

JUNE 1928

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY
BY GROUPS**

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House-rent	Cost of living
1925									
June ..	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
July ..	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
August ..	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
September ..	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
October ..	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172	153
November ..	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
December ..	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
1926									
January ..	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
February ..	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	151
March ..	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
April ..	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
May ..	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
June ..	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
July ..	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157
August ..	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	155
September ..	135	145	136	179	152	164	160	172	155
October ..	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	155
November ..	133	152	135	180	152	164	156	172	154
December ..	134	155	136	184	154	166	148	172	156
1927									
January ..	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172	156
February ..	134	154	136	180	152	166	148	172	155
March ..	134	159	137	179	152	166	152	172	155
April ..	133	153	135	178	151	166	143	172	153
May ..	133	154	134	176	150	166	147	172	152
June ..	134	156	136	177	151	166	147	172	154
July ..	136	153	138	181	154	166	149	172	156
August ..	136	157	138	184	155	166	152	172	157
September ..	132	151	134	180	151	166	163	172	154
October ..	127	151	129	180	148	156	163	172	151
November ..	125	151	127	180	147	156	157	172	150
December ..	129	155	131	178	149	156	154	172	151
1928									
January ..	132	160	135	180	151	156	152	172	154
February ..	127	152	129	174	146	144	153	172	148
March ..	123	145	126	171	142	144	151	172	145
April ..	121	147	124	168	140	145	153	172	144
May ..	123	153	126	175	144	145	155	172	147
June ..	122	142	124	172	142	158	156	172	146

LABOUR GAZETTE

The "Labour Gazette" is a Journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour

VOL. VII]

BOMBAY, JULY, 1928

[No. 11

The Month in Brief

GENERAL STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS

The general strike in the cotton mills in Bombay City continues and there appears to be no immediate prospect of a settlement. A Mayor's Fund for the relief of the children of strikers has been started by the President of the Municipal Corporation which amounts to over Rs. 44,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry except in Bombay City where the General Strike was in progress, the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of June 1928. The average absenteeism was 3·81 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 1·94 per cent. for Viramgaum, 10·44 per cent. for Sholapur and 6·35 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 12·76 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate, 14·88 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and 6·10 per cent. in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust. In the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage absenteeism was 7·50.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

In July 1928, the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 147 as against 146 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 143.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 149 for the month of June 1928.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were seven industrial disputes in the month of June 1928, including the General Strike in the textile industry in Bombay City. The number of workpeople involved was 166,156 and the number of working days lost 4,211,847.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During June 1928, the visible balance of trade, including securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 703 lakhs.

The Cost of Living Index for July 1928

A RISE OF ONE POINT

Increase over July 1914 .. { All articles .. 73
.. { Food only .. 64

In July 1928, the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was one point higher than in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 146 in June and 147 in July 1928. The general index number was 46 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1927 and 7 points lower than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1927.

As compared with June 1928, the index number for all food articles advanced by one point to 143. The index number for Cereals advanced by 2 points due to a fall of one point in rice and of 3 points in pulses. But Pulses rose by 2 points owing to a rise in the price of gram. The combined average for all food-grains stood at 123 as against 124 in the previous month. Among other food articles ghee, raw sugar (gul), refined sugar and potatoes advanced by 1, 7, 15 and 27 points respectively, but mutton was cheaper by 8 points and tea and cocoanut oil by 3 points each. The index number for the "Other food" group was 177 as against 172 in the preceding month.

The "Fuel and lighting" index number remained stationary at 158. The index number for the "Clothing" group advanced by 2 points to 158 owing to a rise in the price of chudlers and shirtings.

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ..	69	73	56	59	57	55	56	54
February ..	62	65	55	56	57	54	55	48
March ..	60	65	54	54	59	55	55	45
April ..	60	62	56	50	58	53	53	44
May ..	67	63	53	50	56	53	52	47
June ..	73	63	52	53	54	55	54	46
July ..	77	65	53	57	57	57	56	47
August ..	80	64	54	61	52	55	57	
September ..	85	65	54	61	51	55	54	
October ..	83	62	52	61	53	55	51	
November ..	82	60	53	61	53	54	50	
December ..	79	61	57	60	55	50	51	
Yearly average ..	73	64	54	57	55	55	54	

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total all-India aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

* The prices on which the index is based are those collected between June 16 and July 13.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JULY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Actual quantity (1914)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price in Month		
			1914	1927	1928	1927	1928	1928
Cereals	Musad	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total—Cereals
Index Number—Cereals
Pulses	Musad	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total—Pulses
Index Number—Pulses
Other food articles— Sugar (refined)	Musad	100	7.628	13.994	14.287	11.12	11.12	11.12
Raw Sugar (Gul)	40.868	28.980	27.780	1.88	1.88	1.88
Tea	2.138	2.211	2.111	10.55	10.55	10.55
Ghee	0.323	0.330	0.330	14.28	14.28	14.28
Butter	0.417	0.413	0.413	17.28	17.28	17.28
Mutton	Musad	14	9.798	17.983	17.983	120.28	120.28	120.28
Milk	30.792	47.240	47.240	10.55	10.55	10.55
Chickens	4.479	17.240	17.240	10.55	10.55	10.55
Potatoes	1.512	1.571	1.571	10.55	10.55	10.55
Cocoanut Oil	27.296	27.573	27.573	10.55	10.55	10.55
Total—Other food articles
Index Number—Other food articles
Total—All food articles
Index Number—All food articles
Fuel and lighting— Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	6.688	6.688	21.36	21.36	21.36
Firewood	Musad	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	30.82	30.82	30.82
Coal	..	1	0.542	0.771	0.771	6.54	6.54	6.54
Total—Fuel and lighting
Index Number—Fuel and lighting
Clothing— Chudlers
Shirtings
T. Cloths
Total—Clothing
Index Number—Clothing
House-rent
Index Number—House-rent
Grand Total
Cost of Living Index Numbers

JULY, 1928

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in June and July 1928 as compared with the price level of food in 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer :—

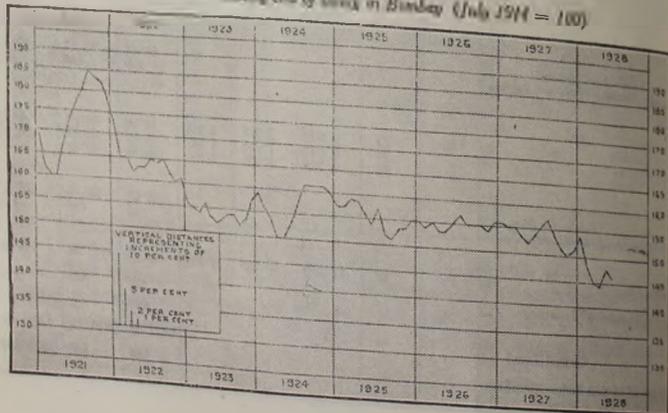
Articles	July 1914	June 1928	July 1928	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in July 1928 over or below June 1928	Articles	July 1914	June 1928	July 1928	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in July 1928 over or below June 1928
Rice	100	124	123	- 1	Salt	100	156	156	..
Wheat	100	121	118	- 3	Beef	100	158	158	..
Jowari	100	109	109	..	Mutton	100	195	187	- 8
Bajri	100	119	119	..	Milk	100	191	191	..
Gram	100	141	145	+ 4	Ghee	100	188	189	+ 1
Turdal	100	143	140	- 3	Potatoes	100	146	173	+ 27
Sugar (refined)..	100	172	187	+ 15	Onions	100	230	230	..
Raw sugar (gul).	100	139	146	+ 7	Cocoanut oil ..	100	113	110	- 3
Tea	100	197	194	- 3	All food articles (weighted average)..	100	142	143	+ 1

The amount purchasable per rupee was less than the amount purchasable in July 1914 by the following percentage differences :—

Rice 19, Wheat 15, Jowari 8, Bajri 16, Gram 31, Turdal 29, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 32, Tea 48, Salt 36, Beef 37, Mutton 47, Milk 48, Ghee 47, Potatoes 42, Onions 57 and Cocoanut Oil 9.

The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 11 pies for all items and 11 annas 2 pies for food articles only.

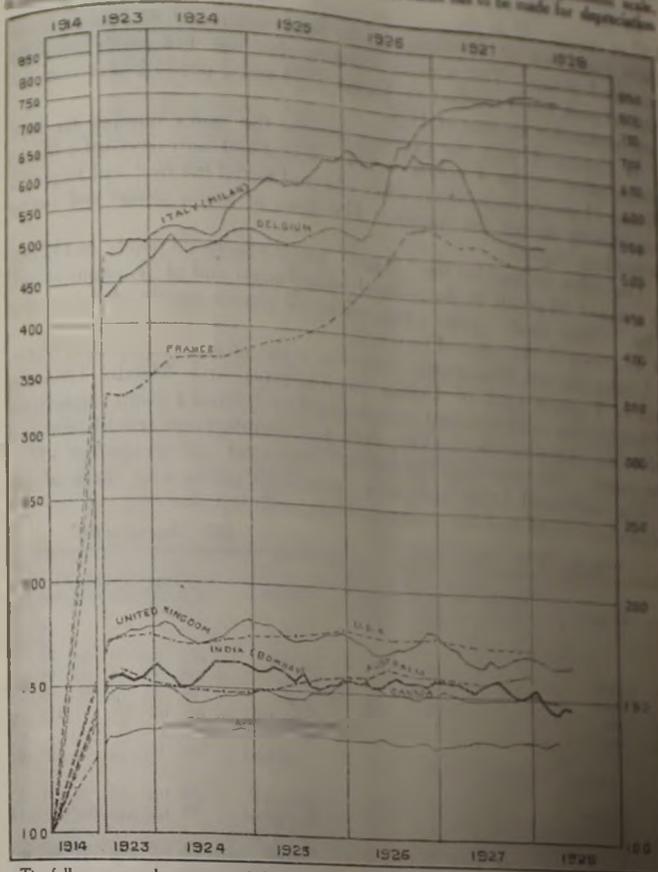
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)



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Comparison with the Cost of Living in Other Countries

The diagram on this page shows the comparative levels of the cost of living Index Nos. in Bombay with other world centres from the year 1923 to 1928. The diagram is on the logarithmic scale. By comparing the position and movements of the curves allowance has to be made for depreciation.



The following are the sources of the Index Nos. (1) India—The Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, (3) Australia—The Labour Gazette, (4) U.S.A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (5) Canada—The Labour Gazette, published by the Department of Labour, (6) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour, London. In the case of Italy the Index No. is for Milan. The Index No. for Bombay is for July. In all cases the Index Number is for working class only. The general index numbers for twelve world centres will be found among the tables at the end of the volume. The countries for which figures are published are India (Bombay), the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, South Africa, France (Paris) and the United States of America. The Labour Office also maintains a register wherein the Index Numbers for all countries for which figures are available are recorded.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

JULY, 1928

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY*

Increase over July 1914

In June 1928, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 149 as against 145 in the previous month. As compared with May 1928, there was a rise of 9 points in the food group and of 2 points in the non-food group. The general index number was 114 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 2 points higher than the twelve-monthly average of 1927.

As compared with the previous month, the index number for food grains advanced by 4 points to 134. Wheat and bajri recorded a rise of 10 and 13 points respectively while rice and turdal fell by 1 and 10 points respectively during the month. The price of gram, jowari and barley showed no change.

The index number for the "Sugar" group rose by 23 points to 152 due to a rise of 18 points in the price of refined sugar and of 27 points in gul. The "Other food" index advanced by 17 points mainly due to a rise of 43 points in the price of turmeric.

Under the non-food group, there was a rise of 2 points in Raw cotton and of 5 points each in Cotton manufactures and Metals. Oilseeds, Other textiles and Hides and skins declined by 2, 1 and 4 points respectively while the index number for Other raw and manufactured articles remained the same. The index number for the "Non-food" group stood at 149.

The subjoined table compares June 1928 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year:—

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay†

100 = Average of 1927

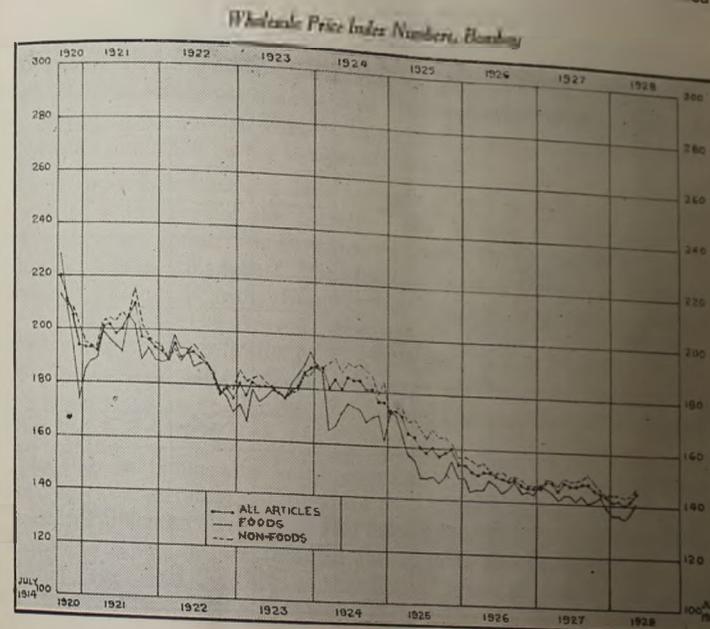
Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with May 1928	+ or - % compared with June 1927	Groups						
				June 1927	Sept 1927	Dec 1927	Mar 1928	May 1928	June 1928	
1. Cereals	7	+ 5	- 5	101	95	94				
2. Pulses	2	- 4	- 3	98	95	105	98	92	96	
3. Sugar	3	+18	+18	96	99	97	90	96	113	
4. Other food	3	+ 9	+20	105	106	101	103	115	126	
All food	15	+ 6	+ 5	100	98	97	94	99	105	
5. Oilseeds	4	- 2	-13	104	101	93	89	94	93	
6. Raw cotton	5	+ 1	+12	99	122	112	108	110	111	
7. Cotton manufactures	6	+ 3	+ 5	98	105	100	99	100	103	
8. Other textiles	2	- 1	-13	109	103	95	91	95	94	
9. Hides and skins	3	- 3	+ 7	100	102	88	102	110	107	
10. Metals	5	+ 4	- 3	99	93	92	92	93	97	
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	....	-10	102	100	91	86	92	92	
All non-food	29	+ 1	....	101	103	97	97	99	101	
General Index No.	44	+ 3	+ 1	100	101	97	95	99	101	

* Actual prices will be found on page 1014. † Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 1015.

The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices:—
July 1914 = 100

	Food Index No.	Non-food Index No.	General Index No.
Twelve-monthly average for 1918 ..	171	275	239
" " 1919 ..	202	234	223
" " 1920 ..	206	219	216
" " 1921 ..	193	201	198
" " 1922 ..	186	187	187
" " 1923 ..	179	182	181
" " 1924 ..	173	188	182
" " 1925 ..	155	167	163
" " 1926 ..	145	152	149
" " 1927 ..	143	148	147
Six-monthly " 1928 ..	139	145	143

The diagram below shows the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market from September 1920.

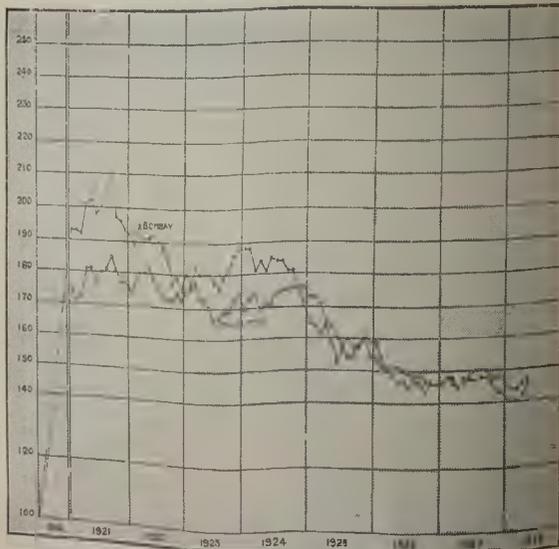


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

The diagram on this page shows the comparative movements of the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay and Calcutta. The index numbers for Calcutta are prepared by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence under the Government of India.

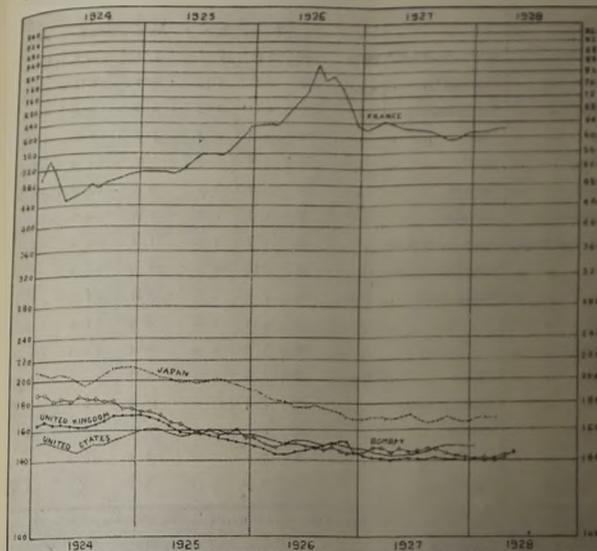
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay list but excluded from the Calcutta list. But the details of the different commodities differ. The method of constructing the index is the same in each case—the unweighted arithmetic average being used and certain important commodities being indirectly weighted by securing quotations for more than one grade of such commodities. The diagram shows that the correlation between the two indices is direct but not perfect, i.e., the changes in the two curves are in the same direction but not to the same extent. The increase in prices over July 1914 was definitely lower in Calcutta than in Bombay though there was a tendency for the divergence to diminish in degree, and at the end of 1925 and in the beginning of 1926 and 1927 the two curves temporarily crossed. Since June 1927 prices in Bombay have been lower than those in Calcutta.

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale



COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following diagram illustrates the comparative level of Wholesale Prices Index Numbers in five countries. The bases are 1913 for the other centres and July 1914 for Bombay. The Japan figure is for Tokyo.



The sources of these five Index Numbers are:—Bombay, the Labour Office; United Kingdom, the Board of Trade; United States of America, the Bureau of Labor Statistics; France and Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations.

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a table at the end of the *Gazette*. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are:—Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; China (Shanghai), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai; Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics, published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance; Java (Batavia), Monthly Bulletins of Statistics of prices and Index Numbers in the Neth.-Indies; Australia, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, published by the League of Nations; Norway, Sweden and Holland, figures republished in the *Statist*.

The Labour Office also keeps on record 20 other Index Numbers, including three privately published for the United Kingdom and three for the United States of America. The three privately published figures for the United Kingdom are those of the *Statist*, the *Economist* and the *London Times*, and the three for the United States of America are those of Bradstreet, Prof. Irving Fisher and Dun.

2. RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

JULY, 1928

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equivalent in tolas	June 1928			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in June 1928 over or below	
				July 1914	May 1928	June 1928	July 1914	May 1928
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill.*	Paylee	204	As. p. 5 10	As. p. 7 3	As. p. 7 1	As. p.	
Wheat	Pissi Seoni *	"	200	5 10	6 11	7 1	+1 3	
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	200	4 3	5 2	6 9	+0 11	-0 2
Bajri	Ghati	"	204	4 7	5 2	4 9	+0 6	-0 2
Gram	Delhi*	"	192	4 4	6 3	5 3	+0 8	-0 5
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	9 1	5 10	+1 6	+0 1
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 10	8 6	+2 7	-0 5
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	1 9	1 10	+0 9	-0 7
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 9	1 8	+0 6	-0 1
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	3 0	2 11	+7 6	-0 5
Beef	"	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 0	+1 2	-0 1
Mutton	"	"	39	3 0	6 6	6 4	+1 6	
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+3 4	-0 2
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 3	13 4	+2 2	
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 0	0 11	+6 3	+0 1
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 6	0 6	+0 3	-0 1
Cocoanut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 11	4 0	+0 3	+0 1

Collection of prices.—The following are the areas and streets in which price quotations are obtained for articles other than butcher's meat—

1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road.
2. Kumbharwada—Kumbharwada Road (North End).
3. Seban Chowki—Kumbharwada Road (South End).
4. Elphinstone Road.
5. Naigun—Naigun Cross Road and Development Chowki.
6. Parel—Parel Road.
7. Ferguson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Superibag—Superibag Road.
10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road.
11. Grant Road.

The prices for mutton and beef are collected from the Central Municipal Markets. The number of quotations collected for each article during the month is, on an average, 100. The prices are collected by the Investigators of the Labour Office.

The variations in prices during June 1928 as compared with the preceding month were within narrow limits. Under food grains, rice and wheat declined by 2 pies each per paylee; jowari and gram recorded a decrease of 5 pies each per paylee and turdal of 7 pies per paylee. Bajri was the only item which showed a slight rise in price. Among other articles of food, raw sugar (gul) and potatoes declined by one pie each per seer and salt by one pie per paylee; but ghee and cocoanut oil advanced by 1 pie each per seer. Tea and mutton were cheaper by 5 and 2 pies respectively per lb. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review.

As compared with July 1914, all articles show a rise in prices. Mutton is more than double and onions are double the pre-war price. Tea, milk and ghee have risen by more than 75 per cent; sugar (refined) and salt by more than 60 per cent, and beef by 60 per cent. The price of cocoanut oil is only 12 per cent, above its pre-war level.

* In the case of rice, wheat and gram, the equivalents in tolas shown in column 4 relate to "Mandla," "Pissi Sarabatti" and "Punjab" variety respectively.

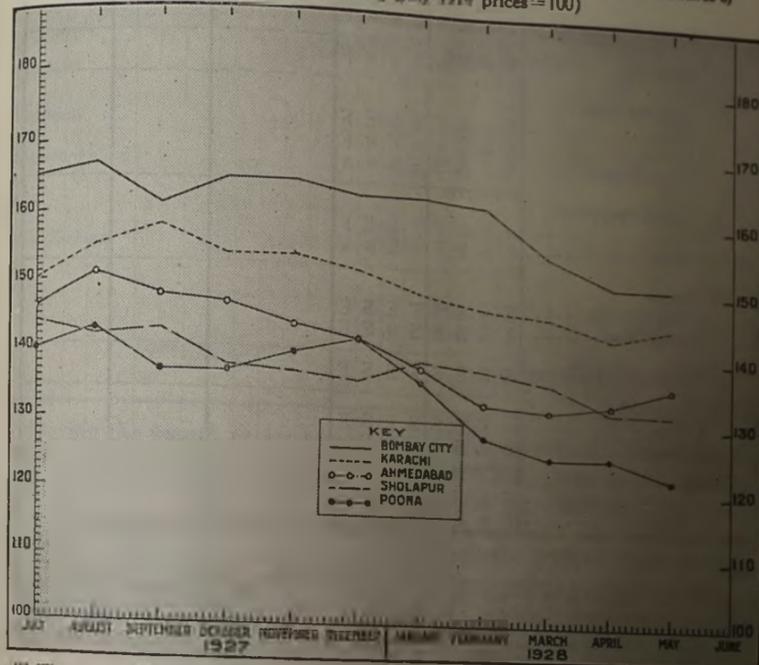
JULY, 1928

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD ARTICLES IN FIVE CENTRES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (July 1914=100)

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Articles	May 1928					June 1928				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Rice	122	120	130	145	124	139	120	130	145	130
Wheat	128	137	121	126	132	140	136	126	126	126
Jowari	125	133	100	105	95	122	135	102	106	103
Bajri	119	127	106	85	103	128	133	110	83	114
Gram	167	140	100	103	106	163	140	103	117	112
Turdal	175	137	130	136	122	177	131	137	146	128
Sugar (refined)	167	166	154	114	138	167	160	160	131	138
Jagri (Gul)	127	135	112	103	116	132	135	120	103	137
Tea	190	225	200	171	200	190	225	200	171	200
Salt	131	145	151	154	138	131	145	151	154	200
Beef	158	180	100	201	141	163	175	100	201	142
Mutton	185	167	167	133	158	185	162	167	201	141
Milk	191	164	200	157	133	191	164	200	157	133
Ghee	154	158	157	142	129	154	158	160	142	144
Potatoes	128	96	150	143	78	128	116	172	143	104
Onions	184	124	108	114	69	184	136	100	114	66
Cocoanut oil	112	106	133	109	100	112	108	133	109	105
Average—All food articles	151	145	136	132	122	153	146	139	134	127

Chart showing the unweighted Retail Prices food Index Numbers (17 articles) in five centres of the Bombay Presidency (July 1914 prices = 100)



(1) The Bombay index numbers for rice and wheat since June 1928 are for "Mandla" and "Pissi Sarabatti" varieties instead of for "Rangoon Small Mill" and "Pissi Seoni" respectively.

