/48, dated 1st December 1948, referred to the Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry, Bombay.

(iii) *No. 111/48, dated 28th March 1950.*—The dispute between the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association, Bombay, and the employees in the Silk Textile Mills in the City of Bombay, who are its members, relating to provident fund, gratuity, etc., referred to the Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry, Bombay City.

* * * * *

SUBMISSIONS UNDER SECTIONS 58 (6) AND 66 OF THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

No. 1/50.—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 31st day of January 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of the New Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Nadiad and the Textile Labour Union, Nadiad, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding reduction of 21 workers to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Section 58 (6) (a) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "K" given on the 29th October 1949 by the management of the New Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Nadiad, to the Textile Labour Union, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to reduce 21 workers and the subsequent "N" form sent to the Conciliator on the 7th November 1949, it is hereby agreed that the dispute be referred to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) Illegible,
Manager,

(Signed) Somabhai Patel, The New Shorrock Spg. & Mfg.
Secretary, Co. Ltd., Nadiad.
Textile Labour Union, Nadiad.

(Signed) S. P. JOSHI,
Conciliator.

17th December 1949.

(Signed) D. G. KALE,
Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act,

Bombay, 31st January 1950.

* * * * *

No. 32/50.—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 16th day of February 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of M. M. Chevli Weaving Factory, Surat and the District Labour Officer, Surat, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding bonus for the year 1948 to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Section 58 (6) of Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "L" given by the District Labour Officer, Surat, as representative of the employees on the 18th October 1949 to the Manager, M. M. Chevli Weaving Factory,

Begumpura, Surat, demanding bonus for the year 1948 and the subsequent "N" form sent to the Conciliator on the 27th October 1949 it is hereby agreed that the dispute be referred to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) Illegible,
for Manager,
M. M. Chevli Weaving Factory, Surat.

(Signed) C. J. Rawai,
District Labour Officer, Surat.

(Representative of Employees).

(Signed) S. P. JOSHI,
Conciliator,

6th December 1949.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 16th February 1950.

* * * * *

No. 33/50.—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 16th day of February 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of Mahendra Silk Mills, Ahmedabad and District Labour Officer, Ahmedabad, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding bonus for the year 1949 to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "L" given by the District Labour Officer, Ahmedabad, as a representative of employees of Mahendra Silk Mills, Ahmedabad, on the 24th December 1949, to the management demanding an adequate and lump sum allowance as Bonus for the year 1949, and the subsequent "N" form sent to the Conciliator

on the 31st December 1949, it is hereby agreed between the parties that the dispute be referred to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) (Illegible)
Manager,)

Mahendra Silk Mills, Ahmedabad.

(Signed) (Illegible)
Conciliator,

5th January 1950.

(Signed) (Illegible)

District Labour Officer, Ahmedabad,
as representative of employees.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 16th February 1950.

* * * * *

No. 57/50.—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 28th day of February 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon and the Chalisgaon Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding abolition of six posts in the Engine Department of the Mill to the arbitration of Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Technical Inspector of Factories (Textiles), Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Under section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the Notice of change in form "K", dated 28th November 1949 given by the Management of the Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, to the Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon and subsequent report in "N" form, dated 4th December 1949, sent to the Conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the parties that the dispute relating to the management's proposal about retrenchment as stated in the annexure below be referred to the arbitration of Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Technical Inspector of Factories (Textiles), Bombay.

Annexure

Abolition of 6 posts in the Engine Department as they are vacant for a long time.

(Signed) (Illegible) (Signed) Tukaram Patil,
for Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd. for Chalisgaon Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon.

(Signed) H. N. Sengupta,
Manager.

(Signed) L. C. JOSHI,
Conciliator.

Chalisgaon, 28th December 1949.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 28th February 1950.

No. 58/50.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and rule 63 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 28th day of February 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon and Chalisgaon Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding abolition of Reeling and Bundling Departments of the mill to the arbitration of Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Technical Inspector of Factories (Textiles), Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Under section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946].

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "K", dated 28th November 1949, given by the Management of the Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, to the Girmi Kamgar Union Chalisgaon and subsequent report in "N" form, dated 4th December 1949, sent to the Conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the parties that the dispute relating to the Management's proposal about retrenchment as stated in the annexure below be referred to the Arbitration of Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Technical Inspector of Factories (Textiles), Bombay.

Annexure

Abolition of Bundling and Reeling Departments and consequent retrenchment of the workers in those departments.

(Signed) (Illegible), (Signed) Tukaram Patil,
for Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd. for Girani Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon.

(Signed) Illegible,
Mill Manager.

(Signed) L. C. JOSHI,
Conciliator,
28th December 1949.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 28th February 1950.

* * * * *

No. 59/50.—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 28th day of February 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon and the Chalisgaon Girmi Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding retrenchment of one Line Jobber and one Head Jobber of the mill to the arbitration of Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Technical Inspector of Factories (Textiles), Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Under section 58 of Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the Notice of change given in form "K", given by the Management of the Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Company Ltd. to the Union on 8th November 1949, and subsequent "N" form, dated 14th November 1949, sent to the Conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the parties that the dispute relating to the Management's proposal about retrenchments as stated in the annexure below be referred to the arbitration of Mr. K. R. Gadgil, Technical Inspector of Factories (Textiles), Bombay, who is requested to decide this dispute after taking into consideration the practices prevalent in other Textile Mills in Bombay Province in general and in Khandesh Area in particular.

Abolition of the posts of one Head Jobber and one Head Jobber.

(Signed) (Illegible),
for the Chaligaon Shri Laxmi
Narayan Mills Co. Ltd.

(Signed) Tukaram Patil,
for the Girni Kamgar Union.

(Signed) Illegible,
Manager.

(Signed) L. C. JOSHI,
Conciliator,

28th December 1949.

(Signed), N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 28th February 1950.

No. 105 50. — In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66 (c) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 16th day of February 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Shri Laxmi Printing and Dyeing Works Ltd., Bombay and the elected representatives of employees agreeing to refer the dispute regarding revision and increase in the rates of wages, dearness allowance, etc., to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Under section 58 (b) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the notice of change in form 'L', dated 2nd December 1949, given by the elected representatives to the Manager, Shri Laxmi Printing and Dyeing Works Ltd., Bombay, relating to the employees demands as stated in Annexure "A" below and the subsequent "N" form, dated 14th December 1949, sent to the Conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the management and the elected representatives representing the employees that the said dispute be referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

Annexure 'A'

1. *Wage Increase.* — The present rate of wages and earnings of the employees are utterly inadequate. Therefore the employees desire that the rates of wages payable to all classes of workers and for all classes work should be revised and raised and the standard of wages as awarded

by the Industrial Court for Dyeing and Bleaching Departments of Textile Mills in Bombay be adopted in toto for the employees of this undertaking fixing Rs. 90 for 90 working days in a month as the minimum wage.

2. *Dearness allowance.* — The employees desire that the present scale of dearness allowance should be revised and raised and all employees should be paid dearness allowance on the sliding scale of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and at the same rate as paid to Bombay Textile Mill workers.

3. *Bonus.* — The employees have suffered and are suffering as a result of their wages falling far below the living wage standard and inadequate dearness allowance. The wages and dearness allowance together fall far short of the living wage standard for the prices prevailing in the year 1948. On the other hand the Processing Industry including Shree Laxmi Printing and Dyeing works Ltd., have made huge profits during the year 1948.

The employees claim that they should be given an adequate and unconditional lump allowance, i.e., Bonus for the year 1948 to make up the deficit in the living wage in the first instance and in addition an adequate share in the profits of the Shree Laxmi Printing and Dyeing Works Ltd.

4. *Sick Leave.* — All workers should be entitled and granted sick leave up to seven days per year with a right to accumulate sick leave for three years.

5. *Paid Holidays for Festivals and National Days up to Seven Days* in a year according to a list agreed upon by both the workers and Management.

(Signed) Illegible, Manager, Shri Laxmi Ptg. & Dyeing Works Ltd., Bombay.	(1) (Signed) Adat Narayan, (2) (Signed) Sat Narayan, (3) Left Hand Thumb Impression of Nankoo Gajadhar, (4) Left Hand Thumb Impression of Mahangoo Jagdeo, (5) Left Hand Thumb Impression of Ramadhar Kubersingh, Elected representatives of employees Shri Laxmi Ptg. & Dyeing Works Ltd., Bombay.
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(Signatures of the Parties.)

(Signed) R. J. TAMBOLI,
Conciliator.

13th January 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 16th February 1950.

No. 140 50.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 8th day of March 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Prakash Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Mills, Bombay and the elected representatives of employees of the entire undertaking agreeing to refer the dispute regarding standardization of wages, minimum wage, dearness allowance 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 30th December 1949, given by the elected representatives to the management of Prakash Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Mills, Bombay, making the demands as stated in Annexure "A" given below relating to standardization of wages and minimum wage and subsequent "N" form dated 7th January 1950 sent to the conciliator, it is hereby agreed between the management and the elected representatives of the employees that the said dispute be referred to Industrial Court, Bombay for its arbitration.

Annexure "A"

1. *Minimum Wage.*—A minimum wage of Rs. 35 should be fixed for a month at the cost of living index at 105.

2. *Standardisation of Wages.*—The wages of different occupations in the undertaking should be fixed on a rational basis with due consideration to the degree of skill, strain of work, responsibility undertaken and the fatigue involved in each occupation. While fixing such wage scales an all-over increase of 75 per cent. in the present average wage should be granted.

3. *Retrospective effect.*—The retrospective effect to the above demands should be given from 1st January 1948.

(Signed) Illegible,
Manager,
Prakash Dyg. Bleaching &
Printing Mills, Bombay.

(Signed) Illegible,
(Signed) Algoo Jiawan,
Left Hand Thumb Impressions of
Sitaram Gopal,
Bhikoo Hari,
Panchoo Ganpat,

Elected representatives of the Employees

(Signatures of the Parties.)

(Signed) R. J. TAMBOLI,
Conciliator,

13/14th February 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 8th March 1950.

