

The Month in Brief

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

The Bombay working class cost of living index number for September 1949 with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100, was 306. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number for September 1949 with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 252. The Sholapur working class cost of living index number for September 1949 with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 295 while the Jalgaon working class cost of living index number for September 1949 with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100 was 425.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During September 1949, there were 24 strikes involving 34,046 workmen and a time loss of 1,25,251 days as compared to 45 disputes in August 1949 with 47,228 workers and a time loss of 2,45,331 man-days. In September 1948, there were 35 industrial disputes involving 28,110 workers with a time loss of 36,062 working days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at page 273 of this issue.

ABSENTEEISM

During September 1949, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in five important textile centres of the Province, viz., Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgaum and East Khandesh, amounted to 12.91 per cent. as against 12.70 per cent. in August 1949. For further details see page 276 of this issue.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

During August 1949, Cotton mills in Bombay City produced 3 10,45,000 lbs. of yarn and 2,67,18,000 lbs. of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad produced 1,56,04,000 lbs. of yarn and 1,53,30,000 lbs. of woven goods. The total production of cotton yarn and woven goods for the whole of the province amounted to 5,30,41,000 lbs. and 4,68,64,000 lbs. respectively. During the same period cotton mills in Bombay City produced 10,83,87,000 yards of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad 8,04,66,000 yards, while the total production for the Province amounted to 20,73,46,000 yards.

Current Notes

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1949

A Bill to amend the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on September 26, 1949, by the Honourable Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, Government of Bombay.*

The Bill excludes banks, to which the Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Ordinance applies, from the purview of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. Provision is also made for the disposal of cases pending before the Industrial and Labour Courts, in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act when the Act ceases to be applicable to such banks.

The amending Bill makes effective agreements with Representative Unions in the course of proceedings in industrial disputes and requires awards in such disputes to be in terms of such agreement, unless the Court, the Wage Board or Arbitrator, as the case may be, is satisfied of the existence of an illegality, mistake, misrepresentation, fraud, undue influence, coercion or threat, vitiating the agreement.

The Bill also excludes the appearance of legal practitioners in proceedings other than criminal, before Labour Courts with a view to expediting the disposal of cases at these Courts.

INDUSTRIAL BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY

"The strength and progress of a nation depend largely on its working classes. If they perform their duty, the nation will progress, if they do not, there will be deterioration and decay," declared the Honourable Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, in a broadcast from All India Radio on October 2, 1949, the birthday of Gandhiji. On that day, All India Radio, Bombay, inaugurated a new daily programme for working class men and women.

The Minister said, "Gandhiji's aim in life was to banish sorrow from amongst the people of this country and to make them happy. He had a special love for labourers and always espoused their cause. He directed them towards the right path and pointed out what was good for them." (For further details, see *Labour Intelligence*, October 1949.)

THE TEXTILE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At a meeting held in New Delhi, on October 10, 1949, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, the Textile Advisory Committee recommended that the ex-mill price of cloth and yarn should be reduced by 4 per cent. and the margin allowed to the distribution trade by 6 per cent. in the case of cloth, and 2½ per cent. in the case of yarn.

In order to assist the mills to clear accumulated stocks the Committee recommended that in respect of the two-third share of production, reserved with the Provincial and State Government nominees, firm orders should

* The Bill was read for the third time and passed by the Legislative Assembly on 27th September 1949 and passed by the Legislative Council on 29th September 1949. For the text of the Act see pages 327-329 of this issue. See also *Labour Intelligence*, October 1949, pages 16-19.

be placed by such nominees by the middle of the month of production and that Mills, should be free to sell the cloth through licensed trade channels, if no such firm orders are placed by that date.

DELEGATION TO I. L. O. METAL TRADES BODY

The Indian Delegation to the third session of the Metal Trades Committee of the International Labour Organisation which will be held in Geneva from November 8, 1949, will consist of the following:

(Government) Shri N. Ganpuley, Commercial Attache, Indian Embassy, Prague. (Employers) Shri N. D. Agarwalla, Managing Director, National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Shri C. D. Jhamb, Messrs. Kamini Metals & Alloys Ltd., Calcutta. (Workers) Shri Phani Ghosh, President, Garden Reach Workshop Employees' Union, Calcutta, Shri Kashinath Pandey, Member, Working Committee, U. P. Electric Workers' Union, Lucknow and President, U. P. Provincial National Trade Union Congress.

I. L. O. GOVERNING BODY

When the Governing Body of the International Labour Office assembles at Mysore, India, in December, it will mark the first session in Asia since it was established 30 years ago.

The meeting will be the Governing Body's 110th, and the last to be called to order by its present Chairman, Shamaldharee Lall—Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Labour.