Abbreviations: S - Storm, F - Fair, N - Normal, E - Excess

MAINLAND DIVISION	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER			
	1st	15th	28th	31st	1st	15th	28th	31st	1st	15th	28th	31st	1st	15th	28th	31st	1st	15th	28th	31st
I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY																				
1. Small (Mumbai)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2. Gujarat	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3. Deccan	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4. Konkan	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY																				
1. Malabar	E	N	S	F	N	F	F	F												
2. Deccan	E	N	S	F	N	F	F	F												
3. Coast North	S	F	S	N	F	N	N	F												
4. South East	S	S	S	F	F	F	F	S												
III. MYSORE	E	N	S	F	N	F	F	F												
IV. HYDERABAD																				
1. North	S	E	S	E	E	F	N	F												
2. South	N	E	S	N	E	F	N	S												
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES																				
1. Berar	S	N	E	N	F	S	F	F												
2. West	S	N	S	N	E	S	F	F												
3. East	S	N	F	N	E	F	N	F												
VI. CENTRAL INDIA																				
1. West	S	E	S	F	F	E	E	E												
2. East	E	S	S	F	S	S	E	N												
VII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY	F	E	E	N	E	N	N	F												
VIII. ARAK	F	F	F	N	E	N	N	F												
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA																				
1. Bihar	F	N	F	E	E	E	F													
2. Orissa	E	N	F	N	F	N	E													
3. Chota Nagpur	E	F	S	E	N	N	N													
X. UNITED PROVINCES																				
1. East	N	E	N	F	F	E	E	F												
2. West	E	N	F	F	F	E	N	N												
XI. PUNJAB																				
1. East & North	L	S	S	F	S	F														
2. South West	L	S	S	S	N	S	F													
XII. NORTHWEST FRONTIER	S	E	S	S	F	S	E													
XIII. RAJPUTANA																				
1. West	N	F	S	S	S	E	S	E												
2. East	S	E	S	S	F	S	F	N												
XIV. BURMA																				
1. Lower	E	E	F	N	E	F	E													
2. Upper	E	N	F	F	E	F	E													

The data for the Indus River refer to the Ganges basin.
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Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in June 7. Workpeople involved 166,156.
 At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during June 1928, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute," in the official sense, means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike." A strike of ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position in a glance. Table I shows the number and magnitude of strikes in June 1928, and the number of working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in June 1928			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June 1928	Aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress in June 1928
	Started before June	Started in June	Total		
Textile	3	2	5	165,962	4,211,847
Transport .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering	1	....	1	100	100
Metal .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous .. .. .	....	1	1	74	117
Total	4	3	7	166,156	4,211,847

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was seven, of which four occurred in Bombay City, two in Ahmedabad, and one in Sholapur. One of the disputes in Bombay City was a general strike which affected 68 cotton mills, two silk mills and one blanking mill. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 166,156 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days the workers employed) was 4,211,847.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes

II—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, February 1928 to June 1928

	February 1928	March 1928	April 1928	May 1928	June 1928
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	10	14	10	8	7
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	2	2	2	2*	3
Fresh disputes begun ..	8	12	8	6	4
Disputes ended ..	8	12	5	4	3
Disputes in progress at end ..	2	2	5	4	3
Number of workpeople involved ..	21,022	14,631	163,770	164,089	166,156
Aggregate duration in working days ..	249,083	72,239	1,314,041	4,243,194	4,211,847
Demands—					
Pay ..	2	6	4	3	3
Bonus ..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal ..	2	2	2	1	1
Leave and hours ..	..	3	..	..	..
Others ..	6	3	4	4	3
Results—					
In favour of employees..	1	1	..	..	..
Compromised ..	..	..	..	2	..
In favour of employers..	7	11	5	2	..

The last table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers, the employees, or compromised.

III—Industrial Disputes—Progress for last 12 months †

Month	Disputes in progress	Disputes which began during the month	Disputes ended during the month	Aggregate number of working days lost	Disputes Settled		
					In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
July 1927 ..	5	5	5	14,218	80	..	20
August ..	8	8	6	64,338	50	33	17
September ..	8	6	7	23,156	86	14	..
October ..	7	6	5	4,297	100	..	..
November ..	5	3	5	2,103	100	..	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1928 ..	3	3	1	377,121	..	..	100
February ..	10	8	8	249,083	87	13	..
March ..	14	12	12	72,239	92	8	..
April ..	10	8	5	1,314,041	100	..	..
May ..	8*	6	4	4,243,194	50	..	50
June ..	7	3	3	4,211,847	100	..	..

* Three individual disputes which merged into the General strike are not counted separately.

† This table differs from the tables published till January 1927 in two respects. Firstly, the third and the fourth columns are newly added, and secondly, the totals at the end have been omitted.

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (4,243,194) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Presidency since April 1921 was reached in May 1928 whereas the lowest level was reached in December 1927, when no strikes were reported. The nearest approach to this was in May 1924 when only 390 working days were lost.

GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported as beginning in the month of June 1928, was three as against six in the previous month. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 986 and the total time loss amounted to 2077 man-days. One of the disputes arose over a wages question, one over a question regarding the dismissal of an individual and the remaining dispute was due to a "miscellaneous" cause. In addition, four disputes, including the General Strike in the Bombay textile mills involving 165,170 workpeople in all were in progress at the beginning of the month under review and resulted in a time loss amounting to 4,209,770 man-days. Out of the seven old and new disputes, settlements were arrived at in the case of three disputes and the results in all cases were in favour of the employers.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY

There were four industrial disputes in progress in Bombay City during the month under review. One of these was the General Strike in the Bombay textile mills. The position with regard to this strike underwent practically no change for the better and all the mills affected continued to remain closed throughout the month. The Strikers' Relief Fund was augmented by foreign contributions amounting to £1500. The Joint Strike Committee appointed a sub-committee to look after the arrangements for relief work and the first distribution of relief to the strikers took place on the 12th June. The doles given out were at the rate of one seer of rice and a quarter seer of dal per day for a family and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of rice and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of dal per day for a single worker. The distribution was made from about a dozen centres four times during the month. The total number of instances in which relief was given amounted to a little over 70,000 and the total expenditure incurred on this account was about Rs. 26,000. As the funds at the disposal of the Joint Strike Committee were fast running out appeals were made to the larger trade unions and to the public of the city of Bombay for help. The response from the public was, however, negligible. The labour leaders convened a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at which a Committee was formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the Fund. The managements of two of the affected mills distributed rations to their own men and one of these two mills also gave milk to its strikers' children. The question of affording relief to the families of the strikers from the Municipal funds was under the consideration of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation for the purpose.

An important feature of the developments in the strike situation during the month was that, mainly as a result of the endeavours of His Excellency

the Governor of Bombay and The Honourable the General Member to bring about a rapprochement between the contending parties in the dispute, the representatives of the Millowners' Association and the registered Trade Unions of textile workers in Bombay city had four conferences during the month in order to discuss the situation with a view to terminating the strike. The seventeen demands formulated by the Joint Strike Committee were first considered. The Millowners pointed out that there had been no general reduction in the rates of wages in any of the mills but only small adjustments in piece rates were made in some cases. They emphasised the need for maintaining a ten hours working day for all employees, and for enforcing stricter discipline amongst the millhands. They agreed to standardise the rules and conditions of employment and to post vernacular copies of the standard rules and the rates of piece work in detail at the mills for the information of the workers. The standard rules and regulations prepared by a sub-committee of the Millowners' Association were next considered by the conference. The workers' representatives rejected certain rules *in toto* and accepted some others with or without modification but they are stated to have taken exception to a rule which would curtail the liberty of a worker to strike work either singly or in company with others or to incite others to go on strike.

The most important part of the discussions was in connection with the Millowners' schemes for the standardisation of wages of the operatives in all mills affiliated to the Association. The workers' representatives emphatically refused to consider any scheme, the adoption of which would result in a reduction in the number of hands employed and a lowering of the rates of wages of important groups of workers, such as the weavers, although the standard rates which were framed for spinners would increase the earnings of this group. The parties could come to no agreement and the negotiations ended in a deadlock. The Millowners, nevertheless, proposed to broadcast their standardisation schemes amongst the millhands in order to acquaint them with their proposal and with that end in view they arranged to print copies of the schemes in Marathi and to post up notices in the various mills informing the strikers the terms on which the mills would be reopened. It is their intention, if sufficient numbers of workpeople are willing to accept the standard rates of wages and make a demand for the re-opening of the mills, to agree to do so.

The Joint Strike Committee exhorted the men not to resume work under the standard rates of wages and conditions of service as framed by the Millowners' Association and devised schemes for carrying on vigorous picketing at the mills. Meetings of the strikers were held frequently and pamphlets were issued advising the strikers to remain firm. The jobbers and the head jobbers who had so far not associated themselves with the strike, became dissatisfied with the standard rates of wages proposed for them and decided to make common cause with the strikers. The strike continued into the next month.

The second strike was a continuation of the dispute which began in the Swadeshi Mill, Kurla and spread to the Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mill during the previous month. During the month under review some strikers of each mill turned up for work every day but the mills remained

closed. Picketing was carried on as usual at both the mills. On the 19th, grain was distributed by the Bombay Textile Labour Union to some of the strikers by way of relief. On the same date some strikers threw stones at the Swadeshi Mill damaging some windows of the Mill and causing slight injuries to some persons, one of whom lodged a complaint with the Police. There was no further development in the situation and the strike continued into the next month.

The third was a continuation of the dispute which had begun in the Mancherji Byramji and Company's Iron Workshop during the preceding month. On the morning of the 1st June there were 65 men working in the factory but these men struck work in the afternoon fearing assault by the strikers. There was no change in the situation till the 5th on which date 65 workers returned to work. The remaining men gave the management to understand that they were ready to leave the service of the factory if they were paid their outstanding wages and if each of them was given a certificate. The management agreed to pay them off on the 6th but refused to grant certificates. None of the strikers turned up on the 6th to receive their outstanding wages but all of them resumed work unconditionally on the 7th. The strike ended in favour of the employers.

The fourth dispute occurred in the Elephant Oil Mill where the management notified the workers that with effect from the 15th June the hours of work would be ten per day and that the practice of workers putting in 11 hours per day and getting Rs. 2-8-0 per head per month as overtime pay would be stopped. The labourers, however, requested the management to allow the old practice to continue but their request was refused. Thereupon, 74 labourers struck work on the 16th. The Mill was closed on the 17th on account of the strike and continued to remain closed on the following two days owing to engine trouble. The management paid off 35 strikers on the 18th and arranged to recruit new hands in place of the strikers, but when the factory reopened on the 19th, 31 strikers resumed work unconditionally and the remainder followed suit on the 20th. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

AHMEDABAD

Two industrial disputes were in progress in Ahmedabad during the month under review. One of these took place in the Ahmedabad New Textile Mills over a question of the dismissal of a head jobber of the weaving department. The weavers who worked under him demanded his reinstatement but the management refused. Consequently 10 weavers struck work in the evening of the 20th. During the course of the next day the management employed some new hands and on the 22nd informed the strikers that their outstanding wages would be paid on the 23rd and that their services were no longer required. The result of this dispute was not favourable to the workers.

The second dispute occurred in the Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Mill where 902 weavers struck work on the 28th, alleging that their grievance regarding damaged cloth being given to them in large quantities in lieu of wages, resulting in reductions in their cash earnings, was not redressed by the management. There was no change in the situation on the 29th but on the 30th about 15 strikers interviewed the management who

promised to look into their grievances if all the strikers resumed work. As a result of this promise 600 strikers resumed work in the afternoon of the 30th. The strike continued into the next month.

SHOLAPUR

The dispute in the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills which had begun in April was in progress throughout the month under review. On the 1st the strikers induced the operatives working in the weaving, winding and reeling departments to suspend work and as a result, there were only 4850 hands working in the mills on that day. The management notified the strikers that their outstanding wages for May 1928 would be paid to them from the 5th and that "Jowari" would be given to all operatives except weavers and winders provided they had worked at least seven days in the month of May. On the 2nd the number of hands working in the mills rose to 5500. Owing to some trouble created by the half-timers who threw bobbins and broke some windows, the management closed the mills entirely from the 5th. Meetings of the strikers were held almost daily at which the labour leaders advised the men to remain firm and peaceful, and to go to their villages leaving their addresses in the Union's office. Appeals were also made to the workers in the other mills, to the local merchants and to the public to contribute towards the Strikers' Relief Fund. The jobbers and mukadams as well as certain leading men of the city tried to induce the strikers to resume work but with no effect. The attempts of the Labour Union Officials to bring about an amicable settlement were of no avail and the management began to recruit new hands from outside the city. The labour leaders exhorted the strikers to persuade the new hands not to work in the mills. According to the advice of the Labour Union, several strikers left for their villages. On three days during the month jowari and dal were distributed by the Labour Union to some needy strikers.

In spite of the exhortations of the leaders to the strikers to remain peaceful and not to induce the millhands working in the unaffected mills to strike work, a few strikers created some commotion at the other mills. On the 21st, some men entered the Vishnu Mill as substitutes and by creating a disturbance brought out the workers of this mill also. The management notified that the mill would remain closed until further notice. In the evening of the same day, a meeting of the strikers from the Vishnu Mill was held at which the following demands of the men were formulated: (1) that the rates of wages paid in 1925-26 should be retained; (2) that the number of days of absence which would entail withholding of wages should be raised from 6 to 12; (3) that a slip showing the details of the wages earned should be given to each worker every month; and (4) that the quantity of jowari given should be uniform for all weavers. The Labour Union Officials advised the men to become members of the Union and to put up their demands to the management through the Union.

On the 25th, the strikers persuaded certain tiffin-carriers not to carry meals to those working in the Laxmi Mill and as a result, those millhands had to go home for their mid-day meal. On the same date, the grievances of the strikers of the Vishnu Mill were represented to the management by the Officials of the Labour Union, but the management refused to enter

into any negotiations with the Labour Union until 500 strikers from their mill became members of the Union. About the end of the month a conference between the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Labour Union Officials took place with a view to negotiating the terms on which a settlement should be effected and it was decided that the mills should reopen on the 2nd July on the following terms: (1) that no striker should be dismissed for having taken part in the strike; (2) that the lowest rate of wages for weavers should be fixed at 12 annas and that the rate should be enhanced after 3 months if their work was found satisfactory; and (3) that the condition of admitting millhands on the new pass system should be withdrawn immediately in the case of old hands and after three months in the case of new hands. The terms of the settlement were communicated to the strikers by the leaders at a meeting held in the evening of the 30th, and the men were advised to accept the terms and resume work on the 2nd July. The management also put up a notice at the mill setting forth the terms of the settlement arrived at and stating that the mills would be reopened on the 2nd July. With regard to the strike in the Vishnu Mill, the Officials of the Labour Union exhorted the strikers to join the Union in large numbers in order that they may be in a position to negotiate with the management for a settlement. This strike continued into the next month.

Sholapur Mill Strike

Our attention has been drawn to an error in the report of the Sholapur mill strike appearing in our issue of June. It is not correct to say that the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills "declined to take up the question of the men's complaints against the jobbers but agreed to increase the wages of the mill hands." On the contrary, the management agreed to take up the question of the complaints against the jobbers but refused to increase wages.

It is also pointed out that another statement in the report that on May 25, the workers enquired from the management whether they would keep their promise regarding an increase in wages, but received a disappointing reply, is misleading as no promise to increase wages was ever made.

Employment Situation in June

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The sources of the statistics regarding absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency are the returns prepared and sent in by the various mills in the different centres of the Presidency every month. Returns were received from 49 or 71.01 per cent. of the mills reported as working at the various centres of the Presidency except Bombay city where the general strike in the Textile Industry was in progress throughout the month. On account of this fact, the Presidency average of percentage absenteeism in the Textile Industry as a whole has not been worked out for the month of June.

As all the mills but one in Bombay City were affected by the general strike, no statistics of absenteeism have been compiled for this centre.

In Ahmedabad 59 mills were working during the month and 40 or 67·86 per cent. furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 3·81 per cent. as against 4·62 per cent. in May 1928. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

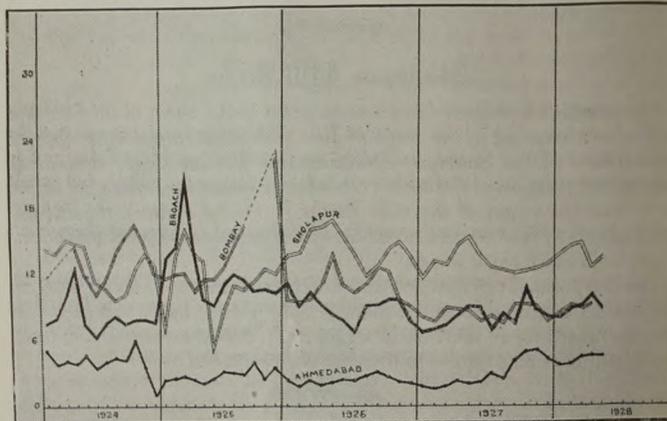
Returns were submitted by five mills in Sholapur. None of these reported any shortage in the supply of labour and the average percentage absenteeism amounted to 10·44 as against 13·53 per cent. in the previous month.

Information was supplied by only one mill in Viramgaum which was working during the month. The percentage absenteeism amounted to 1·94 as against 2·08 per cent. in May 1928.

All the three mills in Broach supplied information and only one of them reported that the supply of labour was inadequate. The absenteeism amounted to 6·35 per cent. as against 8·83 per cent. in the preceding month.

Taking the industry in the centres studied, the supply of labour was adequate whilst absenteeism decreased at all centres.

Chart showing the average percentage absenteeism in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Presidency.



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative workshops was 12·76 per cent. as against 17·59 per cent. in the previous month. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme absenteeism was 5 per cent. and in the Bombay Port Trust Docks it amounted to 14·88 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust was 6·10 per cent.

The Karachi Port Trust found both skilled and ordinary labour available in plenty. On an average 7·50 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency in June 1928

THANA

The manager of a woollen mill was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 22 for employing certain persons without giving them a weekly holiday. The manager was convicted and fined Rs. 5 in each of four cases.

KAIRA

The manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (f) for breach of section 18 (1) (c) for not providing covers on gins while at work. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

PANCH MAHALS

The manager of an oil mill and ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (f) for breach of section 18 (1) (a) for not fencing fly wheel. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

The manager of a second ginning factory was similarly prosecuted under section 41 (f) for not fencing the second motion pulley and the projecting coupling bolts on line shaft. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

AHMEDABAD

The manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 26 for employing certain persons before the hours specified in time-table. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20 in each of six cases.

The manager of a second ginning factory was similarly prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 26. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30 in each of six cases.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Details of Proceedings

Information furnished by all the Commissioners in the Presidency for the month of June 1928 shows that out of 46 cases disposed of during the month 45 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. The cases which were transferred from one Commissioner to another have not been included in the statistics. The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 14,610-15-0 as against Rs. 23,597-13-0 in the previous month and Rs. 24,307-8-0 in June 1927. Out of the 46 cases in which compensation was claimed, 12 were in respect of fatal accidents and 34 of permanent partial disablement. No case of occupational disease has been reported since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in the textile industry amounted to 28 and in other industries to 18. The corresponding figures for June 1927 were 22 and 30.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all the cases disposed of during the month was 46, of whom 45 were adult males and one a female over 15 years of age.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review, 30 original claims and 16 registration of agreements. Compensation was awarded in 28 cases, agreements were registered in 16 cases and 2 were dismissed.

Labour News from Ahmedabad

THE LABOUR UNION

Miss Anasuya Ben, the President of the Union, has returned from her European tour. She spent some time in Switzerland and then went to England to study labour conditions there.

A deputation of four members has arrived from Bombay to enlist the sympathy of labourers here and to collect funds for the relief of strikers in Bombay.

The Union has collected about Rs. 1500 from labourers for the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund. This amount is made up of small contributions—one anna each—from labourers. About fifty per cent. of the workers have subscribed to this Fund.

Most of the temporary tenements erected for the accommodation of workers dishoused by last year's floods have been pulled down. Even if they were in existence they would not have been habitable during the monsoon. Overcrowding is increasing in working class localities. The proposal that the Municipality should construct 5000 tenements for housing labourers has so far come to nothing.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel has resigned the Honorary Secretaryship of the Millowners' Association as well as his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council as the representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners. Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai of the Sarangpur Cotton Mills has been returned unopposed to the Council.

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 20th July 1928 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture

The weather and crop reports received so far go to show that the agricultural outlook is fairly satisfactory in almost the whole of Gujarat and Konkan and in a large part of the Deccan (except the Poona and Satara districts). On the other hand, the situation is far from satisfactory in almost the whole of the Karnatak (except a small patch of country round about Bailhongal in the Belgaum District) and in the Poona and Satara districts in the Deccan. Even in Gujarat some more brisk showers would be welcome in the Ahmedabad district while in many parts of the Konkan more rain is still needed for transplanting paddy. But except for this, the situation in these two divisions (Gujarat and Konkan) may be taken as fairly tolerable. The outlook as it appears at the present moment in the different divisions of the Bombay Presidency may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Gujarat.—After the rain which was received between the 10th and 15th of June, there was practically no rain anywhere in this division till the end of June with the result that the sowings which were started were hampered and considerable anxiety was felt at the end of the month. Fortunately, however, very good rain was received during the first week of July in a large part of this division and this rain being also followed by fairly good and general showers in the second week, it was possible to resume the retarded sowings and the position is now generally satisfactory almost everywhere except perhaps in parts of Ahmedabad where the rains though beneficial have not yet been quite substantial. The sowings are now proceeding briskly and the seed is germinating well generally.

Konkan.—Fairly heavy rain has been received in this Division during the period under review. This rain though very useful for the completion of sowings and for the germination of the seed sown has not, however, been sufficient for the transplantation of rice in many places and hence this operation has been hindered and the cultivators are looking forward to some sharp showers to enable them to complete it.

Deccan.—The situation was one of considerable suspense, owing to absence or deficiency of rains, in the North of the division, at the time of the last report. The fairly heavy and general rains which have been received in the first half of July have, however, dispelled the anxiety and the position is now fairly satisfactory, the sowings progressing and the seed germinating well. In the South Deccan, the position is also fairly good except in the districts of Poona and Satara where more rain is urgently needed almost everywhere. Leaving aside these two districts, however, the general outlook in this division may be said to be fairly satisfactory, on the whole.

Karnatak.—As noted before, the situation in this division is far from satisfactory now except a small area round about Bailhongal and if good rain does not come to the rescue in the near future there is reason to fear that the early crops may not be what they should be. Fortunately, a large part of the division is a *rabi* area, i.e., tract depending on late crops and even so far as the early crops are concerned, the position has not yet gone anywhere beyond recovery.

Much hence depends on what rain we receive shortly and it is difficult to predict with any amount of accuracy the future of this division just at present.