No. 159/50.—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 13th day of March 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda and the Major Mahajan Mandal, Baroda, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding introduction of rationalization in all departments to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Section 58 (6) (a) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "K" given on 14th December 1949 by the management of Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda, to the Major Mahajan Mandal, Baroda, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to introduce rationalization in all the departments and that whatever monetary benefits reaped by the employees under the Standardization Agreement since 16th November 1947 should be made good to the mills, and the subsequent "N" Form sent to the Conciliator on the 22nd December 1949, it is hereby agreed

between the parties that the dispute pertaining to the introduction of rationalization as detailed in Annexure "A" hereto should be referred to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) N. B. Shah,

Secretary,
Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda

(Signed) (Illegible),

Secretary,
The Majoor Mahajan Mandal, Baroda

(Signed) S. P. Joshi,
Conciliator.

9th February 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE

Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 13th March 1950.

Annexure "A"

Rationalisation should be introduced in the various departments of the mills as per details given below:—

Name of the Mill:—Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda					
Name of the department	Number of Machines, working at present	Number of workers attending the machines at present	Required Number of workers for attending the machines	Workers likely to be affected	
1	2	3	4	5	
Blow Room	Breaker-scotcher	2	2	1	
	Finisher-scotcher	4	4	2	
	Thread Extractor	1	1	1	
	Roving Waste-opener	1	1	1	
Card	A. Carding engines	58	4	2	
	B. Carding engines	58	4	2	
Roving	A. Roving machines	24	24	12	
	Ring frame	A. Ring Frames	69	135	69
Weaving	B. Ring Frames	69	133	69	
	A. Looms	533	268 plus 11 Jobbers.	133	132
Warping	B. Looms	533	268 plus 11 Jobbers.	133	132
	A. Warping machines	10	9 permanent plus 1 Temp.	5	4
	B. Warping machines	8	5 permanent plus 3 Temp.	4	1

(Signed) N. B. SHAH,
Secretary,
Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd.,
Baroda.

(Illegible),
Secretary,
Majoor Mahajan Mandal,
Baroda.

No. 160/50.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 13th day of March 1950, registered the following submission entered into, between the management of the Bombay Knitting & Silk Mills, Bombay and the elected representatives of employees of the Mill, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding Bonus for the years 1948 and 1949 to the arbitration of the Labour Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "L" dated 30th December 1949 given by the Elected Representatives to the management of the Bombay Knitting & Silk Mills, Bombay demanding bonus for the years 1948 and 1949 as stated in the Annexure "A" below and subsequent "N" form dated 10th January 1950 sent to the Conciliator it is hereby agreed between the management and the Elected Representatives that the same dispute be referred to the Arbitration of the Labour Court, Bombay, under section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Annexure "A"

- All the employees should be paid 3 months' wages inclusive of dearness allowance as unconditional bonus for the year 1948.
- All the employees should be paid 3 months' wages inclusive of dearness allowance as unconditional bonus for the year 1949.

(Signed) Illegible,

Proprietor,
Bombay Knitting & Silk Mills, Bombay.

(Signed) Balkrishna Ganpat,

" Ramchandra T. Bhoir,
Waman Arjun Mhatre,
Duming B. Vas.

Elected representatives of employees.

(Signatures of the Parties.)

(Signed) R. J. TAMBOLI,
Conciliator,

6th February 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,

Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 13th March 1950.

No. 183/50.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 15th day of March 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Limited, (The Jubilee Mills), Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad agreeing to refer the dispute regarding reduction of Folders to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

BETWEEN

The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd., (The Jubilee Mills), P. B. No. 158, Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad ... 1st Party;

AND

The Textile Labour Association, Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad ... Opposite Party.

The parties abovenamed hereby agree to submit the dispute in respect of the demand for reduction of Folders to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

(Signed) First Party,
Manager,
The Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.

(Signed) Opposite Party,
for Secretary,
The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, 2nd February 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 15th March 1950.

* * * * *

No. 184/50.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66 (3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 15th day of March 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd. (The Jubilee Mills), Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour

Association, Ahmedabad, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding reduction of Doffers in Ring Frame Section to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

BETWEEN

The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd., (The Jubilee Mills), P. B. No. 158, Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad ... First Party;

AND

The Textile Labour Association, Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad ... Opposite Party.

The parties abovenamed hereby agree to submit the dispute in respect of the demand for reduction of Doffers in Ring Frame Section to the Arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

(Signed) Illegible,

(Signed) 1st Party,

Manager,
The Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.

(Signed) M. JOSHI,

(Signed) Opposite Party,

for Secretary,
The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, 2nd February 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 15th March 1950.

* * * * *

No. 191/50.—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 28th day of March 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd., (The Calico Mills), Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad agreeing

to refer the dispute regarding fixation of wages of certain in the Mosquito Netting Department to the arbitration of the Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

(Under section 66 of Bombay Industrial Relations Act)

BETWEEN

The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd.,
(The Calico Mills), outside Jamalpur Gate,
Ahmedabad ... First Party

AND

The Textile Labour Association, Gandhi Major
Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad ... Second Party

The parties abovenamed agree to make a joint submission to Arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay, in respect of fixation of wages of the following occupations in the Mosquito Netting Department

- (1) Brass Bobbin Winder.
- (2) Threaders,
- and (3) Slip Winders.

For and on behalf of the
Ahmedabad Manufacturing and
Calico Printing Co. Limited.
Per Pro. Karamchand Prem-
chand Ltd.

(Signed) Illegible,
Agents.

(Signed) Illegible,
Manager,

(Signed) 1st Party, The Calico Mills, Ahmedabad.

(Signed) J. C. Desai,
for Secretary,

(Signed) Second Party, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, 25th February 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 28th March

No. 231/50 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 March 1950 registered the following submission entered into, between the management of the Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Baroda and the Major Mahajan Mandal, Baroda, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding introduction of rationalization in various departments to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

[Section 58 (a) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946]

With reference to the Notice of Change in form "K" given on the 1st December 1949 by the management of the Baroda Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Baroda, to the Major Mahajan Mandal, Baroda, as a Representative Union stating that they desired to introduce rationalization in all the departments and withdraw the benefits received by the employees under the Standardization Agreement dated 11th October 1948, and the subsequent "N" form sent to the Conciliator on the 13th December 1949, it is hereby agreed between the parties that the dispute pertaining to the introduction of rationalization as detailed in Annexure "A" hereto may be referred to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) Illegible,
Manager,

The Baroda Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Baroda.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary,

The Major Mahajan Mandal, Baroda.

(Signed) S. P. JOSHI,
Conciliator,

February 1950.

(Signed) N. P. KHARE,
Assistant Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Bombay, 25th March 1950.

Rationalization should be introduced in the various departments of the Mills as per details given below—

Department	Machine	No.	Workers			
			Designation	No. at Present	Required No.	Workers affected
Block No. I.						
Blow Room ...	Breaker Scutcher.	2	Machine-man.	2	1	1
	Inter Scutcher	2	Do.	2	1	1
	Finisher Scutcher.	2	Do.	2	1	1
Carding Drawing & Speed-Frame.	Cards	52	Card Tenter	4	2	1
	Drawing	12	Drawers ...	12	1	1
Spinning	Roving	19	Rovers	19	10	9
	Ring Frames	51	Siders	102	51	51
Weaving	Looms	344	Doffers	46	39	7
			Weavers	172	160	12
Block No. II.						
Blow Room ...	Finisher Scutcher.	2	Machine-men.	2	1	1
Carding ...	Cards	36	Card Tenter.	3	2	1
Drawing & Speed Frame	Drawing	9	Strippers ...	4	2	1
			Drawer ...	9	6	3
Spinning ...	Roving	12	Drawer ...	12	7	5
			Ring Frames ...	39	Siders ...	78	39	39
Weaving ...	Looms	320	Doffers ...	39	37	2
			Weaver ...	160	80	80
Total ...			668	374	294	
			1st Shift	...	294	
			2nd Shift	...	294	
			Total ...	588		

The workers should run doubles irrespective of counts.

(Signed) Illegible,

Manager,

The Baroda Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.,

(Signed) Illegible,

Secretary,

The Majur Mahajan Mandal, Baroda.

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

Name of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
1. The ... And The ...	Adjustment of Salaries, Increments, leave rules, bonus for 1948.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 9th March 1950, pages 831-848.
2. The ... Ltd., And Its employees. (Supplementary Award.)	Standardisation of wages, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 9th March 1950, pages 885-900.
3. The ... And The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Reduction of 84 employees in the Fly Frame Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 992-993.
4. The ... And The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Reduction of Workers in Drawing-in and Weaving Departments.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 993-995.
5. The National Hosiery Workers' Union, Borivli, And Shree Jam Hosiery Works Ltd., Borivli.	Bonus and Compensation to the retrenched.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 995-997.
6. The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., Ahmednagar, And Its workmen. (Withdrawn.)	Payment of interim relief.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, page 1013.
7. The Gendral Mills Ltd., Jalgaon, And The Jalgaon Girmi Kamgar Union, Jalgaon. (Wage Board Order.)	Retrenchment of 18 employees in the Waste Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1014-1016.
8. The Textile Labour Union, Surat, And The Surat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Surat.	Reduction of 2 Doubling Tenters.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1016-1018.
9. The Hindustan Commercial Bank - Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Astodia Branch) And Its employees	Officiating allowance, house-rent allowance, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1018-1019.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
10. Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad.	Partial holidays	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1019-1021.
11. Gokak Girni Rashtriya Mazdoor Sangh, Gokak Falls, And The Gokak Mills Ltd., Gokak Falls. (Part I of the Award.)	Dearness Allowance	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1021-1023.
12. The Textile Labour Union, Surat. And The Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Surat.	Reduction of Doffers	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, Pages 1024-1025.
13. The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Ratanpore Branch.) And Its employees. (Withdrawn.)	Officiating allowance, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1026.
14. The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Maskati Market Branch) And Its employees. (Withdrawn.)	Officiating allowance, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1027.
15. The Gopal Mills Co. Ltd., Broach, And The Textile Labour Union, Broach.	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1028-1031.
16. The Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad.	Bonus for the year ending 30th September 1947.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1032-1033.
17. The Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad.	Dearness allowance	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1034-1042.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
18. The Surat Textile Labour Union, And The Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Surat.	Wages of Clerks, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1042-1047.
19. (i) The Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol, (ii) The Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd., Kalol, (iii) The Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kalol. (iv) The Ananda Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Baroda, (v) The Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda, (vi) The New India Industries Ltd., Baroda, The Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd., Baroda, (viii) The Shree Sayaji Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda, (ix) The Sidhpur Mills Ltd., Sidhpur, The Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Sidhpur, (xi) The Chotalal Mills Ltd., Kadi, And Their employees.	Bonus for the year 1948.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1049-1053.
20. The Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (Withdrawn.)	Abolition of posts Head Jobbers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1053-1054.
21. The Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Reinstatement of Bai Jita Jahma.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1054-1062.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
22. The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, And The Becharidas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. (Part III of the Award.)	Reduction of Warpers and Colour and Grov winders.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, page 1063.
23. The New Manekchowk Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Reduction of 5 Permanent Watermen.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1064-1067.
24. R. J. Laxmi Printing Works, Bombay, And The Elected Representatives of the Employees.	Bonus for 1948.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1066-1067.
25. Dhamanwala Silk Mills, Surat, And Its employees.	Bonus for 1948.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1073-1074.
26. Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Dearness allowance.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1075-1080.
27. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, And The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Closure of Mules.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1188-1190.
28. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, And The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Reduction of Cau Boys.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1191-1192.