Indian Textile Trade

WHY IT WAS EXCLUDED FROM CREDITS SCHEME

In the House of Commons on 23rd May, during question time, Commander Kenworthy asked why the Indian textile business had been excluded from the credits guarantee scheme, and whether the Government of India had been consulted in this regard.

Captain Hacking said the exclusion was made at the request of the Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce and after consultation with Eastern banks. The Government of India was also consulted. (From "Statesman," Calcutta, May 25, 1928.)

The Bombay Provincial Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Conference

FIFTH SESSION

The Fifth Session of the Provincial Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Conference was held at Baroda on the 5th May 1928 under the presidency of Mr. Chunilal Maneklal Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Mr. M. H. Kantawala, M.A., the Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address of welcome to the delegates pointed out that Trade Unions were not new institutions in this country where "Trade Guilds" and *Mahajans* had been in existence long before. He said that the services of the Postmen and Lower Grade Staff are useful not only to Government but also to the public at large but it was regrettable that the members of the service were overworked and underpaid. He expressed the view that contentment amongst the staff is essential for maintaining the efficiency of the services and exhorted the audience to perform their duties with zeal and honesty of purpose.

The presidential address was delivered next. In the course of a lengthy speech Mr. Gandhi laid stress on the benefits of organisation and discipline and exhorted the audience to strengthen the Union more and more. He observed that the objects of Trade Unionism were not only to secure better conditions of service and more pay but also to cultivate social intercourse and fraternal feelings amongst the members. He pointed out that the Union should undertake educational facilities for its members in order that they might be able to cope satisfactorily with the growing exigencies of the public service. For this purpose he recommended the starting of circulating libraries and night schools. Referring to the economic condition of the members he suggested that it could be improved by organising societies for members on cooperative lines. He was also of opinion that the introduction of cottage industries for women would materially help to add to the income of the families of the members. After tracing the history of the changes in the scales of pay of the various classes of the members of the Union, beginning from the year 1918 down to the present time, he referred to their recent demand for a consolidation of house-rent allowance with pay and characterised the demand as moderate. He hoped that they would achieve success. He also endorsed the grievances of the men regarding pension, leave, public holidays, hours of work and housing and concluded by saying that they would be able to secure redress of the same if only their motto was to "unite, educate and hope."

The annual report for the year 1927-28 was then read by the Honorary General Secretary. The report showed that there was no change in the total membership of the Union during the year and that out of 8800 postmen and members of the lower grade staff in the Presidency about 2635 were members of the Union. It referred to certain difficulties in organisation, due mainly to the efforts of Clerks' Unions at various centres to dissuade postmen and members of the lower grade staff from joining their Union. The Provincial Union arranged for the holding of the All-India Conference of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff in Bombay in January 1928 and under instructions from the All-India Union sent a deputation

consisting of Messrs. V. G. Dalvi, K. G. Parab and D. K. Tendulkar, to wait on the Honourable Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in order to represent the grievances of the members with regard to the revision of pay which was brought into force from May 1928, and with reference to other grievances. The deputationists were assured by the authorities that their representations would be sympathetically considered. The report pointed out the need for carrying on propaganda work in order to strengthen the Union and stated that enthusiastic workers and funds were required for the purpose. During the year under report the 'Postman,' the official organ of the Union, continued its publication. The relationship between the authorities and the Union was reported as satisfactory. The financial condition of the Union was not very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,663-15-6 while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,236-10-6 thus leaving a very small balance on hand for meeting other expenses.

The Conference passed 17 resolutions of which the following are the more important :—

(1) This Conference expresses its gratitude and offers its grateful thanks to the Honourable Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., and the Director General, Mr. H. A. Sams, for the improvements in pay, prospects and conditions of service granted to the postmen and lower grade staff in the Post Office during the year 1927-28 and for the changes that are proposed to be made during the current year. These, however, not being sufficient and the principle therein not being fair, this Conference respectfully mentions the following for early consideration :—

(i) The principle adopted for fixing the pay of postmen, *viz.*, the maximum of a postman's pay must not exceed the minimum of a clerk's, should be given up as the same is not justifiable and is unparalleled in any other Departments of Government.

(ii) Under the fundamental rules, the revision does not benefit the seniors as it does the juniors. The seniors therefore should be given increments in proportion to their length of service.

(iii) The revision now granted to the postmen should be given retrospective effect from March 1924 when the first revision was sanctioned for the clerks.

(iv) The pay of mail guards should be equal to that of Head Postmen and Overseers.

(v) The existing time-scale of runners is quite inadequate. By the proposed time-scale they would be losers by Re. 1 to Rs. 4. Their time-scale should be revised at Rs. 25-1/2-30.

(2) Compensatory allowance at the rate of 25 per cent. of pay should be given to the postmen and to the lower grade staff in places like Bombay, Aden, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda, and at Hill Stations like Lonavla, Khandala, Mahableshwar, Matheran, Panchgani, where living is very costly. The same consideration should be given for places like Kelva-Mahim, Peint (Nasik District) where the climate is unhealthy, and in places like Broach and Yeola, where there is great scarcity of water.

(3) Compensatory allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. of the pay of postmen and lower grade staff should be given at places which are headquarters of a district as the living there is more expensive than in adjoining places.

(4) The existing Time Test adopted for arranging beats of postmen and village postmen in cities, towns and villages is too exacting and the same should be revised as proposed by Resolution No. 10 of the All-India Conference at Bombay, and beats should be arranged according to the revised time test and with consideration of the nature and circumstances of the localities concerned so that each postman and village postman should be able to deliver his articles in the prescribed time and till this is done, the postmen and village postmen should not be held responsible for delays, etc.

(5) This Conference invites attention to Resolution No. 5 (f) of the Fifth All-India Conference and earnestly requests that the rules of pension in respect of the lower grade staff should be revised as stated therein, especially in view of the fact that the Bombay Government has made provision this year for granting half pay as pension to all inferior servants in their employ.

(6) Some postmen who have been taken as clerks in the General Post Office and Town Post Offices, have been allowed to draw their increments without examination. This Conference therefore respectfully recommends that other postmen clerks should be shown the same leniency in consideration of their long service.

(7) Owing to the devastations in consequence of the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar, Baroda postmen and members of the lower grade staff have suffered very heavily. Houses have been demolished and house rents have increased. The present scale of house rent at Rs. 2 should be raised to Rs. 5 and the same should be given to postmen and all members of the lower grade staff including those who are not getting even Rs. 2 at present as house rent.

(8) This Conference respectfully invites attention to Resolution No. 6 (c) of the All-India Conference which runs as follows—“Government should grant daily allowance to all mail overseers, village postmen, mail guards and lower grade staff in the Post Office and Railway Mail Service who are required to stay out of headquarters on duty.”

The following office-bearers and auditors for the year 1928-29 were appointed:—

President—C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Surat.

Vice-Presidents—V. G. Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, M. K. Kantawala, M.A., of Baroda.

Honorary General Secretary—S. G. Warty, M.A.

Assistant General Secretaries.—Dhondu Keshav Tendulkar, Hari Shanker Rane.

Honorary Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor of Bombay.

Assistant Treasurer—Bala Sivram Pednekar of Bombay.

Honorary Auditors—Messrs. Gharda Daver & Co., Bombay.

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Second Quarter

AN INCREASE OF NEARLY 17 PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The Quarterly Reviews of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency prepared by the Labour Office used to be published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of March, June, September and December. A change was, however, made commencing with the review for the third quarter of the year 1927 and these reviews have been and will henceforth be published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of January, April, July and October. The latest information for the second quarter of the year 1928 is summarised in three tables on pages 984 to 1006 of this issue. Table I gives the names of the Federations or Associations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the names of the principal office-bearers of each Federation, and the names of the affiliated Unions in each case. Table II gives, by localities or centres, the names of all Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the number of members in each Union and the names and addresses of the principal office-bearers. Table III shows the rates of membership fees for different classes of members, the average monthly income for the latest quarter for which information is available and the average monthly expenditure in the same way for each of the Unions given in Table II.

The most important events associated with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency since the publication of the last review are the conduct of the general strike in the textile mills in Bombay City and the organisation of a general strike on the G. I. P. Railway in the event of certain demands made by the workers not being conceded by the Railway administration. The progress of the general strike in the Bombay mills is dealt with every month in the *Labour Gazette* under the heading “Industrial Disputes in the Presidency”. A Special Article dealing with the trouble on the G. I. P. Railway is published on pages 969 to 979 of this issue. The quarter under review is also remarkable from the view-point of the rapid growth of Trade Unionism in the Presidency—no fewer than 15 Unions having been formed in the last three months. The names of these Unions are as follows:—

1. The Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay ;
2. The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union, Bombay ;
3. The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union, Bombay ;
4. The Bank Peons' Union, Bombay ;
5. The Professional Letter Writers' Union, Bombay ;
6. The Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraphs Union ;
7. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay ;
8. The Bombay Telephone Co.'s Employees' Union, Bombay ;
9. The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Offices' Staff Union, Bombay ;
10. The Arsenal Labourers' Union, Kirkee, Poona ;
11. The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union, Sholapur ;
12. The Sholapur Textile Labour Union, Sholapur ;
13. The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union, Kurla ;

14. The Ambernath Labour Union, Ambernath ; and
 15. The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union, Dhond.
 The following seven Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, during the quarter under report :—

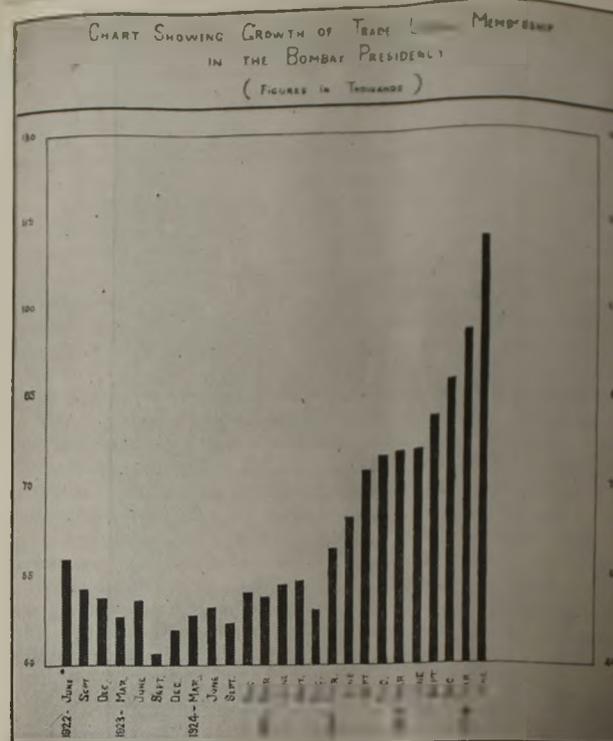
1. The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay ;
2. The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union, Poona ;
3. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay ;
4. The Bombay Dock Workers' Union, Bombay ;
5. The Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay ;
6. The Bombay Mill-workers' Union, Bombay ; and
7. The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union, Sholapur.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency as incorporated in Tables II and III now stands at 87 as compared with 74 as reported in the April 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and as compared with 38 Unions reported just a little over three years ago in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1925. Of these only 19 are registered. Out of the 87 Unions in the Presidency, 41 are in Bombay City, 10 in Ahmedabad and 36 in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these Unions stands at 111,320 as compared with 95,321, showing an increase of 16.78 per cent. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 67,239 to 77,749 or by 15.63 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions remained practically steady, the figure for the latest quarter being 19,718 as against 19,663. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency rose from 8,419 to 13,853 showing an increase of 64.54 per cent. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions:—

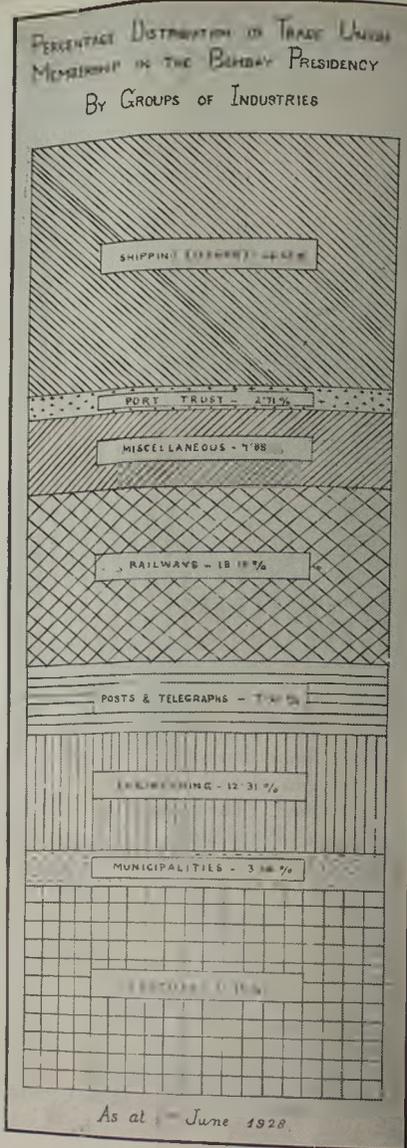
Summary Table showing the membership of the Unions

Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on previous quarter	Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on previous quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914	—	Sept 1925 ..	38	54,175	+ 1.09
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	- 8.87	Dec 1925 ..	38	49,318	- 8.97
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	- 2.47	Mar 1926 ..	51	59,544	+20.73
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	- 5.45	June 1926 ..	53	64,572	+ 8.44
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+ 5.08	Sept 1926 ..	56	72,411	+12.14
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	-18.77	Dec 1926 ..	56	74,875	+ 3.4
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+10.54	Mar 1927 ..	56	75,602	+ 0.97
Mar 1924 ..	21	48,502	+ 5.4	June 1927 ..	66	75,847	+ 0.32
June 1924 ..	21	49,729	+ 2.5	Sept 1927 ..	68	81,107	+ 6.94
Sept 1924 ..	21	47,242	- 5.0	Dec 1927 ..	72	87,340	+ 7.68
Dec 1924 ..	36	52,227	+10.7	Mar 1928 ..	74	95,321	+ 9.14
Mar 1925 ..	36	51,625	- 1.25	June 1928 ..	87	* 111,320	+16.78
June 1925 ..	38	53,591	+ 3.8				

The chart on the next page shows the growth of Trade Union membership in the Bombay Presidency during the last six years. The chart on page 942 shows the percentage distribution of this membership in the principal trades and industries.



The information in connection with Trade Unions is collected through Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency, including Sind. The information for all the Unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association and the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union is procured from time to time from the head offices of these Associations in Bombay. Every endeavour is made to include in the quarterly review all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but it often happens that some Unions do not notify their existence to the authorities concerned with the collection of the necessary information. It would be desirable both in the interests of the Unions themselves and of the Labour Office, if the persons who are concerned with the creation of new Unions notify their formation either to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office) at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.



Federations of Trade Unions

Table I on pages 984 to 986 of this issue shows that there are six Federations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency—(1) The Central Labour Board in Bombay; (2) The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association with its head office in Bombay; (3) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union also with its head office in Bombay; (4) The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, with its head office in Bombay; (5) The Labour Union in Ahmedabad; and (6) the newly formed Bombay Trades Council with its head office in Bombay. The Labour Union in Ahmedabad is not exactly a Federation in the accepted sense of the term but rather a Central Bureau which controls, under one management, all the various Unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad City. This Union, however, during the previous quarter, extended its sphere of activities by organising a new Union of Municipal Sweepers in Ahmedabad City. The constitution of the first three Federations and the terms of affiliation of each of their members was fully described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925 and March 1926. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Central Union, which had functioned as a Federation of the three Unions of the Port Trust workers during the first year of its creation in 1926, decided not to function as a Federation but as a Central Council of the Bombay Port Trust employees. This Council is composed of representatives from each of the three Port Trust Unions and it functions only when the interests of all the workers of the different departments of the Bombay Port Trust are affected. The constitution of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, which is a Federation of the following 8 Unions, has now been settled and the Union has applied for registration under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926:—

- (1) The Wadi Bunder Staff Union;
- (2) The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union.
- (3) The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union;
- (4) The (G. I. P. Railway) Poona Staff Union, Poona.
- (5) The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union;
- (6) The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union, Dhond.
- (7) The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union, Sholapur; and
- (8) The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Offices Staff Union.

In addition to the six Federations of Trade Unions there is also an All-India Trade Union Congress with a Provincial Committee for the Bombay Presidency which has the management of matters connected with the Bombay Unions. The following Unions in the Bombay Presidency are affiliated to the Indian Trade Union Congress:—

- (1) B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.
- (2) Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union.
- (3) Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.
- (4) Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.
- (5) Bombay Textile Labour Union.
- (6) Bombay Press Workers' Union.
- (7) Clerks' Union.

- (8) G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.
- (9) G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.
- (10) Girni Kamgar Mahamandal.
- (11) Government Peons' and Menials' Union.
- (12) Indian Seamen's Union.
- (13) North Western Railway Union, Karachi.
- (14) Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway).

The Central Labour Board.—In view of the formation of the Bombay Trades Council, to which half the number of Union members of the Board are also affiliated, the activities of the Central Labour Board will be mainly confined to Purity Mission work and to organising and delivering lectures on temperance, thrift and hygiene. The Board will, however, continue to maintain its separate identity for purposes of submitting representations to Government in response to enquiries concerning questions dealing with new proposals for Labour legislation and matters common to Labour in general.

The Two Postal Federations.—There is nothing of special interest to report with regard to the activities of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association and the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. Provincial Associations and Divisional Unions of Postal employees have several Members of the Legislative Assembly as their Presidents and Vice-Presidents and these Members have been doing their utmost to improve the conditions of service and salaries of various grades of Postal employees by asking questions on different subjects in the Assembly. The Bombay Associations have addressed several letters to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, which controls the Postal Department, in connection with the resolutions which were passed at the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference held at Dharwar about the end of last year.

The Ahmedabad Labour Union.—As compared with the figures for the previous quarter the number of members of the individual Unions affiliated to the Ahmedabad Labour Union fell by 145. The membership of the Winders' Union fell from 160 to 120 and that of the Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union from 180 to 50. The Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad reports that the fall in membership in these two Unions is easily understandable owing to the negligible work they are doing. The Card Room Union increased its membership from 3300 to 3325. The other Unions show no change in comparison with the figures for the previous quarters. It is reported that the work of enrolling new members by localities has progressed very satisfactorily in the Saraspur division and that the effect of the intensive propaganda work which is being carried on there will be reflected in the membership figures for the next quarter. There are no other activities of the Union requiring special mention. The Union's normal activities in regard to complaints, claims for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, etc., continued as usual. The "Majur Sandesh" continued to publish Indian and Foreign News of interest to labour. The total number of patients treated at the Union's hospital and two dispensaries was 2620 of whom 2549 were out-door and the remaining 71 in-door patients. The number of operations performed

amounted to 56. There were 735 boys and 81 girls on the rolls of the 13 day schools, 653 boys in the 16 night schools, 55 boys and 40 girls in the 2 Montessori schools, and 25 boys and 8 girls in the Boarding school conducted by the Union. The average attendance amounted to 70 per cent. both in the day and night schools taken together.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—This Union was first formed in May 1921 with several branches all along the G. I. P. Railway. During the years 1923 to 1925 it controlled about 15 branches with a total membership of over 5000. About the end of the year 1925 the Railway administration had effected a drastic re-organisation in the commercial and transportation departments at different stations and as a consequence of this several transfers of Union members were made from one station to another. Several hundred members of the Union were also retrenched during the year. As a result of this it was not possible for the various officers of the Union to make an exact tally of the number of members at each recording station and subscriptions had also fallen hopelessly into arrears. One or two branches of the Union which wanted to carry on the activities of the main Association such as the employees at Wadi Bunder and the main administration offices at Bombay, decided to form separate Unions of their own. The main Association was to all intents and purposes a practically defunct body until Mr. S. C. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C., decided at the beginning of the year 1927, to re-organise the different branches into separate Unions and to affiliate them to a Federation with the same name as the original Union.

A meeting of the representatives of the several divisional Unions affiliated to the Association was held in Bombay on the 20th May. All the Unions were fully represented. The constitution of the Federation was discussed and passed. Office-bearers were appointed. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., was elected President with Mr. S. C. Joshi as Honorary Secretary and Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, as Treasurer. A budget for the next year was adopted and the other office-bearers were also elected. The organisation work on the line was entrusted to Mr. P. S. Kolhatkar who has been engaged in organising the staff of various divisions of the Railway for some time past. The meeting also appointed a special Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, Barrister-at-Law, as an Enquiry Committee on behalf of the Union to enquire into and to report upon the grievances of the Railway employees at different centres. The Sub-Committee has the power to co-opt two members at each centre studied. It is understood that a questionnaire has been prepared and that the work of the Sub-Committee is in progress. When Sir George Rainey, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, visited Bombay in April last, a deputation of the Union consisting of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi and P. S. Bakhale waited upon him. Mr. T. G. Russel, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, was also present. The principal item discussed was the question of the recognition of the main Association and the various divisional Unions affiliated to it.

The old Union used to publish an interesting periodical every month under the name of the "Union Herald." The publication of this paper

was stopped in the year 1926 owing to want of funds but the new bearers of the Federation have revived its publication since April 1926.

The Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.—Under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress a meeting of 20 members from different Unions was held on the 22nd April in the Servants of India Society Hall at Bombay. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., presided, and it was unanimously decided to celebrate May Day on Tuesday the 1st May by holding meetings.

The principal resolutions passed at the various meetings held in different parts of Bombay refer to a universal adoption in India of an 8-hour working day, minimum living wages, State aid for the unemployed, the grant of old age pensions, an amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to give the benefit of the Act to a larger number of workers, universal adult suffrage, compulsory education and abolition of child labour.

PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

BOMBAY

The Bombay Textile Labour Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 8234 to 8436 during the quarter. The average monthly income fell from Rs. 1128 to Rs. 697 whereas the average monthly expenditure continued steady at a little over Rs. 700. The reasons advanced for the fall in revenue are the general strike in the textile mills in Bombay City and the decision of the Managing Committee of the Union to suspend the payment of membership fees by those members who are unable to pay during the period the strike continues. Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the General Secretary of the Union, left for Europe on the 5th May to attend the International Conference of Textile Workers at Ghent as a fraternal delegate from the textile Unions in India. Mr. N. M. Joshi, the President of the Union, was re-elected as a Substitute Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at the 11th International Conference held at Geneva from the 30th May to the 16th June. Substitute Members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office have the right to attend the meetings of that Body to take the place of those Members of the Labour group who may be absent and the election also gives such Members the right to get all the papers regarding the Agenda and the Minutes of the meetings and being kept in close touch with the work of the office. The International Labour Office pays all expenses for the attendance of Substitute Members at meetings of the Governing Body.

The Union held 14 Propaganda meetings, 9 Mill Committee meetings, 12 Election meetings, 7 Managing Committee meetings and 7 Centre meetings during the quarter under review. From the 1st March to the 12th April it received 14 new complaints. Thirty complaints were brought forward from the previous quarter. Out of these 44 complaints the Union was successful in 7 complaints, 5 were compromised, one was unsuccessful, 2 were dropped and 29 were pending at the end of the quarter. The Union was successful in one case of gratuity by getting a gratuity

of Rs. 1075 for the worker. The Union elected 15 representatives on the Joint Strike Committee of 30 persons appointed by the textile Unions and textile workers in Bombay City for the conduct of the general strike in the textile mills in Bombay City. The Managing Committee of the Union has entrusted the Joint Strike Committee with the whole task of the conduct of the dispute and its settlement.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma Limited.—The membership of this Union fell from 1699 to 1577 during the quarter. The following table shows the distribution of the present effective membership over the various Railways in India:—

Railway Administration	Class of Members					Total members
	A	B	C	D	E	
G. I. P. Railway ..	751	32	45	10	10	848
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	59	6	13	14	14	106
M. & S. M. Railway ..	37	19	25	102	50	233
S. I. Railway ..	36	3	6	10	2	57
W. Railway ..	63	3	6	5	1	78
N. G. S. Railway ..	12	13	6	10	3	44
E. I. Railway ..	182	2	10	14	1	209
A. B. Railway ..	2					2
Total ..	1,142	88	111	165	81	1,577

The number of members of the different classes shown against each Railway are those who definitely belong to one or other of the 52 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India and Burma. The number of members on the rolls of the Society's Volunteer Legal Defence and Protection Fund fell from 1169 as reported in the previous quarter to 1031 during the quarter under review. The number of members subscribing to the Society's Family Benefit Fund amounted to 431 and to the Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund to 90. The average monthly income during the latest quarter for which information was available amounted to nearly Rs. 2500 and the average monthly expenditure to nearly Rs. 2200. This Association convened a special meeting of the Sub-Committee of its Executive from the 2nd to the 5th April in order to revise its constitution with a view to registering the Association, at present registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

The All-India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association.—The membership of this Union which is limited to Covenanted Europeans employed on Railways in India fell from 420 to 239

during the quarter. The distribution of this membership over the various centres and the Railways covered is as follows :—

Bombay ..	30	members,	G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways (Joint Branch).
Lahore ..	62	"	N. W. Railway.
Perambur ..	23	"	M. & S. M. Railway.
Panchrapara ..	11	"	E. B. Railway.
Lucknow ..	7	"	O. & R. Railway.
Lillooah ..	12	"	E. I. Railway.
Jamalpur ..	35	"	E. I. Railway.
Ajmer ..	37	"	B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge).
Negapatam ..	22	"	S. I. Railway.
Total number of members ..	239		

The Union reports that during the quarter under review gratifying results have attended the activities of the Association following letters addressed to the Agents of all Indian Railways asking for recognition of the Association. The Agents of the E. I., O. & R., B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways are reported to have replied signifying their willingness to recognise the Association. The reports received from branches go to show that the Company-owned Railways will probably grant recognition in the near future. The fall in the membership is attributed to the introduction of membership forms which all potential members have not yet filled in. It is expected that the total membership figure for the next quarter will be restored to the level of that given for the first quarter of the year. The Association is engaged in devising a scheme for legal protection for the members, and an affiliation to the Civil Service Confederation of England has been applied for.

The Indian Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union increased from 19,222 to 19,931. The distribution of this membership in the three departments which comprise the Union is as follows :—

Deck Department ..	3,757
Engine Department ..	4,413
Saloon Department ..	11,761

The average monthly income amounted to Rs. 2074 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 1715. During the quarter ending 31st May 1928 four meetings of the Executive Council were held and the Departmental Committees met thrice. The Union observed "May Day" by holding a special general meeting of its members on the 1st May. At this meeting resolutions were passed (1) demanding an 8-hour day for seamen; (2) exhorting seamen to attend the Union office daily instead of the Office of the Shipping Master; (3) requesting the Government of Bombay to allocate some room at the Shipping Office for the representatives

of the Union synchronising with the appointment of the Special Officer for recruiting seamen; and (4) strongly supporting Mr. Abdur Matin Chowdhury, M.L.A.'s Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, so as to create Employment Bureaux with Joint Advisory Committees instead of the present Shipping Brokers.

A special general meeting of the Union was held on Saturday the 19th May in the Union's Hall under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Asavle, M.L.C., J.P., in order to ascertain the grievances of Indian seamen and to formulate their demands to be forwarded to Government, the Shipping officers and the Shipping Master. As a result of the discussions held the following demands were formulated :—

1. System of Recruitment :—Crews for sea service should be called from the Indian Seamen's Union because the Government Shipping Office is situated in an out of the way place where no convenient accommodation for seamen is provided. Secondly, the Recruiting Officer whose appointment is pending, should be invested with sole authority in the recruitment of seamen, free from the interference of the Shipping Master, the Shipping Broker and Ghat Serangs. Thirdly, turns should be resorted to strictly in accordance with the Roster so as to ensure an equitable distribution of the employment of seamen.

2. Wages :—The rates of pay should be restored to the level of 1922 by an all round increase of 25 per cent. over the rates of wages now obtaining in lines other than the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. Secondly, the pay for the period of engagement should be given if crews are discharged before the expiry of the period of agreement without reasonable cause. Thirdly, the rule of paying all seamen within 48 hours after discharge should be strictly enforced; and if this rule is infringed seamen should be compensated adequately for the days they have to wait for payment.

3. Working Hours and Holidays :—Saturday afternoons, Sundays and religious holidays should be observed as holidays in the case of seamen and those who are required to work on such days should be paid overtime allowance. Secondly, seamen's working hours should be limited to 8 hours a day and overtime allowance should be paid for extra hours worked, if any.

4. Food, Clothing and Accommodation :—Excepting rice and flour all other rations of seamen which are at present inadequate should be doubled. Milk and coffee should be included in the rations. Provision should be made for improved accommodation for seamen on board ships and separate cabins should be reserved for those seamen who are sick during voyage. For Quarter Masters or Succanies wheel houses should be provided on ships. For saloon crew a dining table should also be provided. Warm clothing and double pay should be given to seamen during voyages in the cold climes.

5. Gratuity :—An allowance representing 75 per cent. of pay should be granted to all seamen during the time they are removed to hospitals owing to injuries or illness. Secondly, provision should be made for old age sickness and unemployment insurance by contributions from the Shipping Companies. Thirdly, a bonus of 25 per cent. should be given

in the event of continuous service after a month succeeding the period of engagement for one year.

6. Miscellaneous Demands :—The Pathans kept in the Shipping Office should be replaced by peons and menials as in other Government offices and free access should be given by the Shipping Master to seamen in order to enable them to present their complaints. A room should also be provided in the Shipping Office for the officials of the Seamen's Union for dealing promptly with complaints. Thirdly, the character column should be expunged from seamen's service certificates in accordance with the Convention adopted at the International Maritime Conference of 1926 and the letter "G. S." meaning "General Servant" should be changed into "Waiter" in the saloon crew certificates. Fourthly, the amenities provided for seamen should be clearly explained by the Shipping Office when the crews sign on. Fifthly, railway fares to seamen discharged at an Indian port other than that of embarkation should be provided by the Shipping Companies. Sixthly, breaches of discipline of seamen should be decided upon by courts of enquiry consisting of the Captain and the departmental officers concerned and the decisions arrived at should be entered in the seamen's Log-book. Seventhly, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, should be so amended as to incorporate necessary provisions by way of redress of the above grievances.

A deputation on behalf of the Procuradores of the Goan Clubs in Bombay and the Goan members of the Indian Seamen's Union waited on His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India at Government House, Nova Goa, on the 12th April 1928. The deputation was introduced to His Excellency the Governor General by Mr. V. Braganca de Cunha who was some time ago chosen unanimously by the Procuradores to bring about an amicable settlement between the two factions of Goan seamen in Bombay. The deputation requested the Portuguese Governor General to take any action he thought fit to relieve the unemployment problem of Goan seamen which has now assumed a serious aspect. They pointed out that the families of thousands of seamen were starving in Goa and that they were exposed to various evils in connection with the present system of recruitment and the consequent unemployment prevailing among thousands of Goan seamen. The Governor General is reported to have given a sympathetic reply.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Union held on the 1st July 1928, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., was appointed President of the Union and Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.A., a member of the Servants of India Society, was unanimously appointed Treasurer. Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., continues as General Secretary.

The Seamen's Union.—The membership of this Union which is limited entirely to Goan saloon crew, increased from 8385 to 8555. The average monthly income of the Union for the quarter under report amounted to Rs. 1774 and the average monthly expenditure during the same period to Rs. 617. In view of the fact that the officials and the members of the Indian Seamen's Union are not prepared to consider the amalgamation of the membership of the two Unions on the terms of limitation of the combined membership to Goan saloon crew, no further

move has been made by the Seamen's Union during the quarter under report for an amalgamation. The officials of this Union report that almost all orders for saloon crew required by the P. & O. Company are sent to this Union and that negotiations are in progress which will probably result in all orders for Saloon Crew required by the B. I. S. Company also being sent to this Union.

The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union.—A few seamen of the Royal Indian Marine approached the office-bearers of the Indian Seamen's Union about the middle of May and asked them to start a Union for them. After an informal meeting held on the 27th May a Union called the "Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union" was formed. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., was appointed President, Mr. R. S. Asavle, M.L.C., Vice-President, and Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., General Secretary. Two hundred and fifty seamen employed in the Royal Indian Marine are reported to have joined this Union.

On the 10th June a meeting of the members of the Union was held in the rooms of the Indian Seamen's Union when a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting agreed to abide by the disciplinary rules hitherto observed by the seamen and that the rules in respect of which signatures were now demanded should be deferred for one month with a view to giving the men full opportunity to understand them clearly. The rules mentioned in this resolution refer to a circular recently issued by the authorities laying down the conditions of service in the Royal Indian Marine and asking the men employed to return the same duly signed by way of acceptance.

The Government Peons' and Menials' Union.—The membership of this Union remained steady at 1000. According to the latest information available, the distribution of the members of this Union over different Government offices in Bombay is as follows :—

New Customs House	406
Income Tax Office	134
High Court	126
Offices in the Old Customs House	125
Secretariat	97
Accountant General's Office	53
Small Causes Court	33
Office of the Deputy Controller of Currency	6
Miscellaneous Government Offices	20
Total	1000

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal.—With the commencement of the general strike in the textile mills in Bombay City and the fusion of interests between Mr. A. A. Alwe, the President of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Branch), with the extreme section of the labour leaders who were agitating for a general strike in the Bombay mills, Mr. D. R. Mayekar, Secretary of the Union, who was opposed to a general strike found himself disassociated with the other members of the Committee who sided with Mr. Alwe. Mr. D. R. Mayekar, thereupon, got his followers together and registered his Union under the name of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal.

Mr. A. A. Alwe together with his extremist friends, thereupon, formed another Union and registered this under the Indian Trade Unions Act under the name of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. With the registration of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal Mr. D. R. Mayekar decided to close the Mahamandals at Chinchpokli and Ghorupdeo which were also virtually under his control and to maintain these two Unions in future as centre branches of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal.

The Union organised its own relief work in the present general strike and distributed doles costing about Rs. 1500 in all.

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.—The membership of this Union was reported at 3222 for the fourth quarter of last year. During the first quarter of the current year it increased to 5041. The latest figure of membership for the quarter under review is 9545 which shows that the membership of this Union during the last six months has almost trebled. This increase is due to the vigorous propaganda work carried on by the officials of the Union since the beginning of the year in order to present as united a front as possible to the Railway administration in asking for the removal of certain grievances regarding the triennial medical examination and hours of work and for the fixing of minimum rates of wages. This agitation culminated in threats of a general strike about the middle of last month. The whole position with regard to this trouble has been dealt with in a special article which is published in this issue on pages 969 to 979. The average monthly income of the Union increased to Rs. 1849 whereas the monthly expenditure during the period under report amounted to Rs. 533.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.—The membership of this Union increased by 850 from 3106 to 3956. The reason for this increase, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, is also due to intensive propaganda carried on by the officials of the Union for submitting various grievances to the Railway administration. Although the activities of this Union in this direction have not progressed to an extent of threatening a general strike as has been done in the other case, the Union has, notwithstanding, held several extraordinary general meetings of its members in order to formulate their grievances for presentation to the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Among the more important of the demands already submitted are the following

- (1) An 8-hour working day for all Railway employees;
- (2) Sundays and gazetted holidays to be counted as working days for the purpose of wages;
- (3) The grant of one month's leave on average pay for every year of service;
- (4) The cancellation of the rule for deduction of a half day's wages for coming late to work in all cases where reasonable explanation for such lateness is given;
- (5) The grant of *Kamblis* (blankets) to all labourers every year before the monsoon;
- (6) The grant of Bombay allowance of Rs. 3 per month to all labourers employed on the line and in the workshops in Bombay;
- (7) The fixing of adequate rates for overtime pay; and

(8) The raising of pay of all "Gangmen" to Rs. 35 a month, granting to them of one month's leave on full pay after every year of service and for the supply of *Kamblis* to them every year. The average monthly income of the Union amounted to Rs. 939 and the monthly expenditure to Rs. 401.

Unions affiliated to the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—The figures regarding membership, income and expenditure of the 8 Unions affiliated to this Federation are given in Tables II and III printed on pages 987 to 1008 of this issue. The annual general meeting of the Wadi Bundar Staff Union was held on the 15th April 1928 when several resolutions regarding the grievances of the Railway staff working at Wadi Bundar were passed for submission to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. The most important resolution at the meeting was to request the Government of India to include the conditions of service of Railway employees as one of the items for enquiry by the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the question of the separation of the Railway budget from the general finances of the Government of India. The office-bearers of the Union waited on the Agent on the 25th April to discuss generally the question of the recognition of the Union. As a result of this discussion, the Agent accorded the Union official recognition. At an extraordinary general meeting of the Union held on the 24th June resolutions were passed requesting the Agent to introduce time-scales of pay at Wadi Bundar, to fix the number of working hours for all clerks at eight per day and to afford to the whole of the Wadi Bundar staff some relief from the excessive fining which is alleged to be prevalent at present. A resolution was also passed requesting Government to retain the Rent Act on the Statute Book for a further period and not to increase the fees of Government secondary schools and colleges as has been proposed.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Audit Office Staff Union was held during the quarter for the discussion of the consequences of an order for the transfer of a large number of officials from Bombay to Delhi on account of the establishment of the clearing house for Railways at that centre. The meeting passed a resolution requesting the administration either to cancel the orders for the proposed transfer or at least to postpone the operation of the orders for some time. Resolutions were also passed requesting the Accountant General (Railways) to expedite the revision of scales of pay, to make the fundamental leave rules applicable to the whole staff, to remove the bar of 20 years' service so as to enable the staff to enjoy cumulative privilege leave and to reconsider the matter with regard to medical certificates taking into consideration the fact that certificates from registered medical practitioners are considered as sufficient in all other Government offices. Further resolutions dealt with the raising of the pay of *Hamals* and *Sepoys*, and the designation of the employees of the Ticket Printing Press.

The Unions of the Port Trust Employees.—The Port Trust Railway Employees' Union held its annual general meeting on the 3rd June at which the annual report and the statement of accounts were adopted. The income and expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1928 shows a total revenue of Rs. 975-4-0 of which an amount of Rs. 967-7-0 was

credited to subscriptions. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 548-8-3 and a sum of Rs. 426-11-9 was carried forward. The balance sheet shows that the capital fund account at the end of the year stood at Rs. 522-5-9. The report states that several representations were made during the year to the Port Trust authorities for the redress of grievances of the men but with no result. The President in his speech at the meeting stated that if the men's grievances were not redressed they would be forced to resort to direct action. The Union has started the publication of a monthly organ under the name *B. P. T. Railwayman* since the 10th March 1928.

A special meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union was held on the 22nd April at which the Secretary of the Union read the correspondence between the Union and the Chairman of the Port Trust wherein the latter refused to recognise the Union or to redress grievances of its members. Resolutions were passed recommending that working hours for clerks in the Docks should not be more than eight hours a day and that the pay and the leave rules of the menial staff should be revised. At an extraordinary general meeting of the same Union held on the 23rd June it was decided to inform the Port Trust authorities that the Union strongly resented their attitude in not redressing the several grievances which had been submitted to them from time to time. A resolution was also passed strongly supporting the action of the Indian Trustees of the Port Trust in opposing the grant of free passages for journeys to and back from England to the European officers of the Port Trust proceeding on leave. Copies of these resolutions were forwarded to all the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union (which is a Union of the employees of the Port Trust workshops) was held on the 27th May under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. The President said that the Union had been in existence for the last eight years and during that period hundreds of applications, petitions and representations had been made to the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust but with no result. He said that a Union was not meant only to collect subscriptions from its members but to take action with regard to their grievances whenever necessary. It was decided to give a fortnight's notice to the Chairman to redress the long standing grievances of the men with regard to (1) compulsory leave; (2) casual leave; (3) time-scales of pay; (4) compulsory unemployment for want of work; (5) full pay for all gazetted holidays; and (6) necessary action with regard to giving all employees 26 days work in a month. It was decided that if these grievances were not redressed within the time limit specified, the Managing Committee should be authorised to adopt whatever action it considered fit to meet the case. It is understood that in view of the fact that the officials of the Union are busy with the general strike in the textile mills in Bombay City and the organisation of meetings in connection with the grievances of the G. I. P. Railway workmen, they have decided not to proceed with the agitation for the removal of the grievances of the Port Trust employees till such time as the other matters which they have on hand are completed.

The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union.—A public meeting under the auspices of this Union was held in Bombay on the 11th May under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. Resolutions were adopted for sending an ultimatum to the Municipal Executive to the effect that if their long-standing grievances were not redressed within a reasonable time they would be compelled to resort to "definite direct action." The demands of the municipal workers, *inter alia*, are

- (1) Increase in wages.
- (2) Revision of leave rules.
- (3) That they should not be ill-treated and harassed by the officers of the Municipal workshops; and
- (4) That steps should be taken to put a stop to the corruption which has been prevalent in the workshops for some time past.

Resolutions were also passed requesting the Municipal Corporation to appoint a permanent committee of councillors to consider and redress the grievances of the municipal employees submitted through the Union, and threatening those corporators who did not side with the aspirations of the members of the Union with removal of their support at the next Municipal elections.

The Bombay Dock Workers' Union.—This Union which was formed in February 1928 to cover all workers along the Dock side in Bombay City who were not members of one or the other of the Unions of the Bombay Port Trust employees, increased its membership from 650 to 801 during the quarter. A meeting of about 300 workers of the Mazagon Dock was held on the 17th May under the presidentship of Mr. F. J. Ginwala. In his speech at the meeting Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said that he had been requested to revive the Mazagon Dock Workers' Union and it was decided that it should be revived under the name of the Mazagon Branch of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union. Resolutions were passed authorising the officials to submit to the Dock authorities demands for annual increments, one month's leave on full pay for every year of service and for giving employment for full months to all workers as against the employment of workers by turns as is done at present.

A meeting of the Royal Indian Marine Branch of the Dock Workers' Union was held on the 9th June when a Committee consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, S. H. Jhabvala, S. S. Mirajkar and seven workers were appointed to ascertain the grievances of the men and to formulate their demands within ten days for consideration by the Managing Committee and for submission to the proper authorities.

The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union.—A Union of the employees of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, was formed in the year 1922 for the conduct of the general strike which was in progress in that year. This Union, however, became defunct owing to the failure of the strike and the alleged misappropriation of funds by some of the people connected with the Union at that time. A mass meeting of all tramway workers was held at Dadar on the 31st March 1927 at which it was decided to restart the Bombay Tramwaymen's Union and to register it under the Indian Trade Unions Act. The main object in reviving the Union was to have an organisation to deal with the proposed reductions

of staff which the Tramway Company were making in their workshops at Dadar by retrenching men at 24 hours' notice. As a result of representations submitted by the Union the men were successful in persuading the Company that they should be given one month's pay in all cases where their services were terminated at short notice. A meeting of the members attached to the Tramways workshops was held on 20th June at which the following grievances and demands formulated:—

- (1) No regular promotions were given to workmen. Annual increments of at least 10 per cent. of pay should be given to all workers.
- (2) All workmen should be monthly paid employees and should not be engaged on daily rates of wages.
- (3) All workers should get three months' leave on full pay on completion of five years' service.
- (4) Provident fund deductions should be made on pay with allowances and not on pay only as is done at present.
- (5) Workmen should be eligible for gratuity if they have put in five years' service.
- (6) A yearly bonus of one month's pay should be given to all workmen.
- (7) The minimum pay of a cooly should be Rs. 30 per month instead of Rs. 12, 16, 17 and 18 as at present.
- (8) The number of posts in each of the higher grades should be increased.
- (9) The abolition of night duty for all men who worked during the day.

It was decided to request the Manager of the Tramways Company to appoint 3 of his officials to meet 3 representatives from the Union in order to discuss the various grievances set out. Mr. Dange, the Secretary of the Union, in moving for the adoption of this resolution stated that if the Manager refused to accede to these demands he would adopt the same procedure with regard to the Tramway workers as had been done in the case of the Bombay Mill workers and the workmen on the G. I. P. Railway.

The Remaining Unions in Bombay City and the Rest of the Presidency.—As we have not enough space at our disposal in this issue of the *Labour Gazette* to deal with the interesting activities of those Unions which have not already been specifically dealt with above, we shall publish a supplementary note to this article in the next issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

(To be continued)

New Measures in Australia

RELIEF WORKS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Premier of South Australia, Mr. Butler, announced on 10th April 1928 that the Government of that State intended to summon Parliament two months earlier than had originally been contemplated, in order to authorise relief works for the unemployed owing to the acuteness of the situation during the winter. (From *Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, May 21, 1928.*)

Industrial Unrest in India

Labour Troubles at Jamshedpur

25,000 WORKERS LOCKED OUT AT THE TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS

During the last six months there has been considerable industrial unrest in India resulting in several big disputes between workers and their employers all over the country. At the beginning of the year there was a strike which lasted for over two months in 9 textile mills in Bombay City controlled by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Full details in connection with this strike were given in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for February and March 1928. The operatives of the workshops of the East Indian Railway at Lillooah and Asansol were affected as far back as March and the strike was called off unconditionally as late as the 10th July in consequence of sabotage resulting in the wreckage of an express train near Belur on the 9th July in which nearly 20 passengers were killed. The general strike in all the textile mills in Bombay City which started on the 16th April with the operatives of eight mills under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons leaving work, and which became completely effective by the 24th April, still continues. The progress of this strike is dealt with every month in the *Labour Gazette* under the heading "Industrial Disputes in the Presidency." A special article dealing with all phases of this strike will be published in the *Labour Gazette* on the conclusion of the dispute. Strikes of lesser magnitude but sufficiently important notwithstanding, to be classed under the category of "Major Disputes" have occurred in the Woollen Mills at Cawnpore, among the Jute Mills workers and Municipal Sweepers at Calcutta, in the Cotton Mills at Sholapur and very recently in the workshops of the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly.

Next in importance numerically to the General Strike in the Textile Mills in Bombay City is the lock-out since the beginning of June of nearly 25,000 workers in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. It is the intention of the Labour Office to publish a series of articles dealing with each of these big industrial disputes in India in the *Labour Gazette* commencing with this issue. This article will deal with the Jamshedpur strikes and lock-outs. The labour trouble on the G.I.P. Railway is being dealt with in a separate article which is published on pp. 969 to 979 of this issue.

I

THE JAMSHEDPUR LOCK-OUT

The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, employing about 25,000 workers, has experienced a considerable amount of trouble with its labour force since the commencement of this year. The crane drivers of the Company were on strike from the 18th to the 24th February. Seven to eight hundred men from the New Rail Finishing Mill struck work on the 15th March, demanding increased wages. No previous intimation of their intention to strike was given, nor were any demands formulated through their Labour Association at Jamshedpur—the recognised channel for dealing with such matters. This was followed by smaller departmental

strikes which in their cumulative effect tended considerably to disorganise the efficient working of the whole plant. The main causes of unrest appear to have been the opposition of the workers to the introduction of new systems of work for ensuring efficiency and also to a policy introduced by the Company of not filling vacancies when surplus men left. The outstanding facts about these sporadic strikes are: (1) that the men consistently adopted the unconstitutional, and, in a steel works, the harmful method of stopping work without giving any previous intimation whatever to the Management; and (2) that the Labour Association was neither consulted nor its sanction obtained before direct action was taken in each case.

At the beginning of April, Mr. C. F. Andrews, the President of the Jamshedpur Labour Association interviewed Mr. C. A. Alexander, the general manager of the works. All main issues were discussed. Certain matters which were causing difficulty were put right and a consideration was promised for all individual and departmental grievances. With regard to the general demand made by various departments for an increase in wages, the management informed Mr. Andrews that substantial increases of pay were given in certain cases of reorganisation and that all claims for advances in wages would be considered in the near future by departmental heads in conjunction with the general manager. Mr. Andrews was also informed that the grievances submitted by the workers in the coke, ovens and bye-product departments were being examined by the departmental superintendents with the assistance of a committee of four persons elected by the representatives of the men.