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
29. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, And The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Reduction of Sweepers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1192-1199.
30. The National Hosiery Workers' Union, Borivli, And Borivli Hosiery Works, Borivli.	Bonus for 1948 and compensation to the retrenched.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1199-1202.
31. The Surat Textile Labour Union, Surat, And Kanti Silk Mills, Surat. (Withdrawn.)	Reduction in the number of employees.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, page 1209.
32. The Chholi Silk Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay, And Its employees.	Bonus for 1948.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1210-1211.
33. The Roop Rayon Mills, Bombay, And Its employees.	Bonus for 1948.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1212-1213.
34. The Textile Labour Union, Surat, And The Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Surat.	Reduction of Drawers and Reachers.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1240-1245.
35. Cotton Textile Mills at Sholapur, And Clerks employed under them.	Bonus for 1948.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1245-1248.
36. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Dhulia, And The New Pratap Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,	Bonus for 1948-1949.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1256-1259.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

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

The Government of Bombay has referred 9 disputes to the adjudication of the Industrial Tribunals under Section 10 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

1. *Mr. D. G. Kamerkar*—

(i) *No. 1008/48, dated 29th March 1950.*—The dispute between Messrs. Dadajee Dhackjee and Company Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it in the automobile section, regarding bonus for the year 1947-1948 and dearness allowance.

2. *Mr. M. C. Shah*—

(ii) *No. 1069/48, dated 22nd February 1950.*—The dispute between the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation and the workmen employed under it in the Sholapur Division, regarding pay scales, travelling and line allowance, overtime allowance and weekly off, provident fund, working hours, standing orders, etc.

(iii) *No. 926/48, dated 3rd March 1950.*—The dispute between the Prabhat Film Company Ltd., Poona, and the workmen employed under it, regarding retrenchment, reinstatement, bonus, etc.

(iv) *No. 1694/46, dated 13th March 1950.*—The dispute between the Shaparia Dock and Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding union recognition, dearness allowance, bonus, service remuneration, unemployment benefit, reinstatement, medical aid, etc.

3. *Mr. Salim M. Merchant*—

(v) *No. 1026/48, dated 7th March 1950.*—The dispute between the Associated Electrical Industries (India) Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding union recognition, scales of pay, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, leave rules, overtime, etc.

(vi) *No. 756/48, dated 13th March 1950.*—The dispute between the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company Ltd., Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus, dearness allowance, leave rules, pay-scales, standing orders, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

4. *Mr. I. G. Thakore*—

(vii) *No. 77/48-III, dated 6th March 1950.*—The dispute between Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company Limited, Bombay, and the workmen (Monthly rated staff) employed under them regarding salary scales, dearness allowance, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, leave rules, etc.

5. *Mr. P. S. Bakhle*—

(viii) *No. 415/48, dated 1st March 1950.*—The dispute between Pure Products and Madhu Canning Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding retrospective effect to be given

from 1st January 1949, to demands regarding minimum basic wages, dearness allowance, etc., embodied in the Annexure to Government Order, Labour Department, No. 415/48, dated 28th September 1949.*

(ix) *No. 785/48, dated 13th March 1950.*—The dispute between the Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Company Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding full compensation for the period during which the workers were laid off work, by the Company, commencing from 4th October 1949.

* * * * *

The following dispute was referred to the Industrial Tribunal under section 10 (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:—

Mr. I. G. Thakore

No. 1072/48, dated 13th March 1950.—The dispute between the Zenith Tin Works, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding dearness allowance, bonus, gratuity, leave rules, provident fund, standing orders, 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 Bassein Motor Service Company, Bassein.	Dearness allowance, bonus.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 9th March 1950, pages 821-830.
2. (a) Messrs. Davidayal and Sons, Bombay. (b) Punjab Metal Works, Bombay. (Part I of the Award.)	Minimum basic wage, dearness allowance, provident fund, bonus, leave rules, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 954-970.
3. (a) Messrs. De idayal and Sons, Bombay. (b) Punjab Metal Works, Bombay. (Part II of the Award.)	Minimum basic wage, dearness allowance, provident fund, bonus, leave rules, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1134-1137.
4. Jayant Metal Manufacturing Company, Bombay.	Minimum basic wages, dearness allowance, rent allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1138-1143.
5. The Jari Merchants (Manufacturers and Dealers) of Surat.	Bonus, hours of work, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1144-1163.
6. The Jari Merchants (Manufacturers and Dealers) of Surat. Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Wage rates. Retrenchment, compensation, reinstatement, provident fund, gratuity, pay grades, bonus, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 16th March 1950, pages 1164-1180. <i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1260-1275.
8. The Western India Theatres Ltd., Bombay.	Scales of salaries and bonus.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1276-1281.
9. The Paramount Films of India Ltd., Bombay.	Union recognition, salary scales, dearness allowance, bonus, provident fund, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 23rd March 1950, pages 1282-1289.

* *Labour Gazette*, October 1949, page 207.

Adjudication Awards

1. MESSRS S. S. RAJGOR, ESSENTIAL OIL AND AROMATIC CHEMICAL CO., GUM DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY AND 14 OTHERS

Wages, Dearness Allowance, Provident Fund, Gratuity, Bonuses, etc., were the principal issues involved in the dispute between the following 15 firms and the workmen employed under them :—

- 1 Messrs. S. S. Rajgor, Essential Oil and Aromatic Chemical Co., Gum Department, Bombay
- 2 Messrs. Narsi Mulji and Company, Bombay
- 3 Messrs. Vijaysingh Virchand and Company, Bombay
- 4 Messrs. Narottundas P. Shah and Co.
- 5 Messrs. Damji Mavji and Co.
- 6 Messrs. Baldevdas Shankarlal, Bombay
- 7 Messrs. Shivji Khetshi and Co.
- 8 Messrs. Mohan Morarji, Bombay
- 9 Messrs. Karmali and Co.
- 10 Messrs. Govindji Karsandas, Bombay
- 11 Messrs. Jethabhai Hirji & Co.
- 12 Messrs. Shantilal Dhanji Dharsi
- 13 Messrs. Dawoodbhai Habib & Co., Precise Exports Ltd.
- 14 Messrs. Ibrahim Manji Ltd., Gum Department, Bombay
- 15 Messrs. N. Devidas and Company, Bombay.

The award of Shri. P. S. Bakhle, Industrial Tribunal in the said dispute was published on 15th February 1950.

The Chemical Mazdoor Sabha, which appeared on behalf of the workers, in demanding a change from the daily rated system to the monthly rated system based its claim on the observations of the Central Pay Commission in whose opinion the daily rated system was crude and inferior in status*. They had therefore recommended that the daily rated system, whether in the railways or in Government Departments should be reduced to a minimum. The Tribunal, considering this change desirable, directed the Company to put into effect the following scales of pay.

Designation of workers	Scale demanded	Scale granted
Mukadams	65—3—83	50—2—70
Rasvali ...	50—2—62	35—1½—50
Kamgar ...	40—1½—49	30—1—35

* The Central Pay Commission, had at page 126, paragraph 227, of its report observed that the daily rated system had come in for a great deal of criticism and that in its crude form it certainly involved inferiority of status, an element of uncertainty and absence of leave privileges, etc. The Commission also pointed out that the Royal Commission on Labour had recommended that as far as possible the daily rated system should be replaced by monthly rated labour.

The Sabha demanded dearness allowance on the scale paid by Textile mills to which the Companies replied that it was beyond their capacity to pay even 50 per cent. of that scale. They offered to pay dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per month. The Tribunal held that a flat rate of Dearness Allowance was not desirable and that the most scientific method devised in this respect was the one followed by the Millowners' Association. Dearness Allowance was therefore fixed at 50 per cent. of the Millowners' scale.

Believing that the salaries fixed above would leave no margin for an employee to save for his old age and taking the financial capacity of the concerns into consideration the Tribunal directed the employers to pay gratuity at the following rates as against the Sabha's demand of one month's salary for every year of service :—

1. On the death of an employee while in service of the employer $\frac{1}{2}$ month's salary for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 10 months' salary to his heirs, executor or nominees
2. On voluntary retirement or resignation of an employee after 15 years' continuous service with the employer 7 months' salary
3. On termination of his service by the Company
 - (a) After completion of continuous service with the employer for more than 5 years but less than 10 years— $\frac{1}{4}$ month's salary for every completed year of service
 - (b) After completion of continuous service with the employer for over 10 years but less than 15 years— $\frac{1}{4}$ month's salary for every completed year of service
 - (c) After completion of 15 years' service with the employer $\frac{1}{2}$ a month's salary for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of 10 months.