On the 12th April the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company announced the introduction of a profit-sharing scheme for their workers from the beginning of April. The full details of this scheme were published on pages 759-60 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for May 1928. The essence of this scheme which involves an annual payment of ten lakhs of rupees is that a bonus is to be paid to the workers according to the monthly production from each unit and the works as a whole. Men on lower rates of pay are to receive higher rates of bonus than those on higher rates of wages. Mr. C. F. Andrews welcomed the programme as a great step forward and he hoped that the announcement would do much to allay labour unrest at Jamshedpur. At a mass meeting of the workers held shortly after this announcement had been made, Mr. Andrews stated that the Labour Association would be consulted by the general manager of the Company in working out the details of the scheme. Somewhat similar schemes have been widely adopted in the United States and particularly in the Works of Mr. Henry Ford. The infrequency of strikes there is attributed to this system of profit-sharing.

In order to remove the widespread misunderstanding of the Management's policy regarding increments of wages, reduction of staff, standardisation of rates, the introduction of the grade system, and labour organisation in the Works, the general manager addressed a circular about the same time to all heads of departments defining in clear terms the policy which the management had been following and which it intended to follow in these matters in future. With regard to increments, the general manager wa

of opinion that most of the real workers of the plant should be given more money, as soon as it was practicable to do so and he had, therefore, declared it to be his intention to make a study of each and every department and to work out schemes by which the wages of the real workers could be increased as soon as possible. The departmental heads expected that this could be done very shortly in most departments. With regard to the question of increases in rates, he stated that this was dependent entirely on the continued successful operation of the plant and continued increase in the earnings of the Company. With reference to reductions in personnel, the management laid down that any necessary reduction in staff would, as before, be effected by not filling vacancies as they occurred. In the meantime, surplus men would be kept on their old work or transferred to similar positions on the same or higher rates of pay elsewhere instead of removing the surplus to the spare gang. In connection with the standardisation of rates, the manager declared that the fixing up of standard rates of pay at any time did not mean that the specific rates should continue indefinitely, because they would be increased from time to time as increased tonnage, increased profits, etc., would warrant the increases. In connection with the grading system—a point which was pressed by Mr. Andrews—the manager said that the matter was receiving attention and he would see what could be done as soon as possible.

On the 16th April the sweepers and scavengers of Jamshedpur, who are virtually under the control of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., went to see Mr. Andrews in order to represent to him their difficulties with regard to smallness of pay, absence of service rules and their inability to get leave with pay for even a single day. They also pointed out that instead of having free quarters provided for them, as in the case of the sweepers at Kharagpur, they were obliged to build their own quarters. Mr. Andrews advised them to ask for a graded scale of pay beginning at the rate they were then drawing and rising to Rs. 16 per month in the case of men and Rs. 15 in the case of women. He also advised them that they should ask either for house allowance or for free quarters and for rules which would enable them to get occasional leave of absence. Following the advice of Mr. Andrews the sweepers and scavengers submitted a petition of the following demands to the management:—

- (1) Increase of wages;
- (2) Service rules similar to those for the other employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Company;
- (3) Free quarters or house allowance; and
- (4) Maternity benefits.

On the 17th April the sweepers and scavengers struck work without waiting for an answer to their demands from the management of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. The sweepers and scavengers in Golmuri, the Eastern Town Subsidiary Area ceased work in sympathy on the 20th. The local Labour Association exerted itself on behalf of the strikers to bring about a settlement.

On the 18th April the men in the sheet mill department struck work without notice and the Company had to shut down the hot mill altogether,

but continued work on a small scale in the annealing, galvanizing, and other sections. These men had, earlier in the month, been given a special departmental bonus on their production as an addition to their wages which remained unchanged. The bonus was equivalent to 15 per cent. of their wages and was additional to their share of the general bonus in the profit-sharing scheme announced during the month.

On the 21st April the men of the boiler department struck work in the morning. They alleged that they had put forward their grievances to the superintendent of the department five days previously and wanted a reply immediately. They were told that their case was being taken into and that a reply would be given to them in due course. They, however, were not prepared to wait and went out after coming to work.

These departmental strikes, coming so soon after the announcement of the profit-sharing scheme caused surprise to the Management who thought that these strikes were the result of a definite plan to paralyse the works without resorting to a general strike.

Following the strikes in the sheet mill and the boiler department, a number of blast furnace men decided to go on strike on the 26th. The number of workpeople actually on strike at this date amounted to between three and four thousand but many other departments were unable to work owing to a shortage of power resulting from the strike in the boiler department. Notwithstanding this, the management endeavoured to keep all the men in the other departments employed by arranging to keep the boilers fired and working by putting on men from other departments, officials of the Company, apprentices and newly engaged men. At the end of the month the sweepers' strike still continued, causing great public inconvenience, but the Management were able to import a few sweepers from surrounding localities. In view of the continuation of the strike in the boiler and blast furnace departments, the management definitely decided that in the case of departmental strikes they would shut down those departments which were affected by these strikes and send the men away in consequence of there being no work for them to do. The workers took this decision as a virtual declaration of a lock-out. It is alleged that the disaffected men were deluding themselves into the belief that by making the bonus scheme unworkable they could force the management to give a general increase of wages for all the workers.

On the 30th April the Company posted a notice that as the men of the boiler department were refusing to work it was impossible to operate the Rolling Mills and that these would be closed with effect from 6 a.m. on the 1st May and would not be reopened until production could once more be assured. The employees of these departments were informed that they should not report for duty from that date with the exception of those men for whom work could be found. It was also declared that no pay would be given to those men who would be shut out in consequence of this order. As a result of this notice several thousand additional men were thrown out of employment on the 1st May.

A monster meeting of the operatives of the Steel Works was held in the beginning of May under the presidency of Mr. D. C. Ahuja, Vice-President of the Labour Association. The men refused to accept the offer of

employment by the Labour Association and demanded that Mr. C. F. Andrews, the President of the Labour Association, should request the general manager to interview Mr. Maneck Hoss, an ex-employee of the Company and a practicing pleader in Bombay. The management refused to open negotiations or discuss any matters in connection with the strike with any persons who were not connected with the Labour Association who had recognized. The strikers issued a printed leaflet addressed to the European and American Consular Staff to state their demands. The main demand was an economic one.

The crane drivers of the Works who are alleged to have been taking the iron into their own hands for some weeks past by coming to work in the beginning of their shift and by leaving the remaining work to the Works, were given the alternative to check in and check in the afternoon or be dismissed. A few men refused to obey the order and were dismissed.

On the 3rd May the sweepers and scavengers accepted the offer of the Labour Association and resumed work by agreeing to abide by the settlement arrived at by the Labour Association. Some men from the boiler, stock-house and blast furnace departments also resumed work. The remaining strikers held a meeting on the 4th May under the chairmanship of Mr. Maneck Hoss and reiterated their determination not to resume work until their demand for a general increase in wages was conceded.

On the 6th May a deputation consisting of one representative from each of the departments shut down as a result of the boilermen's strike, waited on the general manager and desired to know the reason why they were held off. The general manager explained that there was no work in the various mills represented and consequently the Company could not afford to pay them during the idle period.

The next move of the Labour leaders was to ascertain the grievances of the men who were on strike. The principal complaint was that the Company had imposed many new restrictions during recent months. It was alleged that the monthly-rated men were reduced to the level of daily employed workers, thus depriving them of furlough and leave privileges, that retrenchment had been used by the Company as a weapon against the workers in their claim for better wages and conditions of service, and that there were manifold departmental grievances which, though small in themselves, were large in their cumulative effect. The men also complained of pin-pricks in the shape of curtailment of small privileges and stated that the Labour Association had not taken the workers into their confidence.

On the 9th May about 1500 strikers from the Sheet Mill and boiler departments were discharged and a sufficient number of new men were engaged for running two shifts of the boiler plant with a full complement of men. The Company also had trial runs in the bar mills and the rolling mills with the new men which proved satisfactory.

At a meeting of the strikers held on the 14th May it was decided that the workers of all departments of the Steel plant still running should perform a *hartal* (complete stoppage of work) for one hour on Friday the

18th May at 11-30 a.m. in order to demonstrate their sympathy with the strikers and to induce the management to make as speedy a settlement as possible of the strikers' demands. A proposal was also made at this meeting to elect a new General Council for the Labour Association with Mr. Maneck Homi and other strike leaders and to oust the present General Council from office. The *hartal* was not successful.

Between the 18th and 23rd May the Company were able to start the Old Bar Mills, the Old Blowing Mills and the Rail Mills, but on the 23rd May about 250 men in the permanent-way sections of the traffic department at Jamshedpur struck work. These men were dismissed and new men were engaged in their place. On the same day Mr. Homi sent a telegram to the Governor of Bihar and Orissa asking for his intervention in the strike and urging for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry. An ultimatum giving a time limit of two days was also sent to the general manager asking him to receive a deputation of the strikers headed by Mr. Homi, failing which a general *hartal* would be declared for the whole works on the 25th May. The general manager refused to receive any deputation containing non-workers and people not connected with the Labour Association. As a result of this the strikers made arrangements for a complete *hartal* on the 25th which is reported to have been very successful, inasmuch as only about 2000 men remained at work.

Mr. Maneck Homi and the other strike leaders at Jamshedpur sent out appeals to various labour organisations in different parts of India for financial assistance for the purposes of relief for the strikers. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Joint Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in reply to an appeal received from Mr. Maneck Homi wrote to him saying that as the Jamshedpur Labour Association was a body affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress and that as Mr. Homi was acting in opposition to it, he (Mr. Joshi) as an officer of the All-India Trade Union Congress could not side with him, unless he made up his differences with the Association.

As a sequel to the *hartal* of the 25th a very serious situation was created in Jamshedpur owing to the hooliganism of the picketers who threatened workers and prevented them from entering the workshops. It is stated that although the methods used by the picketers might have been technically non-violent, in effect they amounted to intimidation. Mr. N. M. Joshi visited Jamshedpur on the 28th May in order to confer with the General Council of the Jamshedpur Labour Association on the whole strike situation. Mr. Joshi sent telegrams to the Government of India and the Government of Bihar and Orissa requesting both Governments to intervene and appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator to settle the dispute in view of the fact that the Tata Iron and Steel Company received protection from the State. He also addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company asking them to take the initiative in opening negotiations and to reconsider their decision with regard to the discharge of men consequent on their policy of retrenchment. Mr. Joshi expressed the view that *hartals* do no good and that the frequent strikes by the Boiler and Sheet Mill men had enabled certain persons to get a hold over the workers in opposition to the recognised

Labour Association. In the meanwhile, the strike leaders organised another *hartal* of two days for the 1st and 2nd June.

As decided by the strikers a *hartal* was duly declared on the 1st June and only about 1,500 workers turned up at the gates. The shops in all markets observed a partial *hartal* but the sweepers and the men in the other works in the district did not observe it. The general manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company issued the following notice by order of the Board of Directors :—

“ During the last few months the men employed by the Steel Company have struck work in several departments, separately, and also in all departments on the 25th May and again to-day, 1st June. As it is impossible for the Works to be operated with any prospect of efficiency under such interruptions, notice is given that all men who have failed or who fail to attend work to-day at the proper time and place are regarded as having left the Company's service and that the Works will remain closed until further notice.”

At a meeting of the strikers held in the evening on the 2nd June Mr. Homi moved a resolution urging a Committee of Enquiry to be appointed from the Legislative Assembly to go into the cause of the present unrest among the Jamshedpur workers in order to bring about a settlement. Another resolution was also passed asking all the men who took part in the *hartal* to present themselves for work on the morning of Sunday the 3rd June. In accordance with this resolution several thousand workers turned up at the gates but were refused admittance. Essential services were maintained with the help of loyal workers. The strikers and the locked-out men openly told the loyalists that if they did not join them by the 4th, they would stop all office workers and factory operators who went into the works by violent means. The general manager declared that the sporadic departmental strike at Jamshedpur was more the outcome of Communist activities than real grievances on the part of the workers. It appeared to him that they were not purely economic disputes capable of settlement through the mediation of a Labour Association.

On the 7th June the Directors of the Company issued the following statement to the Press outlining the Company's attitude towards their workmen and the increase in wages and the concessions granted to them since 1920 :—

“ The Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., much as they regret the dispute with their workmen at Jamshedpur, the recent action of the men left them with no alternative to the announcement of the 1st June, namely, that all men who failed to attend on that date must be regarded as having left the Company's service and that as a consequence the Works must remain closed until further notice.

“ *Company's Attitude towards Labour.*—The attitude of the Company from its earliest days towards labour and its provision of housing, education, welfare, water-supply, drainage, hospitals and other public services on a scale unexcelled in India have met with the approval of public men of all shades of thought. The Company commenced work with the 8-hour

shift system in all the producing departments at a time when the Steel Industry in all other countries was working 12-hour shifts.

"The wages paid were in 1920 raised by amounts varying from 40 per cent. for the lower paid men to 20 per cent. for the higher grades. Concessions were given of leave on full pay, pension funds, provident funds, building loans at 3 per cent. interest and rents at entirely unremunerative levels. During the following years the wages of practically all the men who had been with the Company for a few years were further raised, according to the men's experience. This was during a period when the wages of steel workers in every other country in the world were being reduced and when the industry was in such a depressed condition that the Company frequently had the greatest difficulty in finding the money required to pay the wages.

"*Standardisation of Wages.*—About two years ago the Company began to standardise the wages for the different kinds of labour throughout the Works. In this process the wages of many men were further increased and no man had his wages reduced. At the same time the Company took into consideration the number of men employed. The Tariff Board had emphasised the importance of this and in its report stated: "The labour cost per ton of finished steel at Jamshedpur is unquestionably higher than the corresponding cost in western countries," and further, "we consider the number of men employed to be unduly high and in our estimates we must presume a substantial reduction.

"The Company has not attempted and does not intend to reduce the labour cost per ton by reducing wages, but aims at increasing the output per man. Where it was found that more men were employed than were absolutely essential it was decided that the superfluous men would not be discharged, but that as vacancies occurred they would not be filled. This policy was costly and was adopted solely in the interests of the men; and the Company believed that it would be justified so long as normal production was obtained.

"*Grant of General Bonus.*—In so large an establishment, employing nearly 30,000 men, with so many departments and so many different kinds of work, this reorganisation necessarily took time. It was, however, nearly complete when the first of the series of recent strikes commenced among the Crane Drivers in February last. The men were informed that the consideration of their case would not be affected by the strike and after six days they returned to work. The reorganisation has since been effected; about 90 per cent. of the men received increased wages, none were reduced and no men were discharged. The men were also given a bonus on production in addition to their wages.

"There have subsequently been strikes in several other departments—in some departments more than once. These have been led by men who are in no way connected with the Company's service. They were opposed by the men's recognised body, the Labour Association. Increases of wages and the grant of departmental bonuses on production which had previously been under consideration were duly announced during this period. And in addition the Directors decided in April to give a general bonus amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs during the present year for distribution

among the workmen earning less than Rs. 300 a month, if full production were obtained."

During the latter half of May Communist agitators from outside Jamshedpur joined the local agitators and succeeded by means of a *hartal* on May 25th stopping all production for 24 hours. The loss to the Company was much greater than one day's production, furnaces went cold, work was disorganised and the effect was marked for several days. The cumulative financial loss to the Company since February had become very serious and further hartals which would involve still greater losses were threatened. In these circumstances the Company could not afford to continue its previous considerate policy; nor was it under any obligation to do so, as the men by their own action had shown that they did not appreciate it. A few hundred of the superfluous men were, therefore regarded as having left the Company's service and were given their discharge slips during the next few days.

A further *hartal* this time for 48 hours, was called on the 1st June and the threat of still further *hartals* was repeated. As over 90 per cent. of the men failed to appear for work, the announcement referred to at the beginning of this statement was issued.

"The above record will show that the men have been treated with unusual patience and consideration and that the dispute is not economic and that the men's leaders are by no means working for the welfare of the men. The extremists have clearly forced the issue whether labour or the Company should manage the Works. On this matter the Company cannot give way. Its existence is at stake and the Directors must take all possible steps to preserve it.

"The Board of Directors will continue to give the closest attention to the position. They will not deviate from their policy of maintaining the best conditions of labour in India. But they must at the same time fulfil their duty of establishing clearly their right to control the Works and of ensuring the increasing efficiency of operations, which is vital to the early success of the industry and to its future stability and development. Without it, the sacrifices made by the Indian public on behalf of this industry will have been made in vain and the security of livelihood of the essential workers in the industry will be imperilled."

A meeting of the strikers held on the 10th June decided that regular measures should be taken to keep the Works entirely closed from the 10th June and to organise a strong volunteer force for preventing loyal workers from entering the Works. In order to make picketing effective it was decided that the volunteers should make house-to-house visits. The general manager, in an interview, stated that negotiations could be opened at any time with the men through the recognised Labour Association but before work was resumed the Company must be satisfied that the men would stick to their part of the agreement and not repeat the tactics they had indulged in for the last few months. He stated that the Directors had decided upon a reduction in the establishment but that the details had not been so settled as to justify a disclosure at that stage. With regard to the question of pay for the period from 1st June until the Works reopened, he said that it should be clearly understood that no wages

would be paid. At a meeting of the strikers held on the same day the strikers resolved to stand by their leader, Mr. Homi, settlement or no settlement. Some clerks in a few departments of the Works stopped work on the ground that they were asked to do certain work which was not theirs. The payment of wages of the locked-out men was completed by the 9th and the Company took back the checks of all these men before issuing slips. A meeting of the executive committee of the Labour Association held on the 10th June resolved that the Association should stand at the back of the men and fight for them but the strikers declared that they would have no settlement without Mr. Homi and that they would have nothing to do with the Labour Association until the new elections had been held. At a subsequent meeting of the workers held on the 11th June the Labour leaders announced that the terms of settlement that the men were prepared to consider were the taking back of all the Boiler and the Sheet Mill men on strike as well as all the discharged men, leaving other matters in the hands of an Enquiry Committee of 5 members from the management, 5 from Labour and 5 from the public. The main stores clerks who struck work on the 7th June resumed work and agreed to serve in accordance with the instructions of the Management. A deputation of the Foremen's Association, Jamshedpur waited on the general manager to enquire if he would allow batches of men in the various departments to return to work if they could be got together. The general manager replied that he could not do so on principle or entertain the idea until some settlement was reached; also that it was not the policy of the Company to propose the reopening of the Works on a piecemeal or patched-up settlement.

On the 19th June some of the foremen headed by Mr. Llewellyn met Mr. Homi on their own initiative and discussed the strike situation. In the course of the conversation Mr. Homi formulated the following demands which should form the basis of the negotiations between the Company and the strike leaders—

- (1) All Sheet Mill and Boiler House men on strike should be taken back on their old jobs without break of service;
- (2) Their grievances should be set right within a reasonable time;
- (3) All reduced staff should be taken back and the present retrenchment policy of the Company should be immediately stopped;
- (4) All men dismissed or discharged for taking part in the strike or showing sympathy with the strikers, including the crane drivers, should be taken back;
- (5) There should be no victimisation in the truest sense of the word; and
- (6) Departmental grievances should be gone through in consultation with departmental committees.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and Mr. Mather the Managing Director of the Bombay Office, visited Jamshedpur about the middle of the month and as a result of the discussions held with them, the General Manager issued the following statement to the Press on the 26th June defining the terms on which

the Works would be reopened and the locked-out men allowed to

The Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company recently announced the reasons which led them to keep the Works at Jamshedpur closed in consequence of the *hartal* on the 1st June. The strikers and the men left the Company with no option in the matter. The Directors have had the position under constant consideration and announced that they will be prepared to reopen the Works at an early date on the following terms—

- " 1. The announcement of Rs. 10 lakhs bonus made by the Board in April has evidently not been appreciated by the men and they have by their action clearly forfeited their claim to it. The Board have, however, decided to renew the offer and they will pay the bonus as originally announced. The bonus will be paid monthly and when the production is 40,000 tons in a month the amount of bonus to be divided among the workmen for that month will be over Rs. 80,000.
- " 2. The men of the various departments have been informed during recent months that the Company is carefully considering all reasonable representations about wages which have already been made. Action has been taken in some cases and further consideration is being continued. The earliest possible effect will be given to the results. Whenever the Company finds that increments are justified, they will be given and where it is possible they will be put into effect when the Works reopen. If, however, there should be some cases where the new rates cannot be decided by that time they will be made retrospective from the date of reopening. The fact that the number of men is being reduced will make more increments possible than could have been otherwise given. This was shown in the case of the Duplex Plant Crane Drivers.
- " 3. The Company has in the past employed more men than were necessary and has been strongly criticised by the Tariff Board in this connection. The Company now intends to carry out the policy of employing only as many men as are essential for efficient working. This will involve a reduction of about a quarter in the number of men previously employed; the reduction will not be in the same proportion in all departments; it may be higher in some and less in others. The details are now being worked out. As far as possible, preference will be given to long service men. The men who have remained at work since June 1st will be kept on.
- " 4. These men who are re-engaged from among those who joined the *hartal* on June 1st will not be regarded, for purposes of furlough, etc., as having broken their service.
- " 5. The Company will re-engage such of the strikers from the Boiler Department and the Sheet Mills as it requires to form a full staff. These men will at first be regarded as having broken their service, but if they work satisfactorily for 12 months, the benefit of continuous service will be restored.
- " 6. The Company will in no circumstances give any pay for the period during which the Works are closed.

"7. Revised Service Rules will specifically provide that the Company will not be compelled to pay men for periods when the Works or Departments are closed for any reason.

"8. The Company will give to the men who are reduced (*i.e.*, who were in its service on 31st May and who are not re-engaged) the full amount of their provident fund including the whole of the Company's contribution. It will also pay each man his Railway fare from Tatanagar to the Station nearest to his home.

While at Jamshedpur Mr. Saklatwala had made it clear that for some time past the Company had found itself in a position to carry on with a smaller number of workmen but that it had refrained from dismissing the extra men in the hope that those who were not wanted would find employment in other departments. The men themselves, however, were unwilling to help in the fulfilment of this scheme and now that the Company had been put to a great loss by stoppages of work and other causes, it had been decided to carry out the reduction.

On the 27th June the Workers' Publicity Committee issued a reply to the Company's statement of terms and advised the men to treat the manifesto as a scrap of paper and to stand firm in their determination to carry on the strike till they met with success. The strikers again sent telegrams to the Government of India and the Government of Bihar and Orissa to intervene in the dispute. The Government of Bihar and Orissa replied to the Labour Association stating that they could not intervene in the affairs of a private concern.

On the 29th June Mr. Homi, the strike leader left for Bombay with a view to confer with different parties in order to bring about a speedy settlement.

At the moment of writing, the position has reached a complete deadlock. The Management are stated to have decided not to recede from the position they have taken up in the terms which they have published for reopening the Works and the leaders of the men state that they will continue the strike until such time as the Management give them an undertaking to take back the dismissed and retrenched men.