As regards the demand for 15 days' privilege leave with full pay and dearness allowance, the Tribunal directed that privilege leave be granted in accordance with the provisions of section 79 of the Factories Act, 1948. The Tribunal also awarded 7 days' sick leave with pay and dearness allowance subject to the condition that for absence beyond one day on account of illness a medical certificate by a Registered Medical Practitioner be produced.

The demand for bonus for the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 the rate of 2 months' wages per year was rejected by the Tribunal on the contention that the Companies had not made any profit and that the amount of bonus paid at the time of Diwali was adequate.

- 2 (i) LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LTD., BOMBAY
 (ii) LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LTD., SOAP FACTORY, BOMBAY
 (iii) THE HINDUSTAN VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., BOMBAY

The award of Shri. P. S. Bakhle, Industrial Tribunal in the dispute between the Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., Bombay, Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., Soap Factory, Bombay, The Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay and the workmen employed under them over the question of bonus for 1948 and previous years was published on February 16th, 1950.

The Associated Companies Employees' Union, on behalf of Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., Bombay demanded 3 months' wages with dearness allowance as bonus for 1948, or six months' basic wages excluding dearness allowance while the Soap Factory Employees' Union, demanded 3 months' salary as bonus for every year from 1942 to 1947 and 5 months' salary for 1948. The Rashtriya Chemical Kamgar Saugh, representing the workers of Hindustan Mfg. Co. Ltd., demanded bonus for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 at the rate of 3 months' salary including dearness allowance.

During the course of negotiations between the unions and the employers, the Associated Employees' Union, in its capacity to represent all the employees of the companies at Bombay, agreed to give up the demand for bonus for the years prior to 1948 and the demand in that respect was therefore rejected.

On behalf of the companies, it was argued that any award made in these proceedings should be applicable only to the Companies within the State of Bombay. This contention assumed importance on account of the fact that the Associated Union has been recognised by the Co., as representative of the Companies' Employees at Bombay and Calcutta except the daily rated staff at its Bombay Soap Factory. This contention was set aside by the Tribunal on the ground that a Tribunal appointed by the Government of Bombay not being an appropriate authority in respect of a dispute concerning employees at Calcutta, as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, could not have jurisdiction to make an award binding on those employees. This award was, therefore, made binding on the employees of only those Companies in the State of Bombay.

On behalf of the unions it was argued that the wages paid by the Company were below the living wage standard and that the gap between the wages paid and the living wage standard should be filled up by payment of an adequate bonus. In this connection, reference was made to the observations of Shri. D. G. Kamerkar, in his award in the dispute between the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay and the workmen employed under it, which ran as follows:—

"The living wage standard is the target to be attained progressively; and until then not only in the interest of the nation

and its industries but also of themselves, workmen should be content to accept what is generally understood as the fair minimum or the fair wage. This fair wage will always be circumscribed by two potent factors, viz. the capacity of the industry in the particular region to pay and the level of the national income. It will bear a fair relation to the wage in other comparable undertakings or concerns in the same locality."

The Tribunal, while agreeing with the above contentions, proceeded to consider the position of the employees of these companies in respect of wages in comparison with the wages paid in other concerns in the same industry. A comparative statement of the wage scales prevailing in the Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., Godrej Soap Co., and The Swastik Oil Mills Co., shows that the total monthly earnings in the Lever Brothers come to Rs. 56 for women and Rs. 62-8-0 for men. In the Tatas they come to Rs. 45-8-0, in Godrej Rs. 52-12-0 and in Swastik Rs. 51-2-0 to Rs. 52-12-0. From this, it is clear that the remuneration paid by the companies in question compares very favourably with other comparable concerns in Bombay. The position of these employees also compares favourably with that of the textile workers in Bombay in that while the average basic wage of a textile worker in 1949 was Rs. 43 the average wage paid by the companies in question is Rs. 51.

The claim of the workers that the dearness allowance should be taken into account while calculating bonus was unjustifiable since the practice in this State has been to take into account only the basic wage or salary in calculating the amount of bonus and no satisfactory reason was made out to indicate why an exception should be made in the case of these companies.

The Tribunal felt that a bonus equivalent to one-fourth of the total annual basic earnings during the year 1948 would be adequate for these workers at Bombay to be granted subject to the following conditions:—

1. (a) In case of hourly paid employees, for the purpose of bonus, the basis would be the basic earnings during the year ending 31st December 1948.
- (b) In case of monthly paid staff the payment will be made on the basic salary earned during the year ending 31st December 1948.
2. Employees who have put in less than six months' service during the year 1948 shall not be entitled to receive bonus.
3. Bonus shall not be paid to employees who have left service prior to 26th August 1949.
4. Employees who are entitled to receive bonus but who are not at present in the service of the company shall apply to the Manager concerned within 3 months from the date of the publication of the award.
5. Employees who have been dismissed for dishonesty or misconduct causing financial loss to the company or damage to the company's property shall not be entitled to receive the bonus.
6. Payment of bonus shall be made within 2 months from the publication of the Award.

Books, Publications and Reports

I. BOOKS

The following books were added to the Library during March 1950:

GENERAL ECONOMICS

Ashton, T. S.: *The Industrial Revolution 1760-1830*. (Oxford University Press, London).

INDUSTRIES AND MANAGEMENT--

Courtanld, S.: *Ideals and Industry*. (Cambridge University Press, London).

LABOUR -

Parker, J.: *Labour Marches On*. (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth Middlesex, England).

Postgate, R. W.: *The Workers International*. (The Swartmore Press Limited, London).

Industrial Relations In Denmark. (Socialt Lidskrift, Copenhagen).

PLANNING

Principles of Sarvodaya Plan. (Sarvodaya Planning Committee, New Delhi).

TRADE UNIONS-

Logan, H. A.: *Trade Unions In Canada*. (The MacMillan Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto).

WELFARE—FOOD

Benette, C. N.: *The Food of the People*. (Faber and Faber Limited, London).

II. PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were received in the Library during March 1950

INDIA

Capital.—Volume CXXIV, Nos. 3098-3100. (Capital, 4 Lyons Range, Calcutta, No. 1).

Commerce.—Volume LXXX, Nos. 2041-2044. (F. Berton for Commerce (1935) Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay).

Eastern Economist.—Volume XIV, Nos. 9-11. (Eastern Economist Ltd., 52, Queens Way, New Delhi).

Economic Weekly.—Volume II, No. 11. (Bombay).

Employment News.—January 1950. (Bombay).

Engineer.—Volume XXVIII, Nos. 1-2. (January-February 1950). (The Mechanical Engineer Association (India), Bombay).

Hind Mazdoor.—January-February 1950. (Bombay).

Indian Labour Gazette.—Volume VII, No. 7 (January 1950). (Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi).

Indian Railway And Transport Magazine.—Volume XXVI, No. 2 (February 1950). (Railway Users' Federation, Madras).

Indian Textile Journal.—Volume LX, No. 713 (February 1950). (The Indian Textile Journal Ltd., Bombay).

Indian Trade Journal.—Volume XLXXVI, Nos. 2269, 2271, 2272. (Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, Calcutta).

Labour Law Journal.—Volume 2, No. 3 (March 1950). (Shri. R. Venkataraman, 11711 Roy Apettah High Road, Madras).

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, U. P.—Volume IV, No. 1 (January 1950). (Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Allahabad).

Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India.—Volume 18, No. 1 (January 1950). (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi).

Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India.—Month January 1950. (Ministry of Industry and Supply, New Delhi).

New India.—Volume XII, No. 36. (Central India Printing and Litho Works Ltd., Nagpur).

Railway Herald.—Volume XXI, Nos. 28-31. (Editor, Railway Herald Motivilla, Thana).

Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.—January 1950. (Bombay).

Social Welfare.—Volume XIX, No. 4 (March 1950). (Editor, "Social Welfare", 103 Hindu Colony, Bombay 14).

Weekly Bulletin of Statistics.—Volume II, Nos. 6-9. (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi).

Worker.—Volume I, No. 5 (Bombay).

FOREIGN

American Journal of Sociology.—January 1950. (U. S. A.).

American Federationist.—January 1950. (").

American Labour News.—Dated 1st March 1950. (United States Information services, Bombay).

Board of Trade Journal.—Volume 158, Nos. 2768-2772. (H. M. Stationery Office, London).

Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics.—Volume 12, Nos. 1-2 (January-February 1950) (Oxford).

Coal.—February 1950 (London).

Economist.—Volume CLVIII, Nos. 5553, 5555, 5557 (London).

Economic Digest.—February 1950 (London).

Federal Reserve Bulletin.—January 1950. Volume 35, No. 1. (Federal Reserve Board, Washington).

Harvard Business Review.—January 1950 (Manchester).

Industrial Health Bulletin.—Volume 5, No. 3 (December 1949). (Canada).

Personnel Welfare and Personnel Management—January 1950. (London).

Industry and Labour. Volume III, Nos. 3-4. (Geneva).

International Free Trade Union News. February 1950. (N. York).

I. L. O. News Service. Geneva.—February-March 1950. (Geneva).

Irish Trade Journal. December 1949. (Ireland).

The Journal of Political Economy.—December 1949. (University of Chicago Press, U. S. A.).

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.—Volume CXXII, Part III 1949. (4, Portugal Street, London, W. C. 2).

Journal of the Textile Institute. January 1950. (Manchester).

Labour. February 1950. (London).

Labour Gazette. January 1950. (Department of Labour, Canada, Ottawa).

Labour Information Bulletin.—December 1949 and January 1950. (Washington).

Labour Research. February 1950. (Research Department London).

Labour Review. December 1949. (Quebec).

Law Supplement.—No. 316. February 1950. (Manchester).

Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies.—January 1950. (Manchester).

Ministry of Labour Gazette.—February 1950. (London).

Monthly Abstract of Statistics.—January 1950. (Census and Statistics Department, Wellington, New Zealand).

Monthly Digest of Statistics.—December 1949. (U. K.).

New Dawn.—Volume 4, Nos. 3-4 (Manchester).

New Statesman and Nation.—Volume XXIX, Nos. 983, 986-990. (London).

New World News.—Volume 6, No. 2. (London).

New Republic. Dated 28th November 1949 and 30th January 1950. (London).

New South Wales Industrial Gazette.—Volume 94, No. 2. (August 1949). (Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, Sydney).

Personnel Management. January-February 1950. (London).

Planning. Volume XVI, Nos. 307-308. (London).

Statist. Volume CII, Nos. 3751, 3753-3755. (London).

Times Review of Industries. February 1950. (London).

Textile Mercury. Volume CXXII, Nos. 3171-3177. (Textile Mercury Ltd., Manchester).

Textile Weekly. Volume 45, Nos. 1142-1145. (The National Federation of Textile Works Manager's, Manchester).

United Nations' Bulletin. Volume VIII, No. 1. January 1950. (New York).

World.—February 1950. (New York).

III. REPORTS

The following Reports were received in the Library during March 1950.

Agricultural Wages And Earnings Of Primary Producers In Ceylon, January 1950. (Government Publications Bureau, Colombo).

Annual Report On Wage Rates And Hours Of Labour In Canada, October, 1948 issued by the Department Of Labour, Canada.—(The King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa).

Administration Reports Of The Labour Department In The Cochin State For The Years 1121 (1945-46) 1122 (1946-47); 1123 (1947-48). (The Superintendent Cochin Government Press, Ernakulum).

Administration Reports Of The Labour Department of the Government Of Travancore For The Years 1948-1949.—(The Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum).

Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Volume 56, Part I.—(The Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra).

F. B. I. Register Of British Manufacturers 1949-1950.—(Kelly's Directories Ltd., 186 Strand, London W. C. 2).

Thirty-Eight Annual Report On Labour Organisation In Canada, For The Calendar Year 1948.—(King's Printer And Controller Of Stationery, Ottawa).

Time Rates Of Wages And Hours Of Labour, 1st October 1949, issued by the Ministry Of Labour And National Service.—(His Majesty's Stationery Office, London).

Trade Union And Wages Policy issued by the General Council Of Trade Union Congress.—(Central Hall, Westminster, London S. W. 1).

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report Of The Indian Central Cotton Committee For The Year Ended 31st August, 1948.—(British India Press, Bombay).

The Indian Central Cotton Committee And Its Works—1949.—(The Times Of India Press, Bombay).

First Census Of Manufacturers India—1946. (Statistics by Industries And Provinces), Volumes I & II, issued by the Ministry Of Industry And Supply, Government Of India.—(Manager, Government Of India Press, New Delhi).

Report On The Activities Of The Labour Department Of West Bengal Volume 1 (January to April 1948).—(Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal Government Press, Alipore, West Bengal).

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY STATE ON 1ST OCTOBER 1949—contd.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
GROUP II—SECONDARY PRODUCTION—contd.							
A—TEXTILE INDUSTRY — contd.							
Rs. a. p.							
Rs.							
West Khandesh-Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union—January 1928. [Registered on 17th July 1939.]	1,213	M. S. Nikam	R. K. Kobe	AITUC	Ratan Mansil, Lane No. 1, Dhulia, (W. K.).	362 0 0	344
Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh - Juno 1948. [Registered on 5th February 1949.]	1,566	B. V. Savant	V. V. Nene	INTUC	C/o Yugsandesh Office, Dhulia, W. K.	411 0 0	155 0
<i>Hosiery</i>							
Bombay Suburban District —							
National Hosiery Workers' Union 1942. [Registered on 1st September 1943.]	12	V. V. [redacted]	S. M. Chogle	INTUC	[redacted] Gadh. [redacted]	14 0 0	14 0 0
B—ENGINEERING							
<i>Assembling and Repairs of and Boats</i>							
Bombay — The Bombay Dock Workers' Union — [Registered on 5th February 1932.]	8,079	N. T. Zonde	Placid D'Mello	H. M. S.	Kavarana Bldg., First Floor, Frore Road, Wadi Bunder Train Naka, Bombay 9.	3,405 0 0	2,748 0 0
Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union — March 1920. [Registered on 4th January 1929.]	3,257	Asoka Mehta	Shanti G. Patel	H. M. P.	Port Trust Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, Bombay 10.	856 0 0	770 0 0
S. S. N. Workers' Union — April 1942. [Registered on 23rd December 1942.]	773	Asoka Mehta	Patel S. D. Angarkar.	H. M. S.	Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, Bombay 10.	169 0 0	140 0 0
S. S. N. Mazdoor Sangh — September 1948. [Registered on 26th March 1949.]	317	N. A. Sharmkar	S. S. Naik		Tilak Mandir, 1st floor, Longe House, Bombay 4.	76 0 0	43 0 0
Calli's India Limited, Indian Staff Union — August 1946. [Registered on 17th July 1947.]	261	S. S. Velaskar	B. R. Pithawalla. G. M. Rano.		21, Kavelin Street, Fort, Bombay.	122 0 0	161 0 0
<i>and of Motor Vehicles — Cycles.</i>							
Bombay Automobile Employees' Union — July 1947. [Registered on 24th August 1948.]	6,291	S. L. Silam, B.A., L.L.B., M.L.A.	H. N. Trivedi J.P.	INTUC	Vithal Sadan, Congress House, Bombay 4.	784 0 0	816 0 0

A.R. 1949

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY STATE ON 1ST OCTOBER 1949 (contd.)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
II—SECONDARY PRODUCTION—contd.							
Union of Heat, Light, Gas, etc.						Rs. a. p.	Rg.
Bombay Gas Co.'s Staff Association—1946. [Registered March 1947.]	185	S. S. Kavalekar, M.A., LL.B.	J. M. Pinto		Bombay Gas Works, Parol, Bombay 12.	94 0 0	32
W. D. Electrical and Technical Union—March 1939. Registered on 6th November	104	S. V. Gupta, Advocate (O. S.), High Court.	M. W. Pradhan, Advocate High Court.		Soman Bldg., Girgaon, Bombay 4.	15 0 0	9 0
Kamgar Sangh—1949. [Registered September 1949.]	167	A. G. Padwal	V. G. Sawant		R. H. E. Works, Radhanagari District Kolhapur.	129 0 0	94 0
Electric Supply Union—1944. [Registered May 1948.]	100	Vasant Upadhye	Madhao ... H. M.		Mr. Madhao ...	40 0 0	12 0 0
Electric Supply Workers' Union—1949. [Registered June 1949.]	19	S. G. Athavale, B.A.	D. B. Jadhav, V. D. Sardeshmukh.		1013, Pandharpur	20 0 0	20 0 0
Electricity Co.'s Union—August 1946. Registered on 25th Feb 1947.]	245	I. G. Desai	A. G. Gima		Gumasta Mahamandal Office, Nanavat, Surat.	96 0 0	112 0 0
<i>General</i>							
E. Employees'—February 1949. Registered on 14th March	123	F. M. Pinto	T. S. Thyagarajan, R. V. Iyer.		R. No. 40, 4th floor, Mehta Bldg., Kumbha Street, Fort, Bombay.	181 0 0	52 0
E. S. Employees'—September 1948. Registered on 8th Novem 1948.]	220	S. S. Kavalekar, M.A., LL.B.	S. D. Daniol		C/o Office of the C. R. I. E., Bombay, Assaye Bldg., Colaba Military Area, Bombay 5.	36 0 0	12 0
Richardson and Cruddas Staff Union—1946. [Registered 14th May 1947.]	108	S. W. Dossai, B.Sc. LL.B.	R. N. Samuel		C/o Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Limited, Byculla, Bombay 8.	60 0 0	16 0
... Hoare & Co. Ltd., Employees' Association—1946. [Registered 10th September 1947.]	95	S. B. D'Silva, M.A., LL.B.	L. D'Silva, C. R. Seshadrinathan.		C/o S. B. D'Silva, M.A., LL.B., Sri Krishna Niwas, 2nd floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.	39 0 0	6 0

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY STATE ON 1ST OCTOBER 1949—contd.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
GROUP II SECONDARY PRODUCTION—contd.								
TEXTILE INDUSTRY—contd.								
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
West Khandesh Dhulia Girmi Kamgar Union—January 1928. [Registered on 17th July 1930.]	1,213	M. S. Nikam	R. K. Kobe	AITUC	Ratan Matnil, 1000 No. 1, Dhulia, (W. K.).	362 0 0	344 0 0	
Shriya Mill Mazdoor Union—June 1948. [Registered on 5th February 1949.]	1,566	B. V. Savant	V. V. Nene	INTUC	Co Yugsandesh Office, Dhulia, W. K.	411 0 0	155 0 0	
Hosiery								
Bombay Suburban District								
National Hosiery Workers' Union—1942. [Registered on 1st September 1943.]	12	V. V. Ramade	S. M. Chogle	INTUC	Shriya Chawl, Jumbha Galli, Borivli.	14 0 0	14 0 0	

ENGINEERING							
Manufacture, Assembly and Repairs of Ships and Boats							
Bombay Dock Workers' Union—[Registered on 14th February 1932.]	8,079	N. T. Zende	Placid D'Mello	H. M. S.	Kavarana Bldg., First Floor, Frore Road, Wadi Bunder Tram Naka, Bombay 9.	3,405 0 0	2,748 0 0
Bombay Port Trust Em- ployees' Union—March 1920. [Registered on 4th January 1929.]	3,257	Asoka Mehta	Shanti G. Patel	H. M. P.	Port Trust Kamgar Sadon, Nawab Tank Road, Bombay 10.	856 0 0	770 0 0
S. N. Workers' Union— April 1942. [Registered on 23rd December 1942.]	773	Asoka Mehta	Shanti Patel S. D. Angarkar.	H. M. S.	Kamgar Sadon, Nawab Tank Road, Bombay 10.	169 0 0	140 0 0
S. N. Mazdoor Sangh— September 1948. [Regis- tered on 26th March 1949.]	317	N. A. Sharmkar	S. S. Naik		Tilak Mandir, 1st floor, Lengro House, Bom- bay 4.	76 0 0	43 0 0
India Staff Union— August 1946. [Registered on 17th July 1947.]	261	S. S. Velaskar	B. R. Pitha- walla. G. M. Rano.		21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.	122 0 0	161 0 0
Manufacture, Assembly and Repairs of Motor Vehicles and Cycles.							
Bombay Automobile Employees' Union—July 1947. [Registered on 24th August 1948.]	6,291	S. L. Silam, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.	H. N. Trivedi J.P.	INTUC	Vithal Sadon, Congress House, Bombay 4.	784 0 0	816 0 0

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY STATE ON 1ST OCTOBER 1940 contd.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECONDARY UNION--contd.						
FERRING--contd.						
Heat, Light, Motor Power, etc.						
Gas Co.'s Association-- (Registered March 1947.)	185	S. S. Kavalekar, M.A., LL.B.	J. M. Pinto		Bombay Gas Works, Parel, Bombay 12.	Rs. a. p. 94 0 0 32
Electrical Technicians-- (Registered March 1939. on 6th November)	104	S. V. Gupte, Advocate (O. S. High Court.)	M. W. Pradhan, Advocate High Court.		Soman Bldg., Lurgaw, Bombay 4.	15 0 0 9
Hydro Electric Nagar Sangh-- (Registered September 1940.)	167	A. G. Padwal	V. G. Sawant		R. H. E. Works, Radhanagari, District Kolhapur.	129 0 0 94
Electric Supply Sangh-- (Registered 1940.)	100	Manohar Upadhyay	Madhoo Laxmi	H. M. P.	Mr. Tarkhadker's Co.	40 0 0 12 0
Electric Supply Workers' Union-- (Registered June 1949.)	19	S. G. Athavale, B.A.	D. B. Jadhav, V. D. Sardeshmukh.		Pandharpur	20 0 0 20 0
Electricity Co.'s Union-- (Registered August 1946. on 25th Feb 1947.)	245	I. G. Desai	J. D. Desai	INTUC	Gumasta Mahamandali Office, Nanavat, Surat.	96 0 0 112
E. Employees' (February 1949. on 14th March)	123	F. M. Pinto	S. Thyagarajan, R. V. Iyer.		R. No. 40, 4th floor, Mehta Bldg., Kumbhta Street, Fort, Bombay.	181 0 0 53
S. Employees' (September 1948. on 8th Novem-)	220	S. S. Kavalekar, M.A., LL.B.	S. D. Daniel		C/o Office of the C. R. I. E., Bombay, Assaye Bldg., 24, Colaba Military Area, Bombay 5.	36 0 0 13
and Cruddas Staff Union-- (Registered May 1947.)	108	S. V. Desai, B.Sc., LL.B.	R. Samuel		Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Limited, Byculia, Bombay 8.	60 0 0 10
Harro & Co. Ltd., (Registered September 1947.)	95	S. B. D'Silva, M.A., LL.B.	L. D'Silva, C. R. Seshadramathan.		C/o S. B. D'Silva, M.A., LL.B., Sri Krishna Niwas, 2nd floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.	39 0 0

	3	4	5	6	7	8
GROUP II SECONDARY PRODUCTION contd.						
ENGINEERING - contd.						
Standard Batteries Workers Union—May 1948. [Registered on 5th June 1948.]	102	J. M. Oza	V. V. Ranade		C/o V. V. Ranade, Ranade Cottage, Paranjape Scheme, Vile Parle, Bombay 24.	Rs. a. 17 0
Victor X Ray Employers' Union—April 1949. [Registered on 24th June 1949.]	11	F. M. Pinto	P. K. Easow	H. M. P.	Neptune Bldg., 1st floor, Hornby Road, Bombay.	84 0
Mer Morrison & Co., Bombay Employees Association—April 1949. [Registered on 23rd June 1949.]	146	F. D'Souza	V. H. Shringarpure.	INTUC	16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	136 0
Our Technical Kamgar Union—June 1949. [Registered on 19th September 1949.]	86	K. G. Sutar	H. R. Kadav		758-B, Raviwar Peth, Kolhapur.	5 0 0
S. Workers' Union—November 1947. [Registered on 17th July 1948.]	381	Vasant Upadhye	G. J. Ogale	H. M. S.	Amrai Quarters, Bhamburda Road, Dadar Camp.	98 0 0
E. S. Employees' Union—April 1947. [Registered on 13th February 1948.]	476	G. Gorav,	H. R. Sawhney		C/o Chief Engineer's Office, S. C. Poona.	65 0 0
India Association of E. Civilian Workshop Supervisors and Superiors Technical—June 1949. [Registered on 13th January 1949.]	151	Jaswant Singh	A. K. Hoo		17/2, Engine House Road, ORD Estate, Kirkee.	73 0 0
India I. E. M. E. Indian Senior Personnel Association—May 1949. [Registered on 23rd July 1949.]	224	K. M. Devayya	K. M. Jacob		444, Rastha Peth, Poona 2.	219 0
GROUP III—METALS						
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO						
King of Sugar, Molasses and Gur						
Ahmednagar Sugden Sugar Workers Union—May 1947. [Registered on 11th February 1949.]	608		G. J. Ogale		Shrirampur, District Ahmednagar.	191 0
Awari Sugar Workers' Union—April 1946. [Registered on 11th March 1949.]	2,083	T. K. Raktate	G. J. Ogale		Laxmiwadi, District Ahmednagar.	260 0

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY STATE ON 1ST OCTOBER 1949—contd.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
GROUP II SECONDARY PRODUCTION—contd.								
D. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—contd.								
Bolapur Kamgar Union— August 1945.	1,402	D. S. Chawan	S. R. Powar		Post Harigaon, District Ahmednagar.		437 0 0	394
Tilaknagar Kamgar Union— June 1939. [Registered on 9th October 1949.]	1,704	H. D. Patil	G. J. Ogale		Shrirampur, District Ahmednagar.		855 0 0	54
Nasik— Ravalgaon Rashtriya Sugar Workers' Union— February 1948. [Regis- tered on 20th March 1948.]	1,210	B. G. Morey	M. N. Manoj	INTUC	Ravalgaon, Via Male- gaon, District Nasik.		293 0 0	14
North Satara— Sakharwadi Kamgar Union—January 1948 [Registered on 11th October 1948.]	1,890	D. A. Nale	Madhukar Bhise	H. M. S.	At and Post, Sakhar- wadi, district Satara.		245 0 0	10
Sholapur— Rashtriya Kamgar Union—January 1947. [Registered on 31st July 1948.]	1,349	B. R. Bhange	V. R. Gaikwad	INTUC	Bazar Poth, Akhuj, Sho- lapur.		2 0 0	50

Manufacture of Tobacco
and Tobacco Products

55 Ahmedabad— Bidi Kamdar Sabha— January 1949. [Registered on 13th May 1949.]	376	Jayanti Phakor	Chandubhai Shah	H. M. S.	Zavoriwad, Vaghan Pole, Ahmedabad.		31 0 0	5
56 Bombay— Tobacco Manufacturers' Employees' Union—April, 1948. [Registered on 24th July 1948.]	596	Adam Adil	K. P. P. Nair	H. M. P.	Mistri Bldg., No. 3, 2nd floor, Parel, Bombay.		134 0 0	
57 Dharwar— Bidi Labour Union—May 1949. [Registered on 30th September 1949.]	262	M. I. Khanpagadi	I. F. Waddatti	....	Line Bazar, Dharwar		69 0 0	
58 East Khandesh— Bidi Workers' Union— September 1948. [Regis- tered on 18th January 1949.]	93	B. G. Rajput	B. D. Pawar	....	C/o Mitra Mandal, Dha- rangaon, East Khan- desh.		....

Manufacture and Refining
of Vegetable Oils

59 East Khandesh Bharat Vanaspati Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh—October 1944. [Registered on 16th April 1949.]	429	S. B. Patil, M.L.A.	S. R. Gupta	INTUC	Pachora, E. K.		460 0 0	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GROUP II SECONDARY PRODUCTION contd.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	D. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO							
50	Bolapur Kamgar Union August 1945.	1,402	D. S. Chawan	S. R. Powar		Post Hariagaon, District Ahmednagar.	437 0 0	394 0 0
51	Filaknagar Kamgar Union June 1939. [Registered on 9th October 1949.]	1,704	B. D. Fulpagar			Shrirampur, District Ahmednagar.	855 0 0	541 0 0
52	Nasik Ravalgaon Rashtriya Sugar Workers' Union February 1948. [Registered on 20th March 1948.]	1,210	B. G. Morey			Ravalgaon, Via Malogaon, District Nasik.	293 0 0	147 0 0
53	North Satara— Sakharwadi Kamgar Union—January 1948 [Registered on 11th October 1948.]	1,890	D. A. Nale	Mudhukar Bhise	H. M. S.	At and Post, Sakharwadi, district Satara.	245 0 0	101 0 0
54	Sholapur Rashtriya Sakhar Gul Kamgar Sangh—September 1947. [Registered on 31st July 1948.]	1,349	B. R. Bhange	R. Guikwad	INTUC	Bazar Peth, Akhuj, Sholapur.	2 0 0	50 0 0

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Manufacture of Tobacco and Tobacco Products