A Voluntary Inspectorate in Argentina

In order to secure the observance of the Eight-Hour Day Act, and to make its benefits more widely appreciated, the Provincial Labour Office for the district of Rosario, Argentina, has decided to create a body of voluntary inspectors, consisting of workers, salaried employees, employers, and students of political economy. (*From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 28, 1928.*)

Unrest among Railway Workers

Threat of General Strike on G. I. P. Railway

DISSATISFACTION WITH TRIENNIAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The introduction of a system of triennial medical examination of all workers employed in the Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway — they have reached the age of 45 has been the cause of considerable unrest among the employees of the Railway since the beginning of this year. The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, which is a Union mainly composed of employees of the Railway Workshops at Parel and Matunga organized several meetings between January and May for discussions on this question. Resolutions asking for the abolition of the system were passed at almost all meetings and these were forwarded to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. Advantage was also taken at these meetings to formulate grievances with regard to various matters concerning rates of wages and conditions of service of all classes of railway employees. The more important of these resolutions dealt with the following matters:—

- (1) Recognition of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union;
- (2) Working hours to be restricted to 8 hours per day;
- (3) Fixing of the minimum living wage at Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 23;
- (4) Adequate increases in pay for all workers who have been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60 and Rs. 74 for the last several years;
- (5) Grant of full pay for all gazetted holidays;
- (6) Increase of privilege leave granted to menials from 15 days to 30 days in the year;
- (7) Grant of free passes on the B. B. & C. I. and Kurla-Chembur Railway local trains;
- (8) Adequate overtime pay;
- (9) Grant of leave with full pay to those who have met with accidents whilst at work; and
- (10) Removal of arbitrary methods of fining.

A meeting of the representatives of several Unions in Bombay was held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on the 1st March to discuss the question of the action to be taken with regard to the triennial medical examination with its resulting hardship for those workers who were dismissed as medically unfit. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad and Messrs. J. Hallsworth, A. Purcell, F. J. Ginwala, S. H. Jhabvala, R. R. Bakhale, B. F. Bradley, R. S. Nimbkar, K. N. Joglekar and S. B. Kulkarni were amongst those present. At this meeting it was decided to hold mass meetings of the G. I. P. Railway workers and to prepare them for a General Strike if the medical examination was not done away with as demanded by them.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway received a deputation from the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, S. H. Jhabvala, V. P. Rele (Assistant Secretary of the Union) and two representatives of the workmen on the 16th May, when he defined the

terms on which he would consent to recognise the Union. The conditions of recognition were as follows :—

1. *Representations.*—The Agent will receive representations from the Union on the subject of grievances of the employees and will deal with such representations as if they had come from the individual employees provided that the Union represents in its membership a majority of the employees of the class concerned in such representations; provided also that such representations concern the interests of a class of employers and not the case of an individual or of individual discipline.

"All representations should be submitted in writing to the Agent. Should it be mutually agreed that a discussion is desirable, the Agent will meet a deputation of representatives of the Union or will arrange for the Head of the Department concerned to receive a deputation.

"The Agent is also prepared to consider cases of individuals, but as so much depends on the nature of the representation, he cannot guarantee to take up each and every case that may be placed before him. In the ordinary course, however, he would have enquiries instituted where the case appeared to him to warrant such a course.

2. *Rules and Circulars.*—The Union shall supply for the information of the Agent the rules of the Union and inform him from time to time of any alterations or amendments that may be made therein.

3. The Agent shall supply the Union with a copy of the Railway Rules relating to such subjects as General Conditions of Service, Leave, Passes, Gratuities, Provident Fund and such Circulars as are from time to time issued in connection with these subjects and such other subjects as may be subsequently decided upon.

(N.B.—The idea underlying this paragraph is that the Union should be furnished with copies of Rules and Circulars which concern the actual interests of the staff represented by the Union.)

4. *Membership.*—The Agent or his nominee shall have access, on request being made, to the register of membership of the Union.

5. *Meetings of the Union.*—The Agent has no objection to meetings of the Union being held on Railway premises, if suitable places elsewhere are not available, provided such meetings are not held on platforms or in public offices or sheds, or other places where men are working or where meetings would be likely to interfere with men at work, or with the public using the railway facilities.

"Permission will not be granted to hold meetings of the Union in Railway Institutions, Gymkhana Grounds, or School Premises.

6. *Posting of Notices of Meetings of the Union on Railway Premises.*—Notices by the Union of meetings, etc., provided they are in terms not objectionable to the railway authorities, may be posted on railway premises at places to be determined by the responsible local officials of the Railway.

7. *Recruitment or Enrolment of Members.*—Recruitment or enrolment of members of the Union must be carried out by the Union in such manner as not to interfere with the duties of railway employees.

8. *Leave and Passes.*—Leave, Passes and P. T. O's. to employees for attending meetings or conducting the affairs of the Union may be granted to the extent to which they may be due under the rules, of course not as a right but at the convenience of the Administration. But no addition will

be made to the amount of leave or number of passes and P. T. O's. for which an employee is eligible specifically to allow him to attend business of the Union or transact its business.

"9. Passes cannot be granted to officials of the Union who are not Railway employees."

After this meeting Mr. Jhabvala wrote to the Agent that the Managing Committee of his Union would not accept the conditions laid down in regard to recognition, unless the Agent agreed to the appointment of a Joint Board of 4 Railway officials and 4 members of the Union to discuss complaints. He threatened that if the Agent did not agree, the result might be very unpleasant. The Agent received another deputation from the Union on the 22nd May and explained to the members that as he had already informed the previous deputation, the Chief Mechanical Engineer was responsible for the discipline of the Workshops and must remain so. He agreed, however, to ask for the sanction of the Railway Board for the appointment of a Special Grievances Officer to whom the staff could personally represent their grievances. He added that machinery already existed in the workshops for the representation of general grievances through the Workshops Staff Council. He said he was also prepared, if the circumstances warranted it, to allow officials of the Union to represent the case of an individual employee to the Chief Mechanical Engineer or to the Special Grievances Officer. Beyond this he was not prepared to go. He added that if the conditions laid down were not accepted by the Union, a very great responsibility would rest on the shoulders of the President and the Managing Committee of the Union in that through their action they would have denied the employees any benefits to be obtained from the recognition of their Union. He, further, strongly advised the deputation to accept the conditions and suggested that if these did not prove workable in practice, they should ask for some revision at a future date. The deputation agreed to accept the Agent's proposals and said that they would put them before a meeting of the Union for approval.

On the 23rd May a meeting of the members of the Union was held at Matunga at which the following resolutions were passed

"(1) This meeting accepts the offer of the Agent to recognise the Union on the conditions proposed by him in his memorandum of the 16th May with the proviso that a special officer shall be appointed by the Management to look into and to satisfy all the grievances represented through the Union and that this appointment should be given a trial for three months;

"(2) This meeting expresses deep dissatisfaction at the Agent's postponing consideration of the following demands of the workers submitted to him some time ago and requests him, now that the Union is recognised he will soon look into the matter of those demands :

- (a) medical examination should be cancelled;
- (b) leave for all gazetted holidays should be given with pay;
- (c) legitimate increases should be given to those workers who had been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60 and Rs. 74 for the last several years; and
- (d) minimum living wage should be Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 23."

In accordance with the promise given by the Agent for the appointment of a Special Grievances Officer, Mr. G. N. Bakhale, an Engineer on the G. I. P. Railway, was appointed special Liaison officer in the beginning of June.

On the 10th June, Mr. V. P. Rele, Assistant Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, was medically examined and a notice was served upon him to quit service as he was declared to be unfit. The dismissal of Mr. Rele considerably aggravated the situation and a meeting of the employees of the Railway Workshops at Parel and Matunga was held at Matunga on the 11th June, at which resolutions protesting against the dismissal of Mr. V. P. Rele and the non-redress of the various grievances submitted were passed. A resolution was also adopted to the effect that if the Union's demands with respect to medical examination and the redress of other grievances were not carried out within a fortnight, the men who were members of the Union would be compelled to call a General Strike at various centres on the 25th June.

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union held several mass meetings between the 12th June and the 21st June at different centres, when resolutions were passed recapitulating the men's grievances and calling for their redress, failing which a strike would be started.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union held on the 16th June it was decided to form a Strike Council to take all necessary steps towards the removal of the men's grievances, with special reference to medical examination.

At mass meetings held on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st June ballots were taken with regard to the question of whether a General Strike should be called on the 25th or not, in accordance with the Union's rule that a 75 per cent. majority of the members of the Union must vote in favour of a General Strike before direct action can be resorted to. It is reported that more than 5,000 workers who voted in connection with the holding of the strike were in favour of taking direct action as against less than 10 workers who voted against it.

On the 21st June the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway sent an invitation to the Union requesting a deputation of six representatives of the Union to interview him on the 22nd June. In accordance with this invitation a deputation consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginzala, S. H. Jhabvala, V. P. Rele and three other workers waited on the Agent. The Agent gave the following reply to the various representations made to him during the last fortnight—

"I have asked this Deputation to meet me as I consider that the officials of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union have failed to appreciate the present situation, and because of this lack of appreciation, the workmen are being misled. This is, I think, made quite clear from the resolutions passed at the meetings held at Parel on the 18th instant, and at Matunga on the 19th instant, and also from the tone of several of the speeches at these meetings and at other meetings held from time to time. I propose to deal with the resolutions one by one and in the order in which they have been submitted:—

"RESOLUTION No. 1.—This resolution is a protest against the delays which have taken place in redressing various grievances, especially

that of medical re-examination. The Union Officials have, apparently, failed to realise the very large issues which several of the demands put forward involve. I am prepared to give a decision on any ~~one~~ ^{one} which only affects the staff of this Railway within a short period of time; but the deputation must realise that it is essential that the demands now put forward should be considered in relationship to the wages paid and privileges granted to the staff of other Railways in India and to similar labour in Bombay.

"I promised the Union that I would give all grievances put forward sympathetic consideration;—sympathetic consideration of necessity means detailed consideration, and each and every one of the alleged grievances is being carefully gone into at the present time.

"The grievances referred to are

- (1) That the medical examination should be cancelled.
- (2) That increases in wages to those workers who have been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60, Rs. 74 for the last several years should be given.
- (3) Leave for all Gazetted Holidays should be given with pay.
- (4) That the minimum living wage which has been fixed at Rs. 23 at present to the lowest workers should be fixed at Rs. 30.
- (5) That an increase of 10 per cent. should be given to all skillful workers.
- (6) That the Union should be recognised.

Of these, No. 6 has been removed by the recognition of the Union and I propose to deal with No. 1 under resolution No. 2.

"RESOLUTION No. 2 is a protest against the continuation of medical re-examination on the grounds that it is unnecessary and a mere pretext to retrench Railway servants, and asks that it should be cancelled forthwith and men who have already been declared unfit re-engaged. From the resolutions submitted and from the reports received it would appear that at several meetings of the workmen speeches have been made in which this Administration has been accused of introducing this medical re-examination as a means of retrenchment of staff in the workshops.

"Mr. Ginzala and Mr. Jhabvala have had my personal assurance on several occasions that medical examination has nothing to do with retrenchment. They were informed that retrenchment would never, with my sanction, be carried out under the cloak of medical examination. They are also aware of the steps which have been taken to ensure a full programme of work at Matunga for the next three years in that the G. I. P. Railway has undertaken work for another Railway. This has been done with a certain amount of inconvenience to this Railway, in that it has entailed a postponement of a part of our own building programme. It has, in fact, been done mainly for the benefit of the workmen and to ensure that there will be no shortage of work next year. If the shops are allowed to carry out the programme as at present arranged, so far as can be seen at present, there will be no need of any general scheme of retrenchment of workshops staff within the immediate future, but if the programme is upset by any action on the part of the staff in the shops,

retrenchment of a certain number will be inevitable, and for this the Union leaders will be entirely responsible.

So far as I am aware no steps have been taken by the Union Officials to explain the situation to the workmen. In this, in my opinion, the Officials of the Union have failed in their obvious duty. In fact it is on account of this that it has been necessary on several occasions to issue notices to the workmen explaining the correct facts.

"I have already advised Mr. Ginwala that as I was proceeding to Simla I would place the views of the Union regarding medical re-examination before the Government of India. The present situation has forced me to postpone this visit. As, however, this question of medical re-examination appears to be taken by the staff as a real grievance and in order to counteract the rumours which have been spread among the staff that the medical re-examination rules were only a pretext for retrenchment I have been in telegraphic communication with the Railway Board and they have agreed to suspend this re-examination for workshop staff and to reconsider the rules. They have also agreed that cases of men whose services have been dispensed with under the existing rules will be reconsidered when the new rules are issued. Meanwhile, there is no objection to men who have been declared unfit, appealing to the Principal Medical and Health Officer in the usual way.

"I may say that in the interests of the workmen themselves I have been very loath to come to this decision as a careful study of the cases examined has brought to light the benefit this periodical medical examination has been to the staff. During such examinations many cases have been brought to light of incipient disease and disabilities which could not have been otherwise detected, with the result that the staff have received advice and treatment with very beneficial effects. I am informed that Insurance Companies are now offering free medical advice to their policy holders to the end that their expectation of life may be lengthened. I, personally, have no doubt that such advice to our staff at the time of the re-examination, is of very great advantage to them and assists in maintaining them on a better health standard than formerly. By the action of the Union the staff will be deprived of this benefit.

"RESOLUTIONS Nos. 3, 4, and 5 deal with the appointment of a Special Officer to enquire into grievances of the staff in the shops and state that an attempt to ignore the Union has been made. This is incorrect. The Union Officials were advised that the Government of India had been asked to sanction this appointment and were informed that as soon as the sanction of the Government of India was obtained the officer would be appointed.

"In the notice issued by the Chief Mechanical Engineer it is stated that the Special Officer is empowered to investigate all cases which come under his notice, represented either by the workmen direct or by the Union. There has never been any question of ignoring the Union. It is obviously impossible to insist that all cases shall be represented through the Union. Workmen must have entire liberty of action in the way that they wish to present their grievances.

"At a meeting held with Mr. Jhabvala and a Deputation from the Union on the 22nd May, the Deputation agreed that they would commend to the General Body that the proposed system of submitting grievances for enquiry by this Special Officer should be given a trial for three months and in the event of the scheme not proving a success they would represent the case again to the Agent. This arrangement was subsequently confirmed at a meeting of the general body of the Union. The resolutions, therefore, would appear to be only a pretext for getting out of the agreement already come to.

"RESOLUTION 6.—This is an ultimatum stating that unless the demands which have been forwarded and which have been detailed above are not acceded to by the 25th of this month, the members of the Union will be compelled to cease work at Matunga, Parel, Bori Bunder, Wadi Bunder, Byculla, Kurla, Kalyan and Lonavla.

"I have explained fully to the Deputation the present situation. Two of the alleged grievances have been removed. As regards the others, these, as I have already stated, are receiving full consideration and I can promise the workmen that they will be replied to fully within one month from date.

"In a speech recently made, Mr. Jhabvala is alleged to have stated 'all that we ask you to do is to close the workshops for 5 days,' the presumption being that at the end of 5 days all the alleged grievances would be redressed. He is also alleged to have stated that in two days the Administration of the G. I. P. Railway would be on its knees. The language is picturesque, but I can assure the Deputation that it is an entire misconception of the situation."

"I may say that if it becomes necessary to close the workshops through the action of the members of the Union the shops will remain closed until I consider it desirable to re-open them, and during the period which the workshops are closed, no pay will be granted to the men on strike. This is not put forward as a threat to the staff; it is merely a warning to them of what will be the result if the notice given in resolution No. 6 is carried out."

After the Agent's remarks there was a general discussion and the Deputation agreed to recommend to the Managing Committee that the resolution to strike on the 25th June should be suspended until a reply was received from the Agent which he had promised to send within one month from date.

On the 23rd June, the Secretary of the Union issued printed leaflets informing the members that the result of the Union's deliberations with the Agent would be communicated to them at a mass meeting of railway workers to be held on the 25th June in the Railway Workshops at Matunga. The leaflet further stated that in the meantime the men's resolutions for closing the Workshops at the different centres had been temporarily postponed and requested those men who had already been declared unfit on medical grounds to arrange to lodge their appeals for re-examination for reinstatement at the Works. As a result of such re-examination, Mr. V. P. Rele was reinstated in the Workshops.

At the mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers held on the 25th June, Mr. Jhabvala said that the Agent had read out his reply to the demands in such a manner that some of the deputationists had not understood him. He declared that in his opinion the interview was a mere farce. He said that it was extremely necessary that all the various centres of the G. I. P. Railway Unions under his control should make a supreme effort to secure as many railway workers as possible as members of one or the other of his Unions in order that the men should put up as united a front as possible. He said that the next strike on the G. I. P. Railway, if declared, should be such that not a single local train would run between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan. He proposed that in order to impress the importance of the Union and to enlist more members 12 mass meetings should be arranged at important centres along the Railway.

At all the meetings held in accordance with the above programme, up to the moment of writing, resolutions were adopted requesting the Agent to concede the demands with regard to the men's grievances which had already been submitted to him. Each centre meeting passed resolutions concerning their own local grievances, in addition to the main resolution threatening direct action on the 25th July in case the general grievances already submitted to the Railway administration were not redressed.

At the moment of writing there are two sets of Trade Unions of the workers of the G. I. P. Railway. The first set are those 8 Unions which are federated to the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union of which Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., is President and Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., Honorary Secretary. Full details with regard to this organisation are published in the article on "Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency" on pp. 939 and 956 of this issue. The second set of Unions comprise the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union. Both these Unions are under the control of Mr. F. J. Ginwala as President and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala as Honorary General Secretary. The first Union confines its membership to the employees of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops. The membership of the second Union is composed of all classes of employees on the Railway line and has organised centres at Bombay, Kalyan, Thana, Kurla, Igatpuri, Nasik, Manmad, Nandgaon, Nagpur, Itarsi and Lonavla.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union held on the 8th July a resolution was passed to the effect that these two Unions should be amalgamated in order to form one combined Union under the name of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. B. F. Bradley, B. D. Mistry, V. P. Rele and ten others was appointed to frame a suitable constitution to be placed before the Managing Committees of both the Unions and, if approved before General Meetings of both the Unions for final adoption. It is these two Unions under the control of Messrs. Ginwala and Jhabvala that are mainly concerned with the present trouble on the G. I. P. Railway. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union are engaged in submitting various grievances concerning different classes of employees at the different centres controlled by it; but the federation, as a whole, has not associated itself in any way with the activities of the other two Unions.

When go to press, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has published the following reply to the men's demands.

Reproduced below is the undersigned's reply to the various demands put forward by the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union on behalf of its members.

2. Each demand has been replied to in detail but it is necessary to draw the special attention of all employees to the warning given in paragraph VII thereof, as the undersigned can only emphasize that, should any stoppage take place in the Shops, retrenchment will be inevitable, which the Administration is anxious to guard against in the interests of the employees themselves.

3. The undersigned trusts that the men will show their good sense by avoiding any action likely to impair the satisfactory relations now existing between the Administration and the employees of the Parel and Matunga Workshops.

T. G. RUSSELL,

Agent.

19th July 1928.

No. 21314 X. 391.

AGENT'S OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS,

19th July 1928

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION,

Shete Buildings, Poi Bawadi, Parel, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION

With reference to your letter, dated the 10th May 1928, forwarding copy of Resolution passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Union, held at Matunga on the 10th May 1928, and your letter dated the 20th May 1928, regarding Medical Examination, also your letter, dated the 25th May 1928, regarding minimum rates of pay, etc., I am directed by the Agent to reply to the various demands put forward by the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union on behalf of its members.

I. (1) "That the Medical Examination of Workshop Staff should be cancelled."

The Union has already been advised that the medical re-examination of workshop staff has been suspended. Revised rules are under preparation and as soon as these have been decided upon, copies will be forwarded to you, which the Agent anticipates will be within the next fortnight.

II. (2) "That the legitimate increases of the workers who have been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60 and Rs. 74 per mensem for the last several years should be given."

In your letter dated the 25th May 1928, you state as follows:—

"Almost all classes of workers, such as carpenters, fitters and various sections of machinemen, have been blocked up upon Rs. 41 or Rs. 60 and are not allowed any kind of increase whatsoever for the last ten years."

There would appear to be a confusion of ideas on the part of the Union as to what is the difference between a tradesman, i.e., a skilled workman, and an unskilled or semi-skilled workman. A tradesman or skilled workman is a workman who has had a sufficiently wide training and who is generally proficient in the trade to which he belongs. He is normally promoted after serving an apprenticeship, but the more intelligent and ambitious unskilled or semi-skilled workman may rise to this standard.

A semi-skilled workman is one who is engaged on skilled work but is only required to be proficient in a very limited range of duties.

The Rs. 41 grade referred to is the maximum for an assistant workman. This class of men is recruited by promotion from coolie mechanics and from men who have just completed their apprenticeship to a particular trade. Rs. 60 is the maximum for a full workman, ordinary grade, at Parel for machinemen, moochies, and trimmers, and at Matunga for carpenters, carriage builders, carriage finishers, machinemen, painters, polishers, timber measurers, trimmers and yard shunters. This grade is normally filled by the promotion of tradesmen from the lower grade, but cases have occurred where unskilled or semi-skilled workmen of particular ability have been promoted to this grade.

Industrial Disputes in India

STATISTICS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1928

The Statistics of industrial disputes in British India for the quarter ending the 31st March 1928, published by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour show that there were 58 disputes in progress during the quarter involving 83,570 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 1,005,083 working days. The general effects of the disputes by (1) Provinces and (2) Classes of establishments are set out in the following tables :—

General Effects of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Bombay	23	37,836	698,443
Bengal	21	36,871	159,126
Madras	2	700	2,301
Assam	2	580	6,600
Bihar and Orissa	3	2,438	17,794
Burma	6	3,595	13,870
Punjab	1	1,550	106,950
Total	58	83,570	1,005,083

General Effects of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of Establishments	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
Cotton and woollen mills	25	40,604	810,447
Jute mills	6	9,050	33,000
Engineering workshops	6	4,188	25,378
Railways including railway workshops	5	14,804	59,870
Mines	1	638	5,104
Others	15	14,286	71,284
Total	58	83,570	1,005,083

The largest number of disputes occurred in Bombay and amounted to 23. Bengal came next with 21 disputes. More than 50 per cent. of the time loss due to all the disputes occurred in Bombay, while in no other Province did the time loss amount to more than 16 per cent. of the total time loss. Reconsidering the statistics according to classes of establishments, it is found that the largest number of disputes occurred in Cotton and Woollen mills, which also suffered the greatest time loss, viz., 80·63 per cent. of the total loss in all the disputes.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

About forty per cent. of the disputes arose over questions relating to wages and about 20·7 per cent. over questions regarding the employment

of particular individuals. The two following tables show the causes of disputes classified (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments.

Causes of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Wages	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others	Total
Bombay	7	..	4	3	9	23
Bengal	11	1	5	..	4	21
Madras	..	..	1	1	..	2
Assam	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	3	3
Burma	3	..	1	..	2	6
Punjab	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	23	1	12	4	18	58

Causes of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of Establishments	Wages	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and hours	Others	Total
Cotton and woollen mills	7	..	7	3	8	25
Jute Mills	1	..	3	..	2	6
Engineering workshops	3	..	..	..	3	6
Railways including Railway workshops	3	1	1	..	..	5
Mines	..	..	..	1	1	2
Others	9	..	1	1	4	15
Total	23	1	12	4	18	58

RESULTS OF DISPUTES

The employees were successful in gaining their objects either entirely or partially in only thirteen or 28·26 per cent. of the disputes that were settled during the quarter, while in the remaining 33 disputes the settlements arrived at were entirely unfavourable to them. The details of the results (1) by Provinces and (2) by Classes of Establishments are as follows :—

Results of Disputes—By Provinces

Province	Successful	Unsuccessful	In progress
Bombay	2	18	2
Bengal	1	13	5
Madras	..	..	1
Assam	..	..	2
Bihar and Orissa	..	4	2
Burma	..	..	1
Punjab	..	..	..
Total	3	33	12

Results of Disputes—By Classes of Establishments

Class of Establishments	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	In progress
Cotton and woollen Mills ..	1	1	19	4
Jute Mills ..	1	1	4	1
Engineering workshops ..	1	1	2	3
Railways including Railway workshops ..	1	1	2	3
Mines ..	1	1	6	1
Others ..	1	8	6	1
Total ..	3	10	33	12

The following table shows the progress and the general effects of the disputes according to months:—

Progress and effects of Disputes according to Months

Month	Number of disputes in progress at beginning	Number of fresh disputes begun	Number of disputes ended	Number of disputes in progress at end	Number of work-people involved	Number of working days lost
January	3	12	10	5	27,454	448,059
February ..	5	17	19	3	29,751	318,471
March	3	26	17	12	47,719	238,553
Quarter January to March 1928	3	55	46	12	83,570	1,005,083

Current Notes from Abroad

UNITED KINGDOM

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during May resulted in an increase of £3,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 45,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of nearly £1,000 in those of 31,600 workpeople.