55	Ahmedabad— Bidi Kamdar Sabha January 1949. [Registered on 13th May 1949.]	376	Jayanti Phakor	Chandubhai Shah	H. M. S.	Zaveriwad, agnan Polo, Ahmedabad.	31 0 0	5 0 0
56	Bombay— Tobacco Manufacturers' Employees Union—July 1948. [Registered on 24th July 1948.]	596	Adam Adil		H. M. P.	Mistri Bldg., No. 3, 2nd floor, Parel, Bombay.	134 0 0	68 0 0
57	Dharwar— Bidi Labour Union—May 1949. [Registered on 30th September 1949.]	262	M. I. Khaupagadi	I. F. Waddatti		Line Bazar, Dharwar	69 0 0	5 0 0
58	East Khandesh— Bidi Union—September 1948. [Registered on 18th January 1949.]	93	B. G. Rajput	B. D. Pawar		C/o Mitra Mandal, Dharrangaon, East Khandesh.		
59	Manufacture and of Oils [Registered on 16th April 1949.]	429	S. B. Patil, M.L.A.	S. R. Gupta	INTUC	Pachora, E. K.	460 0 0	

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY STATE ON 1ST OCTOBER 1950 contd.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GROUP II—SECONDARY PRODUCTION—contd. D—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—concl'd. <i>(Others)</i>						Rs. a. p.
60	Bombay— Corn Products Co. (India), Ltd., Permanent Staff Union—June 1949. [Registered on 9th September 1949.]	66	B. B. Sardeshpande.			1st floor, Shree Niwas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay.	28 0 0
61	Kolaba— Uran Peta Mithagar Kamkari Sangh—October 1946. [Registered on 5th December 1947.]	1,388	T. H. Wajekar	G. L. Patil		Union Bldg., Kot, Uran, District Kolaba.	243 0 0
62	Thana— Mithagar Kamgar Sangh—August 1943. [Registered on 30th January 1948.]	695	R. P. Gawde	G. K. Mhatre ...	H. M. S.	C/o H. R. Patil's House, Post Juchandra, Taluka Bassein.	....
	E—CHEMICALS <i>Manufacture of Matches, Fireworks and Other explosives</i>						
63	Poona— Association of Scientific Workers, Ordnance Establishments—May 1947. [Registered on 31st August 1948.]	203	F. M. S. A. Shaikh, B.E.	V. R. Joshi, B.Sc.	Association of scientific workers India.	C/o C. I. M. E., Kirkee ..	136 0 0
64	All India Union Ordnance Officers Civilian (Departmental) of the I. A. O. C.—May 1948. [Registered on 8th June 1949.]	139	A. L. Srivastava ...	K. S. Chopra ...		<i>(Departmental Union)</i> Poona 3.	367 0 0
65	Thana— Wimco Employees' Association—February 1948. [Registered on 9th April 1948.]	190	G. A. Manmadkar.	V. Subramaniam	INTUC	C/o Wimco Ltd., Ambernath, (G. I. P.).	164 0 0
66	Ordnance Employees' Union—January 1948. [Registered on 29th May 1948.] <i>Manufacture of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products</i>	1,312	P. V. Paranjape, M.L.A.	B. C. Sanyal ...	All India Ordnance Employees' Federation.	Ambernath	83 0
67	Bombay— The Dyes and Chemicals Workers' Union—August 1946. [Registered on 16th September 1947.]	242	Nassir Uddin ...	S. C. Suvarna ...		Tamrind House, Tamrind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	61
68	Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Head-dyes Office Employees' Union—July 1946. [Registered on 15th November 1946.]	528	Ruttanshaw Nussorwanji.	L. P. Nazarath.	INTUC	No. 25, Kings Lodge, Opp. Nair Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay 8.	209
69	Bombay Suburban District— Kesar Sugar Works Ltd., (Chemical Factory) Workers' Union—January 1949. [Registered on 31st August 1949.]	40	M. M. Pawar ...	K. R. Patel ...		R. No. 2, Hindu Friends Housing Society, Patra Chawl, Saraswati Bag, Jogeshwari.	57

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY STATE ON 1ST OCTOBER 1949 -contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	GROUP II SECONDARY PRODUCTION—contd.							
	E—CHEMICALS— contd.							
	<i>Manufacture of Oils and Soaps</i>							
70	Bombay— Goodlass Wall and Elephant Oil Mills Employees' Union—July 1946. [Registered on 27th September 1947.]	633	F. M. Pinto ...	T. R. Ganpat ...	....	C/o B. A. Oke, Kolhatkar Bldg., 1st floor, 160, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Hinda Colony, Dadar.	773 0 0	48 0 0
71	East Khandesh— Oil Mill Kamgar Union—January 1948. [Registered on 7th August 1948.]	126	L. N. Mistri ...	K. G. Kothari, Rama Patti,		C/o L. N. Mistri, Bhagawat Road, Amalner.	3 0 0	5 0 0
	<i>Others</i>							
72	Bombay— Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd., Employees' Union—April 1948. [Registered on 11th October 1948.]	239	H. N. Trivedi, J.P.	C. L. Dudhia, Bar-at-law.	INTUC	Vithal Sadan, Ground floor, Congress House, Bombay 4.	81 0 0	56 0 0

D—PAPER AND PRINTING									
<i>Paper and Pulp Making</i>									
73	Bombay— Paper Mills Mazdoor Sabha—June 1949. [Registered on 31st August 1949.]	87	D. S. Nargolkar ...	Vinayak Purohit.	....	C/o Socialist Party, 25/2, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.	15 0 0	7 0 0
	<i>Printing and Book-Binding</i>								
74	Nasik— India Security Press Kamgar Union—August 1943. [Registered on 17th July 1947.]	1,637	R. A. Khedgikar ...	Vasant Upadhye.	H. M. S.	Pandurang Seth's Chawl, R. No. 9, Sinnar Phata, Nasik Road.	154 0 0	141 0 0	
75	India Security Press Rashtriya Kamgar Union—July 1948. [Registered on 6th August 1948.]	1,489	Shantilal Shah, M.L.C.	V. N. Naik, M.L.A.	INTUC	Vaje Bldg., Nasik Road.	54 0 0	88 0 0	
	<i>Publishing</i>								
76	Bombay— MacMillan's Staff Union—December 1948. [Registered on 24th February 1949.]	49	N. R. Kalambi ..	N. Gopal Krishna.		276, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 10.	40 0 0	3 0 0	
	<i>Newspapers and Periodical Producing</i>								
77	Bombay— The Times of India Indian Employees' Union—July 1946. [Registered on 15th November 1946.]	1,928	Asoka Mehta	A. Ramnath	H. M. P.	2/19, Bhutaawas, Matunga, (G. I. P.).	613 0 0	325 0 0	

APRIL 1950

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN FEBRUARY 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 in the dispute since it terminated
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
			1950	1950				
Wool Mills, (Surat)	1,853	738	31 Jan.	18 Feb.	Demand for reinstatement of a discharged worker.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	38,165	40,000
Dyeing and Finishing Mill,	851	2,243	1 Feb.		Protest against the introduction of the system of working four sides per three workers as against two sides per two men in the Spg. Dept.	The strike continues ...	81,234	
Cotton Wvg. Mill,	459		2 Feb.	3 Feb.	Protest against door-keeper's action in preventing a worker from entering the Mill before the scheduled time.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	459	459
Silk	492		6 Feb.	7 Feb.	Demand for a weekly holiday.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	492	492
Mill, No. 1,	388	1,342	6 Feb.		Lockout following the workers' refusal to work on 4 looms.	The lockout continues	32,229	
Silk	537		6 Feb.	8 Feb.	Protest against retrenchment of old hands and employment of new hands.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	853	853
Silk	135	140	6 Feb.	7 Feb.	Demand for wages for 4 days of strike period in November 1948.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	240	240
Wn Spg. & Mills, Bombay.	292	3,086	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	Demand for reinstatement of 5 retrenched doffer boys.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	9,838	9,838
Shpur Wvg. L., Sidhpur (a District).	635		10 Feb.	13 Feb.	Demand for settling the quarrel between day shift and night shift workers of the Mill.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	877	877
Subhlaxmi Ltd., Cambay (District).	1,249		12 Feb.	13 Feb.	Demand for a holiday on 12th February 1950 on account of the "Sarvodaya Fair."	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	890	890
and Silk Mill, ay.	11		16 Feb.	20 Feb.	Protest against heavy work.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	33	33
Silk Mill, ay.	160		26 Feb.	27 Feb.	Demand for reinstatement of a discharged worker.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	160	160
rdas Harbhadas, edabad.	25		28 Feb.		Demand for allowing them to work on their original machines.	The strike continues ...	25	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN FEBRUARY 1950 contd

Location and Industry	Approximate number of workmen affected		Date when dispute began and ended		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of days lost
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
Workshops, A. E., Poona.	229	...	31 Jan.	1 Feb.	Protest against the retrenchment of two workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	Nil.	
National Ltd., y.	150	...	10 Feb.	11 Feb.	Demand for (1) increase in wages, (2) bonus equal to three months' wages, (3) gratuity and provident fund scheme and (4) wages for the holidays on 26th and 27th January 1950.	The strike ended in a compromise.	180	
Dayaram Works, (Surat	55	...	24 Feb.	25 Feb.	Protest against manage- ment's demand for apology from two workers for their misbehaviour.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	55	55
et Factory	36	...	27 Feb.		Demand for (1) change in working hours, (2) rein- statement of a dis- charged worker (3) abolition of 'Pali' system and (4) con- tinuance of advancing money from pay.	The strike continues	69	
Strike in Companies,	4,001	...	28 Feb.		Protest against the dis- charge notice served on Mr. G. Sundaram, the President of the Petro- leum Workmen's Union by the Management of the Caltex India Ltd.	The strike continues	1,230	
port T. Bombay unicipality, 7.	143	...	2 Feb.	3 Feb.	Demand for withdrawal of suspension orders against four bus- conductors.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	143	143
ew Central ort Co. Ltd., andi (Bijapur)	20	...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	Demand for reinstatement of 7 discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	20	20
aneous e of Chowki- M. E. S. k Office,	54	...	22 Jan.	21 Feb.	Demand for reinstatement of discharged watchmen, dearness allowance and reduction in hours of duty.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	567	1081

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE IN FEBRUARY 1950 -contd.