The principal change which occurred in May was an increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the jute industry in Great Britain; the increase varied from 1s. 6¹/₂d. to 2s. 3d. per week in the case of adult male timeworkers and from 1s. to 1s. 11d. per week in that of adult female timeworkers, while the rates for pieceworkers were increased by 4 per cent. There was also an increase in the wages of men employed at railway electricity generating stations.

The principal reductions in wages during May affected iron miners in Cumberland, iron miners and blast furnacemen in North Lincolnshire, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, men employed in the cooperage industry, tramwaymen at Liverpool and plasterers in Scotland. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, June 1928.)

At 1st June the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 65 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. a month ago and 63 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding percentage for 1st June was 56, as compared with 54 a month ago and a year ago.

The rise in these percentages as compared with a month ago was mainly due to increases in the average prices of potatoes and meat. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, June 1928.)

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The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in May, was 23. In addition, 20 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in May (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 21,500, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during May was about 114,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 2,900 workpeople involved and 30,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 23,400 workpeople involved and 84,000 days lost in May 1927. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, June 1928.)

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay	1. The Central Labour Board.	1. G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union. 2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 3. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. 4. The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	<i>President</i> —Raj Chandrika Prasad, Sahab, J. <i>Honorary Secretary</i> —S. Jhabvala, H.
	2. The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.	1. Bombay Postal Union. 2. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union. 3. Poona Postal Union. 4. Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union. 5. Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 6. Belgaum Postal Union. 7. Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 8. Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union. 9. Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union. 10. Ratnagiri Postal Union. 11. Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union. 12. Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union. 13. Baroda Postal Union. 14. Baroda R. M. S. Union. 15. Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 16. Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	<i>President</i> —Pudum V. G. Kabe (Poona). <i>General Secretary</i> —K. Ralshkar (P. O. clerk). <i>Honorary Secretary</i> —S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. <i>General Secretary</i> —D. S. Joshi (P. O. clerk). <i>Joint Secretary</i> —L. N. Tapaswi. <i>Assistant Secretary</i> —V. G. Kulkarni, B.A. (P. O. clerk).
	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union. 2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 3. Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	<i>President</i> —C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Surat. <i>Vice-Presidents</i> —(1) V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. (2) M. K. Kantawala, M.A., of Baroda. <i>Treasurer</i> —E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay—contd.	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—contd.	5. Thane Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 6. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 7. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 8. Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 9. Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 10. Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 11. Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	<i>Honorary General Secretary</i> —Warty, M.A. <i>Assistant Secretaries</i> —(1) Thimoli Kharb Tengalkar. (2) Harshad Kharb.
	4. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.	1. The Wadi Bundas Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) 2. The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union. 3. The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union, Bombay. 4. The (G. I. P. Ry.) Poona Staff Union, Poona. 5. The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union. 6. The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union. 7. The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union. 8. The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union, Bombay.	<i>President</i> —N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. <i>Honorary Secretary</i> —G. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. <i>General Secretary</i> —P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., <i>Assistant Secretary</i> —P. M. Gharpure. <i>Treasurer</i> —A. H. Kirtiker, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law.
	5. The Bombay Trades Council.	1. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. 2. The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union. 3. The G. I. P. Railway Employees General Union. 4. The Kasbi Karigars Union.	<i>President</i> —S. H. Jhabvala. <i>Secretaries</i> —(1) R. S. Nambkar. (2) Marcell Fernandes Room No. 1, Improvement Trust Chowk, Block No. 17, Forts Road. <i>Treasurer</i> —Syed Hussein.

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay contd.	5. The Trades Council—contd.	5. The Textile Workers' (Cable, Thread, Work-ers) Union. 6. The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. 7. The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. 8. The Bombay Engineering Men's Union. 9. The Bombay Form Workers' Union. 10. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 11. The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union.	
Ahmedabad	6. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	1. The Weavers' Union. 2. The Winders' Union. 3. The Throstle Union. 4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union. 5. The Drivers' and Oilmen's Firemen's Union. 6. The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union. 7. The Municipal Sweepers Union.	President—M. Anant Sarabhai Secretary—G. L. N. N. N. Assistant Secretary—K. M. Desai bhai Desai

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Director and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretary
Bombay City—	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—Incorporated on 28th December 1927.	8,436	President—M. M. ... Vice-President—... Director—... Treasurer—... S. N. A. ... M.L.C. J.P.	General Secretary—... Assistant Secretary—... M.L.C.
	2	The ... of Railway ... Ltd.—1907.	1,577	President—C. W. A. ... Vice-President—... Director—... Treasurer—...	General Secretary—... Assistant Secretary—... M.L.C.
	3	The ... Union—Incorporated on 1st December 1927.	...	President—... Vice-President—... Director—... Treasurer—...	General Secretary—... Assistant Secretary—... M.L.C.
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union—Incorporated on 31st October 1927.	3,956	President—... Vice-President—... Director—... Treasurer—... Honorary Treasurer—S. ... chod'an.	General Secretary—... Assistant Secretary—... M.L.C.

TABLE II PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers— President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer
Bombay—contd.	15	The Bombay Port Railway Employers' Union—1920.	240	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-President—O. E. Godfrey. Treasurer—C. K. Shet.
	16	The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union—1926.	1,111	President—F. J. Ginwala. Vice-President—(1) N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (2) C. C. D'Sa (3) C. S. Mandivkar. Treasurer—T. K. Ram Krishnaji.
	17	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (C. I. P. Rly.)—1926. [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	427	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—N. G. Kulkarni. Treasurer—Hanmant Kamchand- ra.
	18	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union—1926.	134	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Court Vakil.
	19	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—March 1927. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	3,000	President—H. Jhabvala. Secretary—Nimbkar, Room No. 1, Improvement Trust Chawl, Block No. 17, Fort Road.
	20	The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union—March 1927.	160	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretary—H. F. Mahomed Haji, Choghri Nholi, Nal Bazar.
	21	The Municipal Officials' Union—April 1927.	521	President—H. P. Mody, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Treasurer—M. A. Deo. Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

TABLE II PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Officers— President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer
Bombay	22	The British Navigation Staff Union—May 1927.	200	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Legal Advisor—D. Secretary—S. G. Mankar, Phoenix Building, Fort Road, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—Bhalgange Phansay, Phoenix Building, Fort Road, Bombay.
	23	The G. I. P. Railway Employ- ment General Union—May 1927. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	6,000	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—N. G. Kulkarni. Treasurer—Hanmant Kamchand- ra.
	24	The Kaaba Karigars' Union—March 1927. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	552	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretary—Nimbkar, Room No. 1, Improvement Trust Chawl, Block No. 17, Fort Road.
	25	The Press Workers' Union—March 1927.	400	President—A. V. Chitre, Subahari Prem, Parel Road, Parel Settlement. Secretary—K. N. Inglikar, 10th, Faneaswad, Co- gaon.
	26	The Shop Assistants' Union—May 1927.	150	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretary—V. Marathe, Anand's House, 7, Khatwadi, Bombay.
	27	The G.I.P. Rail- way Cabin Staff Union—July 1927. [Registered on 19th January 1928.]	482	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—C. H. Patwardhan, Vakil. Treasurer—P. S. Bakhale, Vakil. Joint Secretary—D. V. Bhale.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Name and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	28	All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association—October 1926. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	239	President—R. Ball, Hubli. Vice-President—F. Mauer, Wenden Avenue, Matunga, Bombay. Honorary General Treasurer—A. D. Ellis, Santa Cruz.	Honorary General Secretary—C. I. T. A. W. S. D. C. A. W. S. D. Avenue, Matunga, Bombay.
	29	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union.	208	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-President—A. H. Kirtikar. Treasurer—G. S. Pathankar.	General Secretary—S. C. Jadh, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Joint Secretaries—(1) M. B. Tillo, (2) A. R. Sule.
	30	The Bombay Dock Workers' Union—February 1928. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	801	President—P. J. Ginwala. Vice-president—(1) S. H. Jhabvala, (2) Pandurangh Ministry. Treasurer—Dr. S. C. Choksey.	General Secretary—Chantaron S. Nimbkar, Home Causes Building, 84, Apollo Street, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—Mahomed Hussein.
	31	The Bombay Engineering Men's Union—February 1928.	200	*	*
	32	The Bombay Mill Workers' Union—March 1928.	709	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Treasurer—T. T. Bakrao Keshavrao.	Secretary—Babasaheb Shete Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.
	33	The Tramway-men's Union, Bombay—April 1927. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	769	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-President—V. H. Joshi. Treasurer—Khadilkar.	General Secretary—S. A. Dange. Secretary—B. P. U. Shinde, Shete Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.
	34	The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union—May 1928.	250	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—R. S. Asavale, M.L.C. Treasurer—Sheikh Hussein.	General Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C. Keshavji Building, 2nd floor, Carnac Bridge, Bombay, 3. Secretary—Sheikh Alli.

* Not yet appointed,

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Name and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	35	The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union—May 1928.	250	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Chairman—G. N. Advanthish.	Office address—The Bombay Mill, Parel, Bombay.
	36	The Bank Peons' Union—January 1928.	191	President—S. H. Jhabvala Vice-Presidents—(1) F. J. Ganesh, M.L.C., (2) S. K. Bhat, M.L.C. Treasurer—Bhatji Ramchandra, N. L.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, Assistant Secretary—K. S. Ganesh, Keshavji Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	37	The Professional Letter-writers' Union—March 1927.	60	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—P. Kumte.	General Secretary—P. S. Kumte, Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	38	The Bombay Branch of All India Telegraphs Union—April 1928.	134	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—N. A. Inamdar.	General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Assistant Secretary—G. Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay.
	39	The Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union—May 1928. [Registered on 23rd May 1928.]	174	President—A. A. Alve. Vice-President—(1) S. H. Jhabvala, (2) B. F. Bradley, (3) R. S. Nimbkar, (4) P. T. Tambharkar. Treasurers—(1) B. T. Alve, (2) S. V. Ghatge.	S. A. Dange. M. C. S. (1) P. K. Tawade, (3) K. N. Joglekar.
	40	The Bombay Telephone Coy.'s Employees' Union—April 1928.	158	President—F. J. Ginwala. Treasurer—T. S. Lobo.	Hon. General Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B. Assistant Secretary—P. S. Lobo, 510, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TABLE 8 - PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES

Cases	Total number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Members and addresses in 1934	
				Province	Address
Banbury City	1	The C. I. P. Railway, Automobiles, etc. - Banbury, Ontario - May 1928	150	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	2	Total Members, Banbury City	7130	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	3	The Workers Union - Feb. 1928	120	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	4	The Through Union - Feb. 1928	655	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	5	The Coal Room, Flour, Beans and Foodstuffs Union - August 1928	325	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	6	The Drivers' Union's and Firemen's Union - September 1928	42	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
Abundant	7	The Millers' and Millwrights' Union - March 1928	30	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	8	The Municipal Union - January 1928	200	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario

TABLE 9 - PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES

Cases	Total number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Members and addresses in 1934	
				Province	Address
Abundant	1	The C. I. P. Railway, Automobiles, etc. - Banbury, Ontario - May 1928	150	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	2	Total Members, Banbury City	7130	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	3	The Workers Union - Feb. 1928	120	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	4	The Through Union - Feb. 1928	655	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	5	The Coal Room, Flour, Beans and Foodstuffs Union - August 1928	325	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	6	The Drivers' Union's and Firemen's Union - September 1928	42	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
Abundant	7	The Millers' and Millwrights' Union - March 1928	30	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario
	8	The Municipal Union - January 1928	200	Province of Ontario	Banbury, Ontario

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TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona	55	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	110	President—John Mathews, Foreman, Scottish Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	Secretary—Govind Tukaram, 117, Rasta Pasa, Poona City.
	56	The Military Accounts Association—January 1920.	2,154	President—G. G. Purandare.	Secretary—(1) G. S. Kulkarni, (2) D. N. Narang, c/o office of C. M. A. Poona.
	57	Poona Postal Union—1919.	300	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari."	Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, Poona.
	58	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union—1926.	255	Vice-President—(1) S. G. Vaze, (2) D. K. Nataraj.	Honorary General Secretary—V. B. Bhode.
	59	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1920.	345	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor "Kesari."	Vice-President—P. A. Vaidya.
	60	The (G. I. P. Ry.) Poona Staff Union, [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	437	President—G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law, Poona.	Vice-President—D. V. Ambekar.
	61	The Arsenal Labourers' Union, Kirkee, Poona—July 1925.	500	Honorary Treasurer—P. K. Shere.	Honorary General Secretary—S. S. Mote, Vakli.
Broach	62	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	24	Honorary Secretaries—(1) H. G. Jadhav, (2) D. H. Deshpande.	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C.
				Vice-President—M. D. Shivshankar.	Treasurer—Shaik Abdul Rahiman.
				President—D. R. Thengdi.	Secretary—Jadhav, Juna Bazar, Kirkee.
				President—H. D. Thakore, Vakli.	Vice-President—R. C. Seth, Vakli.

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TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmednagar	63	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	422	President—K. S. Patil, S. Yakk.	Secretary—K. S. Patil, S. Yakk.
Belgaum	64	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	105	President—D. V. Belvi, M.L.A.	Secretary—C. V. Vaidya, Belgaum.
	65	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	111	Vice-President—G. Sahasrabudhe.	President—H. K. Dalvi, M.L.C., Vakli.
Dharwar	66	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	156	Vice-President—V. M. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Hubli	67	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	100	President—S. A. Pirjade, Hubli.	Vice-President—Y. S. Symbal.
Jalgaon	68	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	165	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Munde.
Nasik	69	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	155	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—L. S. Dhadke.
	70	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	73	President—A. B. Kachole, Vakli.	Honorary General Secretary—B. K. Patil, Vakli.
Ratnagiri	71	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	125	Assistant Secretary—L. C. Patil, Pleader.	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Malwan	72	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	191	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande, Malwan.	Vice-President—N. G. Savant.
				Hon. General Treasurer—V. S. Kulkarni.	(1) S. K. Teli, Pendur (Malwan), (2) P. G. Kidye, Malwan.
Satara	73	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	278	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.

* Information not received.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Surat	74	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	149	.....	Secretary—B. N. Muro, Surat.
	75	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	97	President—Rao Saheb C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. N. Desai. Honorary General Treasurer—C. N. Saraiya. Assistant Treasurer—J. L. Parolivala.	Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Vohora, Vakil. Honorary Secretary—D. V. Jadhav. Assistant Secretary—N. B. More.
Baroda	76	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	202	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—V. V. Joshi.
	77	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	293	President—K. L. N. Iyer.	.....
	78	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	45	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil.	Honorary Secretary—H. B. Palekar, Editor, "Jagriti." Assistant Secretary—S. K. Fadnis.
Bhavnagar	79	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	93	.....	Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	80	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	166	Vice-President—D. R. Lalkaka.	Secretary—P. P. Dheban, Rajkot.
Karwar	81	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	65	President—M. G. Chandawarkar, Vakil. Vice-President—S. S. Nagargatte.	Honorary Secretary—T. A. Mhaldar. Assistant Secretary—D. R. Telang.
Miraj	82	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	149	President—B. K. Joshi, High Court Vakil.	Honorary General Secretary—Ismail Saheb Salati, Miraj. Honorary Secretary—K. G. Arge.
Sholapur	83	The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union—December 1927. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	206	President—V. N. Mohalkar. Vice-President—K. B. Antrolikar. Treasurer—G. W. Abhyankar.	Honorary General Secretary—N. T. Vaishampayan, 444, South Kasba, Sholapur City. Joint Secretary—P. V. Chahpalkar.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—concl'd

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Sholapur—contd.	84	The Sholapur Textile Labour Union—May 1928.	2,000	President—K. B. Antrolikar. Vice-Presidents—(1) R. N. Shah. (2) B. V. Mahajan. Treasurer—R. V. Lalit.	Secretaries—(1) K. R. Sumant (2) P. G. Beke. (3) Abdul Rasul.
Kurla	85	The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union—May 1928.	500	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents—(1) G. N. Sahasrabudhe, (2) C. N. Kalyankar. Treasurer—R. R. Bakhale.	General Secretary—S. V. Parulekar. Assistant Secretary—K. V. Bandai, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Ambernath	86	The Ambernath Labour Union—May 1928.	700	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—S. K. Bole, M.L.C. Treasurer—C. N. Sahasrabudhe.	General Secretary—C. N. Sahaasrabudhe, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Dhond	87	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union—December 1927.	212	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—D. P. Joshi.	Honorary General Secretary—L. P. A. Mudliar, Dhond. Assistant Secretary—D. A. Bhagawat.
		Total members, Rest of the Presidency.	13,853		
		Total members, Bombay Presidency.	111,320		

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union. [Registered on 23rd December 1927.]	697	As. 4 per month for men; 2 as. for women.	702
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.	2,483	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Re. 1 per month for those earning between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 ("B" class members); As. 12 per month for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 ("C" class members); As. 6 per month for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 ("D" class members); and As. 3 for those earning less than Rs. 25 ("E" class members).	2,192
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union. [Registered on 14th December 1927.]	2,074	Rs. 3 per year	1,715
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	939	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50. Entrance fees same as subscriptions.	401
	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	1,849	Do.	533

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available	
			Rs.		Rs.	
Bombay contd.	City—	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.	301	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	167
		7	The Clerks' Union.	22	As. 4 per month	Nil
		8	The Bombay Postmen's Union.	584	As. 8 per month for postmen (overseers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for packers (runners, local peons, boy messengers and packers).	723
		9	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	661	As. 4 per month	210
		10	The Bombay Currency Association.	33	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	12
		11	Bombay Postal Union.	520	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	294
		12	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	124	As. 4 per month	50
		13	Government Peons' and Menials' Union.	107	As. 4 per month	87
		14	The Seamen's Union.	1,774	Rs. 3 per year	617
		15	The Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union.	52	As. 2 to As. 8 per month according to pay.	52

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

JULY, 1928

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Bombay contd. City	16	The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union.	Rs. 284	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	Rs. 167
	17	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	86	As. 4 per month.	114
	18	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Staff Union.	10	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	3
	19	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	209	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; As. 6 for those earning above Rs. 50.	13
	20	The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union.	75	Rs. 2 per annum ..	75
	21	The Municipal Officials' Union.	108	Rs. 4 per year ..	35
	22	The British India Steam Navigation Coy.'s Staff Union.	30	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	10
	23	The G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	750	Do. ..	451

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Bombay contd. City	24	The Kasbi Karigars' Union. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	Rs. 299	Rs. 2 per annum ..	Rs. 276
	25	The Press Workers' Union.	64	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 20 or more and As. 2 for those earning less than Rs. 20 per month.	29
	26	The Shop Assistants' Union.	30	As. 4 per month for those earning under Rs. 25; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 25.	15
	27	The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union.	6	As. 4 per Cabinman and As. 2 per leverman per month.	54
	28	All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	199	Rs. 5 entrance fee and Re. 1 per member per month.	261
	29	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Office Staff Union.	50	As. 4 per clerk and As. 2 for others.	3
	30	The Bombay Dock Workers' Union. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	150	As. 4 per month.	75
	31	The Bombay Engineering Men's Union.	..	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 10 or more and Anna 1 for those earning less than Rs. 10 per month.	..
	32	The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	88	As. 4 per month ..	51

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Bombay conclud.	City	33 The Tramway-men's Union. [Registered on 26th May 1928.]	Rs.	Annas two for those earning below Rs. 30 and As. 4 for those earning Rs. 30 and above per month.	Rs.
		34 The Royal Indian Marine Seamen's Union.	Rs. 3 per year		
		35 The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union			
		36 The Bank Peons' Union.	As. 4 per month		
		37 The Professional Letter-writers' Union.	As. 8 per month		
		38 The Bombay Branch of All-India Telegraphs Union.	Rs. 1-8-0 to annas 4 according to pay per month.		
		39 The Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union. [Registered on 23rd May 1928.]	As. 4 per month		
		40 The Bombay Telephone Coy.'s Employees' Union.	40	As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 5 to 49; As. 6 for those between Rs. 50 to 99; and As. 8 for those earning Rs 100 and above per month.	
		41 The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union.		As. 4 for clerks and As. 2 for others.	
		Ahmedabad	..	42 The Weavers' Union.	778	As. 4 per month	1,333
43 The Winders' Union.	20			As. 2 per month	12

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available		
Ahmedabad—contd.	..	44 The Throstle Union.	Rs. 1,221	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	Rs. 2,041		
		45 The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	541	As. 4 per month	776		
		46 The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	36	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	1		
		47 The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	90	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	....	
		48 The Municipal Sweepers' Union.	....	As. 4 per month	....	
		49 The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	350	As. 8 per year for workers earning Rs. 35 or less per month; and Rs. 2 for those earning Rs. 36 to Rs. 50; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 51 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 101 and upwards.	350		
		50 Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	31	As. 8 per clerk; and As. 2 for others per month.	3		
		51 Gujarat Postmen's Union.	70	Re. 1 per annum per postman and As. 8 per annum per packer.	....	
		Karachi	..	52 N. W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District).	200		125
				53 The Karachi Municipal Sweepers Union [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	85	As. 4 per month	120
54 The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi.	25			From As. 4 to Re. 1 per year.	50		

JULY, 1928

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available	
Poona	55	The Press Workers' Union.	Rs. 4	*	Rs.	
	56	The Military Accounts Association.	235	Rs. 6 and 3 per year for subordinate accounts service and clerical establishments respectively.	331	
	57	Poona Postal Union.	86	As. 5 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	101	
	58	Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union.	102	As. 8 per clerk; sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and Annas 1 per postman or porter per month.	54	
	59	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	26	As. 4 per month per postman and As. 3 per month for member of the lower grade staff.	9	
	60	The (G. I. P. Rly.) Poona Staff Union. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	45	As. 4 per month for clerks and As. 2 for menials.	20	
	61	The Arsenal Labourers' Union, Kirkee, Poona.	35	One to two annas per month.	10	
	Broach	62	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	7	As. 4 per month ..	6
	Ahmednagar	63	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	124	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	27
	Belgaum	64	Belgaum Postal Union.	30	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	1
65		Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	4	As. 4 per month ..	10	
Dharwar	66	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	32	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	274	

* No definite amount fixed.

JULY, 1928

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Hubli	67	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Rs. 15	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	Rs. 21
	68	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	16	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	10
Nasik	69	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	54	Do.	15
	70	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	4	As. 4 per month ..	1
Ratnagiri	71	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	39	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	32
Malwan	72	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	189	Rs. 2 per postman and Re. 1 per member of the lower grade staff per year.	161
Satara	73	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	*	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	*
Surat	74	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	37	Do.	2
	75	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	30	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	13
Baroda	76	Baroda Postal Union.	279	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	164
	77	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	107	Do.	28
Bhavnagar	78	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	75	As. 4 per month ..	3
	79	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	27	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	6
Rajkot	80	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	5	Do.	1

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Karwar	81	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 2 per month ..	17
Miraj	82	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	21	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	22
Sholapur	83	The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	..	As. 4 for clerical staff and As. 2 for those below clerks.	....
	84	The Sholapur Textile Labour Union.	..	....	....
Kurla	85	The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union.	..	As. 4 per month for men and As. 2 for women.	....
Ambernath	86	The Ambernath Labour Union.	..	....	....
Dhond..	87	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union.	..	As. 4 for clerks and As. 2 for others.	....