Name 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				
of the employed and Lords Ranipura Ranipura (Chemical industry).	300	...	30 Jan.	1 Feb.	Demand for increase of Rs. 2 in their daily wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	Nil.	000
(Chemical industry).	43	...	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	Protest against proposed retrenchment of 13 workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	86	86
Sugar Kanhadnagar	25	...	5 Feb.	6 Feb.	Protest against the transfer of 3 workers from Bharatwadi to Ramwadi.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	25	25
Davison Out-ry.	18	...	6 Feb.	14 Feb.	Protest against transfer of one of the workers from monthly wage system to piece rate system and demand for removal of the outter for alleged harassment.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	126	126
Manufact. Ltd.,	114	...	8 Feb.	11 Feb.	Protest against Management's order to work single-handed on the outting machine instead of two.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	185	185
General and Ice y, Bombay.	36	...	9 Feb.	14 Feb.	Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	150	...
and Glass, Bombay.	20	...	9 Feb.	13 Feb.	Demand for payment of bonus.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	21	...
Municipa-Bhadran District).	25	...	13 Feb.	17 Feb.	Demand for increase in pay and dearness allowance and fixing of the hours of work.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	100	...
ina Construc- Co., Santa Cruz, ay.	100	...	14 Feb.	18 Feb.	Demand for immediate payment of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	300	...
Pen Mfg. Co. Andheri,	200	...	16 Feb.	17 Feb.	Demand for reinstatement of two discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	200	...
ay. Textile or ng Works, ay.	53	...	18 Feb.	21 Feb.	Demanding an apology from the Management for admonishing the Mukadam.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	58	...
Strike of ers of Dansoli, li, Luna and u Villages, li (Broach t).	900	...	21 Feb.		Demand for increase in their daily wages.	The strike continues	...	7,200
Chhap Bidi Barsi pur District).	120	...	21 Feb.		Protest against the shifting of bidi works to another locality.	The strike continues	...	790
mbay Talkies Malad District).	300	...	22 Feb.		Demand for immediate payment of arrears of pay and also pay for the month of January 1950.	The strike continues	...	2,100
Municipality, (E. K. t).	20	...	26 Feb.	28 Feb.	Demand for increase in their pay and dearness allowance with retro-spective effect from 1st March 1949.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	...	58

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1950*

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

Articles	Price per	January 1950				February 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.
<i>Cereals—</i>									
Rice	Mauud	19 12 1 <i>315</i>	15 6 2 <i>258</i>	21 14 9 <i>473</i>	22 13 9 <i>310</i>	19 12 1 <i>315</i>	15 6 2 <i>258</i>	21 14 9 <i>473</i>	18 13 2 <i>255</i>
Wheat	"	12 4 2 <i>219</i>	12 4 11 <i>426</i>	18 4 0 <i>354</i>	13 5 4 <i>198</i>	12 4 2 <i>219</i>	12 4 11 <i>426</i>	18 4 0 <i>354</i>	13 12 0 <i>264</i>
Jowari	"	8 7 5 <i>214</i>	10 5 2 <i>271</i>	13 5 0 <i>464</i>	13 5 4 <i>388</i>	8 7 5 <i>214</i>	10 5 2 <i>271</i>	13 5 0 <i>464</i>	10 0 0 <i>91</i>
Bajri	"	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>244</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		236	294	390	285	236	294	390	249
<i>Pulses—</i>									
Gram	Mauud	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>532</i>	21 5 4 <i>584</i>
Turdal	"	22 3 7 <i>380</i>	20 1 5 <i>473</i>	24 8 6 <i>420</i>	25 9 7 <i>387</i>	22 3 7 <i>380</i>	20 1 5 <i>473</i>	24 8 6 <i>420</i>	25 9 7 <i>387</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		574	570	476	486	574	570	476	486
<i>Other articles of food—</i>									
Sugar (refined)	Mauud	35 2 8 <i>609</i>	40 0 0 <i>500</i>	35 8 10 <i>356</i>	40 0 0 <i>428</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>
Jagri (gul)	"	20 14 6 <i>349</i>	35 8 11 <i>865</i>	20 1 5 <i>375</i>	27 13 3 <i>397</i>	20 14 6 <i>349</i>	40 0 0 <i>973</i>	35 8 10 <i>455</i>	26 10 8 <i>380</i>
Tea	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>254</i>	1 15 2 <i>412</i>
Salt	Mauud	4 6 3 <i>206</i>	2 3 0 <i>166</i>	10 0 0 <i>450</i>	3 8 0 <i>186</i>	4 6 3 <i>206</i>	2 8 0 <i>166</i>	10 0 0 <i>450</i>	3 8 0 <i>186</i>
Beef	Seer	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>
Mutton	"	2 4 0 <i>540</i>	2 8 0 <i>667</i>	1 12 0 <i>467</i>	2 0 0 <i>542</i>	2 4 0 <i>540</i>	2 8 0 <i>667</i>	1 12 0 <i>467</i>	2 0 0 <i>533</i>
Milk	Mauud	35 2 8 <i>382</i>	20 0 0 <i>400</i>	26 10 0 <i>366</i>	32 0 0 <i>320</i>	35 2 8 <i>382</i>	20 0 0 <i>400</i>	26 10 0 <i>366</i>	32 0 0 <i>320</i>
Ghee	"	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>
Potatoes	"	15 0 5 <i>335</i>	12 12 10 <i>336</i>	20 0 0 <i>500</i>	20 0 0 <i>593</i>	15 0 5 <i>335</i>	14 14 2 <i>391</i>	20 0 0 <i>500</i>	13 5 4 <i>390</i>
Onions	"	15 0 5 <i>968</i>	20 0 0 <i>1000</i>	10 0 0 <i>400</i>	13 5 4 <i>655</i>	15 0 5 <i>968</i>	20 0 0 <i>1000</i>	10 0 0 <i>400</i>	10 10 8 <i>333</i>
Coconut oil	"	100 0 0 <i>394</i>	47 0 11 <i>235</i>	64 0 0 <i>240</i>	80 0 0 <i>285</i>	100 0 0 <i>394</i>	47 0 11 <i>235</i>	64 0 0 <i>240</i>	80 0 0 <i>285</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		474	514	412	443	474	529	420	388
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		430	469	414	411	430	478	419	367

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

LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL-1950

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

Year	Bombay (1)					Ahmedabad (2)					Sholapur (3)					Jalgaon (4)				
	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of living	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of living	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of living		
1939 Average	114	100	86	100	97	100	64	78	72	107	100	73	70	89	64	107	72	74		
1944	258	230	275	100	230	237	212	202	218	141	107	212	201	212	141	107	212	201		
1945	271	247	257	100	223	235	197	191	208	141	107	215	201	209	141	107	215	201		
1946	217	246	227	100	220	259	219	208	208	107	107	200	217	350	107	107	246	211		
1947	244	244	202	100	225	270	234	203	210	107	107	227	248	417	107	107	313	248		
1948	249	233	231	100	275	309	243	217	209	107	107	236	292	490	107	107	256	292		
1949	252	251	404	100	273	307	245	217	291	107	107	240	297	419	107	107	259	309		
February	265	293	380	100	282	311	248	210	291	107	107	242	285	414	107	107	257	301		
March	254	293	401	100	281	305	246	225	291	107	107	243	278	414	107	107	242	297		
April	255	295	406	100	283	308	254	232	291	107	107	240	274	414	107	107	240	294		
May	261	293	356	100	284	300	256	223	291	107	107	248	283	414	107	107	243	294		
June	264	293	307	100	282	302	265	240	291	107	107	250	287	414	107	107	240	296		
July	272	293	307	100	283	306	261	243	291	107	107	254	297	409	107	107	241	300		
August	273	292	307	100	278	306	262	269	291	107	107	252	294	399	107	107	237	295		
September	274	293	307	100	282	307	260	266	291	107	107	250	304	390	107	107	238	299		
October	279	295	307	100	285	310	264	264	291	107	107	252	303	390	107	107	237	299		
November	275	294	307	100	285	308	268	263	291	107	107	250	298	385	107	107	232	295		
December	278	294	307	100	283	309	245	292	291	107	107	250	300	366	107	107	230	295		
January	280	294	307	100	287	305	262	293	291	107	107	250	308	363	107	107	230	298		
February	281	294	307	100	287	305	262	293	291	107	107	250	308	363	107	107	230	298		

(1) Average prices from July 1937 to June 1954—100. (2) Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927—100. (3) Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928—100. (4) Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928—100.

The Month in Brief

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

The Bombay working class cost of living index number for March 1950 with average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100 was 299. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number for March 1950 with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 260. The Sholapur working class cost of living index number for March 1950 with the average prices for the year ended August 1928 equal to 100, was 298, while the Jalgaon working class cost of living index with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, was 418.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During March 1950, there were 37 disputes involving 17,339 workers and a time loss of 1,89,417 working days as compared to 36 disputes in February 1950 involving 22,313 workers and a time loss of 1,79,158 man-days. In March 1949, there were 35 industrial disputes, involving 37,473 workers with a time loss of 88,546 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1009-1013 of this issue.

ABSENTEEISM

During March 1950, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in five important textile centres in the State, viz., Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgaum and East Khandesh, amounted to 13.39 per cent., as against 12.58 per cent. in the previous month. For further details, see pages 1013-1114 of this issue.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

During February 1950, cotton mills in Bombay City produced 28,121,000 lbs. of yarn and 22,836,000 lbs. of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad produced 13,284,000 lbs. of yarn and 9,046,000 of woven goods. The total production of cotton yarn and woven goods for the whole of the State amounted to 52,072,000 lbs. and 40,365,000 lbs. respectively. During the same period cotton mills in Bombay City produced 90,936,000 yards of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad 50,750,000 yards while the total production for the State amounted to 184,388,000 yards.