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JUNE 1928

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
			1928	1928		
1. General Strikes—						
Bombay—						
(a) 10 cotton mills.	20,262		16 Apr.			
(b) 8 cotton mills and Indian Bleaching Mill.	17,834		17 Apr.			
(c) 1 cotton mill	5,774		18 Apr.		Introduction of new systems of work in accordance with the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board and alleged reductions in rates of wages and increases in hours of work.	No settlement reported.
(d) 2 cotton mills.	5,750		19 Apr.			
(e) 3 cotton mills.	5,525		21 Apr.			
(f) 23 cotton mills.	47,199		23 Apr.			
(g) 14 cotton mills and Cho Silk Mill.	26,631		24 Apr.			
(h) 6 cotton mills and Alliance Silk Mill.	17,713		25 Apr.			
(i) 1 cotton mill.	956		26 Apr.			
2. Strike in Sholapur Mills—						
(a) The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills.	2,500	5,500	21 Apr.		Alleged reduction in wages.	Do.
(b) The Vishnu Mill—		3,914	21 June			
3. Strike in Kurla Mills—						
(a) The Savli Mills.	3,337	375	14 May		Demand for an increase in wages.	Do.
(b) The Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mills.		1,800	17 May			
4. The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	10		20 June	22 June	Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed jobber.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
5. The Goprat Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Outside Prem-gate, Ahmedabad.	902		28 June		Damaged cloth given in lieu of wages.	No settlement reported.

JULY, 1928

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JUNE 1928—contd.

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
Engineering 6. The Man- cherji Byramjee & Co.'s Iron Workshops, Jairaj Lane, Foras Road, Bombay.	100		22 May	7 June	Ill-treatment of a moulder.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.
Miscellaneous 7. The Elephant Oil Mill, Victoria Road, Bombay.	74		16 June	20 June	Stoppage of overtime allo- wance.	Do.

JULY, 1928

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND THE COUNTS (OR NUMBERS) OF YARN SPUN
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Count or Number	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	6,070	6,054	715	12,967	12,082	3,902
Nos. 11 to 20	18,087	18,446	5,784	36,314	37,250	17,729
Nos. 21 to 30	15,589	16,185	6,320	30,896	32,064	18,253
Nos. 31 to 40	1,801	2,090	1,428	3,392	3,917	3,622
Above 40	810	986	425	1,544	1,958	1,231
Waste, etc.	173	117		254	209	92
Total	42,530	43,878	14,672	85,367	87,480	44,829

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,360	5,337	102	11,549	10,633	2,620	
Nos. 11 to 20	11,984	12,544	380	24,346	25,223	6,725	
Nos. 21 to 30	9,582	10,100	350	19,252	19,989	6,336	
Nos. 31 to 40	752	906	72	1,465	1,663	997	
Above 40	300	470	28	547	956	417	
Waste, etc.	162	117		235	209	92	
Total	28,140	29,474	932	57,394	58,673	17,187	

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	185	185	183	360	379	375	
Nos. 11 to 20	3,462	3,213	3,031	6,749	6,596	5,565	
Nos. 21 to 30	4,404	4,938	4,670	8,638	9,653	9,499	
Nos. 31 to 40	812	850	1,039	1,460	1,612	1,959	
Above 40	392	376	277	749	716	566	
Waste, etc.							
Total	9,255	9,562	9,200	17,956	18,956	18,364	

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND DESCRIPTION
OF WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Description	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	683	1,727	221	1,601	2,701	98
Chudders	1,207	1,588	580	2,401	2,804	1,413
Dhotis	7,847	8,402	4,758	14,816	15,699	11,347
Drills and jeans	1,122	1,295	205	2,315	2,646	1,502
Cambrics and lawns	13	33	39	32	61	108
Printers	192	153	147	420	361	365
Shirtings and long cloth	10,511	10,973	2,688	20,742	20,990	9,060
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,026	1,410	457	1,574	3,037	1,611
Tent cloth	26	86	5	64	180	71
Other sorts	487	504	183	992	1,051	681
Total	23,114	26,171	9,283	45,357	49,601	27,100
Coloured piecegoods	9,046	10,030	2,757	18,055	20,244	9,921
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	318	241	41	629	433	271
Hosiery	24	37	47	49	65	95
Miscellaneous	230	281	55	520	566	276
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	231	418	151	355	736	532
Grand Total	32,963	37,178	12,334	64,965	71,644	38,195

BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	582	854	70	1,398	1,697	619
Chudders	854	1,144	142	1,607	1,988	637
Dhotis	2,329	2,886	194	4,430	5,324	2,106
Drills and jeans	945	1,221	96	2,103	2,515	1,277
Cambrics and lawns	3	13	..	3	26	27
Printers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtings and long cloth	8,155	8,013	448	16,240	15,977	4,579
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	682	1,169	103	1,347	2,474	815
Tent cloth	19	80	1	46	166	64
Other sorts	271	256	10	537	565	281
Total	13,840	15,576	1,064	27,711	30,732	10,465
Coloured piecegoods	6,111	6,770	567	12,060	13,517	4,688
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	307	239	12	608	428	223
Hosiery	4	11	2	12	19	10
Miscellaneous	199	237	4	420	452	126
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	95	214	13	163	399	190
Grand Total	20,556	23,047	1,662	40,974	45,547	15,642

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND DESCRIPTION
OF WOVEN GOODS PRODUCED—contd.
AHMEDABAD

Description	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	17	8	30	47	23	60
Chudders	241	310	378	620	569	668
Dhotis	4,593	4,174	3,590	8,593	8,113	7,445
Drills and jeans	30	32	10	64	61	21
Cambrics and lawns	9	17	31	27	30	71
Printers	127	54	68	244	169	171
Shirtings and long cloth	1,732	1,847	1,609	3,349	3,423	3,359
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	210	217	233	451	387	495
Tent cloth	3	1	..	6	2	..
Other sorts	141	149	111	280	306	243
Total	7,103	6,809	6,060	13,681	13,083	12,533
Coloured piecegoods	2,028	2,118	1,516	4,215	4,530	3,657
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	2	2	2	3	4	2
Hosiery	20	26	45	37	46	86
Miscellaneous	32	44	49	101	112	147
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	132	199	134	188	329	336
Grand Total	9,317	9,198	7,806	18,225	18,104	16,761

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers			
			July 1914	June 1927	May 1928	June 1928	July 1914	June 1927	May 1928	June 1928
Cereals—										
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Maund	4 11 3	6 3 1	5 5 9	5 4 8	100	132	114	113
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 12 9	7 10 9(5)	7 10 9	100	139	137	137
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	82 8 0	77 8 0	91 0 0	100	183	172	202
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	52 8 0	48 8 0	48 0 0	100	131	121	120
Jowari (1)	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 5 5	3 11 3	3 11 3	100	137	117	117
Barley ..	..	..	3 4 6	4 7 1	4 0 4	4 0 4	100	135	123	123
Bajri ..	Ghati	..	3 4 6	4 10 6	4 2 0	4 8 10	100	142	126	139
Pulses—										
Gram ..	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 10 6	4 12 2	4 12 2	100	143	130	136
Turdal ..	Cawnpore ..	..	5 10 5	8 7 5	8 7 5	7 15 0	100	110	112	112
Sugar—										
Sugar (refined)	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	..	..	..	100	140	130	134
Do. (do.)	Java, white	..	10 3 0	15 2 0	15 14 6	17 12 0	100	148	156	174
Do. Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	8 9 2	8 0 5	10 3 3	100	109	102	129
Other Food—										
Turmeric	Rajapuri ..	Maund	5 9 3	8 11 4	13 3 2	15 10 4	100	129	129	152
Ghee ..	Deshi ..	..	45 11 5	91 6 10	75 11 5	75 11 5	100	156	237	280
Salt ..	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	100	200	166	166
Oilseeds—										
Linseed	Bold ..	Cwt.	8 14 6	11 0 0	10 12 0	10 8 0	100	143	141	150
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	..	8 0 0	11 11 0	10 12 0	10 10 0	100	124	121	118
Poppy seed	White ..	..	10 14 0	17 12 0	17 6 0	17 2 0	100	146	134	133
Gingelly seed	..	..	11 4 0	16 10 0	12 14 0	12 9 0	100	163	160	157

Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—†	Good	Candy	251 0 0	336 0 0	398 0 0	399 0 0	100	134	159	159
Broach	Fully good	..	222 0 0	329 0 0	362 0 0	366 0 0	100	148	163	165
Comra	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	345 0 0	400 0 0	397 0 0	100	150	174	173
Dharwar	Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	319 0 0	339 0 0	342 0 0	100	156	165	167
Khandesh	Do.	..	198 0 0	306 0 0	325 0 0	336 0 0	100	155	164	170
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	149	165	167
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40 s	Lb.	0 12 9	1 1 3	1 1 0	1 3 0	100	135	133	149
Grey shirtings	Farl 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	8 12 0	9 8 0	9 6 0	100	147	160	158
White mulls*	6/600	..	4 3 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	100	215	203	203
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	Lb.	10 6 0	17 4 0	18 6 0	19 0 0	100	166	177	183
Long Cloth (3)	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	..	0 9 6	0 15 0	0 15 3	0 15 6	100	158	160	163
Chudders (4)	54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	0 13 9	0 14 6	0 14 9	100	145	153	155
Other Textiles—										
Sill	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	7 0 11	6 5 1	6 4 0	100	137	123	121
Do.	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	4 11 3	4 0 6	4 0 6	100	160	137	137
Hides and Skins—										
Hides Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 10 2	1 13 8	1 9 8	100	141	160	139
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	0 13 11	0 15 7	0 15 3	100	81	90	88
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	2 5 9	2 8 8	2 10 7	100	189	203	213
Metals—										
Copper braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	55 0 0	59 8 0	60 0 0	100	91	98	99
Iron bars	..	..	4 0 0	6 12 0	6 2 0	7 0 0	100	169	153	175
Steel hoops	..	..	7 12 0	10 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	100	132	116	116
Galvanised sheets	..	..	9 0 0	13 2 0	11 14 0	12 0 0	100	146	132	133
Tin plates	..	Box	8 12 0	15 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	100	171	166	166
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal (2)	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	142	142	142
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	22 10 1	18 5 0	18 2 1	100	115	93	92
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 10 6	6 11 0	6 11 0	100	175	153	153
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 12 6	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	191	171	171
General Index No.										
Index No.—Cotton, raw ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149
Index No.—Cotton manufactures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	143	141	150
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	149	147	149
Index No.—Other Textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149
Index No.—Hides and Skins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149
Index No.—Metals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149
Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149
Index No.—Food ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149
Index No.—Non-food ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149
General Index No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	145	149

(1) Quotation for Sholapur quality since March 1926. (2) Since June 1925, the quotation is for Bengal, 1st Class Jheria. (3) Quotation for 37" x 37½ yds. since March 1926. (4) Quotation for 50" x 6 yds. since March 1926. (5) Quotation for May 1928.
 * In the absence of price-quotations for the grades 6/600 the price quoted for white mulls is for the grade 6,000/56 since June 1925 and for 6,000/54 x 19 since October 1927.
 † Since October 1925, the price-quotations for raw cotton are for the following five varieties, viz., Broach, Fully good; Comra, Fine; Dharwar, Saw-ginned, F. G.; Khandesh, Fully good; Bengal, Fully good.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers				
			July 1914	June 1927	May 1928	June 1928	July 1914	June 1927	May 1928	June 1928	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Cereals—											
Rice (1)	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	61 12 0	66 4 0 (4)	66 4 0 (4)	100	158	170	170	
Wheat, white	3% barley, 3% dirt, 38% red	"	31 8 0	41 4 0	41 4 0	39 8 0	100	131	131	125	
red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red	"	31 4 0	39 10 0	42 8 0	40 12 0	100	127	131	125	
white	2% barley, 14% dirt	"	32 8 0	42 6 0	42 8 0	40 12 0	100	130	131	125	
red	2% barley, 14% dirt	"	32 4 0	40 14 0	36 4 0	34 0 0	100	127	131	125	
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	38 8 0	36 4 0	34 0 0	100	151	151	133	
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	34 0 0	35 0 0	33 4 0	100	128	132	125	
Index No.—Cereals											
Pulses—											
Gram (2)	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	34 8 0	35 8 0	36 8 0	100	136	141	136	
Index No.—Sugar											
Sugar—											
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	15 1 0	14 13 0	14 6 0	100	165	162	158	
"	brown	"	8 1 6	13 12 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	100	170	167	167	
Index No.—Sugar											
Other food—											
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 10 6	1 8 9	1 8 0	100	168	165	163	
Index No.—Oilseeds											
Oilseeds—											
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	4 3 0	3 6 0 (3)	3 6 0 (3)	100	155	125	125	
Rapeseed, bold		Candy	51 0 0	67 8 0	66 10 0	66 10 0 (5)	100	132	131	131	
Gingelly seed		"	62 0 0	99 0 0	75 0 0	75 8 0	100	160	121	122	
Index No.—Oilseeds											
Textiles—											
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	50 0 0	51 8 0	51 4 0	100	149	126	126	

Textiles—Cotton										
(a) Cotton, raw ..	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	34 4 0	36 0 0	36 0 0 (5)	100	169	180	180
(b) Cotton manufactures	Pepperell	Piece	10 3 6	13 14 0	19 4 0	19 4 0 (5)	100	136	188	188
Drills	Liepmann's	"	2 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100	168	178	178
Shirtings							100	152	183	183
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	158	162	182
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	129	129	129
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	100	129	129	129
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	15 0 0	19 8 0	17 8 0	100	71	92	82
"	Punjab	"	21 4 0	15 0 0	19 8 0	17 8 0	100	71	92	82
Index No.—Hides							100	71	92	82
Metals—										
Copper Braziers..			60 8 0	56 8 0	60 8 0	60 12 0	100	93	100	100
Steel Bars			3 14 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	100	161	165	168
Plates			4 6 0	6 10 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	100	151	166	166
Index No.—Metals							100	135	144	145
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton	16 0 0	22 0 0	19 4 0	19 4 0	100	138	120	120
Kerosene	Standard	Can	5 2 0	9 10 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	100	188	163	163
"	Elephant	2 Tins	4 7 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	100	169	141	141
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	165	141	141
Index No.—Food							100	135	136	133
Index No.—Non-food							100	139	139	138
General Index No.							100	137	138	136

*Year 1914 (Ceylon) has been omitted from the index for want of quotation. (1) Quotation for Sukkar white, since August 1926. (2) Quotation for 3 per cent. mutual since April 1924. (3) Quotation for September 1927. (4) Quotation for October 1927. (5) Quotation for May 1928.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No., food	Oilseeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No., non-food	General Index No.
1925														
June ..	141	102	160	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	157	157	167	160
1926														
June ..	150	128	152	148	146	142	141	182	131	144	149	147	151	150
July ..	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
August ..	148	133	146	146	145	134	149	178	130	128	147	148	149	148
September ..	150	130	156	148	148	140	149	173	133	134	146	151	150	149
October ..	145	129	144	146	143	132	149	165	134	147	148	152	149	147
November ..	144	133	152	146	144	131	118	157	131	144	150	160	147	146
December ..	143	131	156	144	143	133	109	156	132	150	161	158	147	146
1927														
January ..	153	133	149	140	147	138	113	154	135	142	158	160	146	146
February ..	149	137	139	150	146	143	125	163	135	135	158	159	149	148
March ..	148	133	135	149	144	144	132	163	134	137	156	161	149	148
April ..	144	125	134	150	141	143	128	161	136	142	149	156	147	145
May ..	145	127	132	155	143	145	142	162	142	148	147	159	150	148
June ..	143	130	129	164	143	149	161	149	149	137	142	156	149	147
July ..	139	130	129	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	148
August ..	142	129	130	161	143	143	159	167	138	142	135	156	149	147
September ..	135	131	132	161	143	143	172	172	141	140	133	153	149	148
October ..	136	125	133	165	140	141	183	172	131	144	133	141	150	148
November ..	140	135	132	162	141	136	179	167	131	144	133	141	152	148
December ..	134	139	138	157	143	131	172	166	131	115	134	140	148	146
1928														
January ..	130	140	131	153	136	129	166	164	124	141	132	132	144	141
February ..	133	136	121	155	136	124	163	162	122	157	133	131	144	142
March ..	128	129	122	161	135	124	162	162	124	140	132	132	143	140
April ..	130	135	127	162	137	128	158	162	126	153	133	131	144	142
May ..	130	131	129	180	141	132	165	164	130	151	133	140	145	142
June ..	136	126	152	197	150	130	167	169	129	147	138	140	149	149

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, lighting and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, rent, clothing, fuel, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous
				(a) 100 (f)	(k) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	(d) 100	(e) 100 (k)	100 (f)	100 (f)	(g) 100
1914 July ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915 ..	104	125	97	115	119	99	99	117	117	103	103	105 (m)
1916 ..	108	148	102	116	117	116	116	146	146	106	106	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	146	190	190	114	114	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	197	253	253	204 (o)	204	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	205	(d) 275	(d) 275	222	222	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	313	307	307	224	224	200
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	294	294	164	164	170
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	159	429	366	251	251	(i) 135	135	173
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	429	238	238	164	164	173
1924 ..	157	170	144	149	160	512	493	249	249	169	169	178
1925 ..	157	173	146	153	163	598	509	259	259	168	168	176 (m)
1926 ..	157	170	150	(a) 161	(l) 163	649	637	220	220	162 (o)	162	176 (m)
1927												
February ..	155	172	151	151	162	667	770	208	208	160	160	176 (m)
March ..	155	171	150	156	162	663	771	203	203	159	159	176 (m)
April ..	153	165	148	155	161	651	774	201	201	158	158	176 (m)
May ..	152	164	148	155	161	612	776	201	201	159	159	176 (m)
June ..	154	163	148	155	161	586	785	201	201	160	160	176 (m)
July ..	156	166	149	155	161	548	790	203	203	160	160	176 (m)
August ..	157	164	149	157	161	543	787	203	203	160	160	176 (m)
September ..	154	165	149	157	161	537	794	197	197	161	161	176 (m)
October ..	151	167	149	157	161	536	804	196	196	161	161	176 (m)
November ..	150	169	150	159	161	536	809	195	195	162	162	176 (m)
December ..	151	169	151	159	161	531	812	195	195	162	162	176 (m)
1928												
January ..	154	168	151	159	162	531	813	194	194	161	161	176 (m)
February ..	148	166	150	159	162	533	811	193	193	160	160	176 (m)
March ..	145	164	149	159	162	531	807	193	193	160	160	176 (m)
April ..	144	164	149	159	162	531	807	193	193	160	160	176 (m)
May ..	147	164	149	159	162	531	807	193	193	160	160	176 (m)
June ..	146	165	149	159	162	531	805	193	193	160	160	176 (m)
July ..	147	165	149	159	162	531	805	193	193	160	160	176 (m)

(a) From 1914 to 1926 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (e) June 1914=100. (f) Average for 1914=100. (g) Average 1913 is the base. (h) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (i) Revised series from March 1922. (k) Revised figures. (l) Figures from 1915 to 1926 refer to August. (m) Figures from 1915 to 1926 refer to December. (n) First half of the year. (o) Yearly averages for the years 1918-1926. (p) June figures.

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN MAY AND JUNE 1928*

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

Articles	Price per	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sbolapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sbolapur	Poona
		May 1928	May 1928	May 1928	May 1928	May 1928	June 1928	June 1928	June 1928	June 1928	June 1928
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—											
Rice (1)	Maund	6 13 5 <i>122</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	7 10 6 <i>145</i>	7 2 10 <i>124</i>	7 12 7 <i>139</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	7 10 6 <i>145</i>	7 7 11 <i>130</i>
Wheat (1)	"	7 2 10 <i>128</i>	5 12 3 <i>137</i>	5 11 5 <i>121</i>	6 7 8 <i>126</i>	7 1 9 <i>132</i>	7 13 2 <i>140</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	5 14 10 <i>126</i>	6 7 8 <i>126</i>	6 8 11 <i>120</i>
Jowari	"	5 7 1 <i>125</i>	4 13 7 <i>133</i>	3 12 11 <i>100</i>	3 0 4 <i>105</i>	3 4 0 <i>95</i>	5 5 4 <i>122</i>	4 14 9 <i>135</i>	3 14 5 <i>102</i>	3 0 9 <i>106</i>	3 8 4 <i>103</i>
Bajri	"	5 2 1 <i>119</i>	5 5 4 <i>127</i>	5 0 0 <i>106</i>	5 15 8 <i>85</i>	4 3 5 <i>103</i>	5 8 3 <i>128</i>	5 9 10 <i>133</i>	5 2 7 <i>110</i>	2 14 6 <i>83</i>	4 10 8 <i>114</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>124</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>117</i>
Pulses—											
Gram	Maund	7 2 10 <i>167</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	4 0 0 <i>100</i>	4 6 10 <i>103</i>	5 2 10 <i>106</i>	7 0 3 <i>163</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	4 1 8 <i>103</i>	5 0 9 <i>117</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>
Turda	"	10 4 1 <i>175</i>	9 2 3 <i>137</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	7 14 9 <i>136</i>	8 1 4 <i>122</i>	10 5 8 <i>177</i>	8 12 3 <i>131</i>	8 6 9 <i>137</i>	8 8 6 <i>146</i>	8 7 10 <i>128</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>171</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>120</i>

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Articles	Price per	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sbolapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sbolapur	Poona
		May 1928	May 1928	May 1928	May 1928	May 1928	June 1928	June 1928	June 1928	June 1928	June 1928
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Other articles of food—											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	12 1 2 <i>166</i>	12 4 11 <i>154</i>	11 6 10 <i>114</i>	12 15 3 <i>138</i>	12 11 2 <i>167</i>	11 10 2 <i>150</i>	12 12 10 <i>160</i>	13 1 0 <i>131</i>	12 15 3 <i>138</i>
Jagg (gul)	"	10 14 2 <i>127</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	10 0 0 <i>112</i>	8 0 0 <i>103</i>	8 1 11 <i>116</i>	11 4 11 <i>132</i>	8 8 7 <i>135</i>	10 10 8 <i>120</i>	8 8 0 <i>103</i>	9 9 9 <i>137</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 6 11 <i>154</i>	2 9 5 <i>138</i>	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 6 11 <i>154</i>	2 10 7 <i>142</i>
Beef	Seer	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 5 <i>163</i>	0 8 9 <i>175</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 12 4 <i>185</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 6 <i>158</i>	0 12 4 <i>185</i>	0 9 9 <i>162</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 4 4 <i>164</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 4 4 <i>164</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	78 0 9 <i>154</i>	67 6 0 <i>158</i>	69 9 0 <i>157</i>	80 0 0 <i>164</i>	66 10 8 <i>129</i>	78 0 9 <i>154</i>	67 6 0 <i>158</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>
Potatoes	"	5 11 5 <i>128</i>	5 3 3 <i>96</i>	5 11 5 <i>130</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	2 10 1 <i>78</i>	5 11 5 <i>128</i>	6 4 5 <i>116</i>	6 4 6 <i>112</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	3 8 2 <i>104</i>
Onions	"	2 13 9 <i>184</i>	2 4 1 <i>124</i>	2 2 7 <i>108</i>	2 13 9 <i>114</i>	1 6 0 <i>89</i>	2 13 9 <i>184</i>	2 7 5 <i>136</i>	2 0 0 <i>100</i>	2 13 9 <i>114</i>	1 5 1 <i>66</i>
Cocconut oil	"	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	26 2 0 <i>106</i>	26 10 8 <i>133</i>	29 1 5 <i>109</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	26 10 8 <i>133</i>	29 1 5 <i>109</i>	29 5 8 <i>105</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>157</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>133</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>151</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>127</i>

* 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, Poona.
(1) The Bombay price quotations for rice and wheat since June 1928 are for "Masalla" and "First Sakeri" varieties (instead of the "Kangra small seed" and "First Small" respectively).

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