One of the items on the 26-point agenda will be the election of a Chairman to succeed Mr. Lall for a one-year term. Workers' and Employers' Vice-chairmen will also be named.

Among other questions to be considered will be a recommendation of the ILO's general conference that the Governing Body give consideration to instructing Director-General, David A. Morse, to prepare without delay a report on the problem of unemployment.

The meeting will also consider the desirability of placing the question of unemployment on the agenda of an early session of the ILO's general conference, to achieve fuller and more effective use of manpower within each nation and internationally.

The session will occupy five days from January 3 to 7. It will be preceded, beginning December 29, by meetings of the Governing Body's committees on finance, relations with other international organisations, technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, and manpower.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE I. L. O.

Problems bearing on the social and economic development of the countries of Asia and the Far East will be considered by the Asia Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation to be held in Ceylon from January 16 to 28.

The session will bring together Government, worker and employer representatives from all the countries of the region, including Australia and New Zealand, and from metropolitan powers with interests in the area.

The ILO's Governing Body has listed six questions for discussion at the meeting. These are :

1. Labour inspection.
2. Provision of facilities for the promotion of workers' welfare.
3. Development of the co-operative movement.
4. Points to be considered in a survey of agricultural wages and incomes of primary producers with a view to wage regulation and introduction of measures to increase these incomes.
5. Organisation of manpower, with special reference to the development of employment services and training.
6. Report of the Director-General, including a consideration of ways and means for the promotion of planned action for social and economic development in the Asian countries.

Reports on each of these items have been prepared by the International Labour Office as a basis for the delegates' discussions.

David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office, will be Secretary General of the Conference.

PRICES IN CANADA

The post-war prices rise in Canada was in the main a consequence of the war, of rising prices abroad, of large export demands financed to some degree by the Canadian Government, and the investment boom in Canada and the United States, according to the report of the Royal Commission on Prices. The Commission was appointed in July 1948.

The report continues : " The effect of these all-pervading and powerful generating forces was offset or held in check to some extent by fiscal and monetary measures and by direct controls." The Commission recommended positive action by the Government to attain economic stability, by modifying fluctuations in the volume of private business. The Government, the report says, must be prepared to " apply brakes " as well as to " provide stimulus " as conditions require. " A Government policy aimed at economic stability must be flexible, ready to move quickly to counteract either inflationary or deflationary tendencies as they arise, or, better still, before they arise. We shall continue to be affected very largely by events abroad which are beyond our control, but there is much that can be done by sound fiscal and monetary action and in other ways to stabilize the level of demand."

Price Controls

As regards price controls, the Commission stated : " We are satisfied that the preservation of 1941 prices far into the post-war period under totally different domestic and world conditions would have been not only impractical, but economically highly undesirable.

" To have reimposed the ceilings after the war would have involved the refixing of prices at every step of production and distribution at a level so unrelated to the realities of the economy that their use in the

post-war period would have been wholly impracticable and undesirable. Moreover, in a peace-time economy there could be no discrimination in price setting between essential goods and luxury goods, or essential services and luxury services. Also every wage and every salary would have to be set and controlled.

" In our view," it concludes, " general price control should not be relied upon as an important instrument for stabilizing prices in peacetime..... Selective price controls may be useful in exceptional cases. Price control in any form, however, is no substitute for action designed to bring over-all demand into line with over-all supply. It disguises inflation. It does not remove the cause of the trouble."

Prices and Wages

No simple answer could be given to the question : Do rising wages cause rising prices or do rising prices cause rising wages? The Commission remarked that they affect each other. " To put the matter in its broadest terms, a price inflation usually includes a wage inflation."

While wages are a cost of production, higher or lower wages do not necessarily mean higher or lower labour costs per unit of output. " Furthermore, wages are only part of total costs and a varying part..... It is our view that in Canada, since 1939, other general forces and influences, such as fiscal and monetary policies, external influences, the development of new resources, and technological improvements have had an important influence on both wage and price movements."

Since 1939, consumer prices had risen less than the increase in wages.

Cost of Living Index

In referring to the cost of living index and the importance attached to it in wage negotiations, the Commission recommended that the possibilities of its improvement be explored. " There appears to be need," it says, " for the development of a continuing programme of sample surveys such as are now carried out at infrequent intervals."

Thus when the articles in the base budget change in importance, or if new articles should be included, adjustments can be made to present a more accurate index number."

The Commission felt that " exaggerated importance " seemed to be attached to every change in the cost of living index. " Even assuming a continuing high level of income and employment and a reasonable balance between total demand and total supply, the general level of prices will move up and down to some extent," the report says : " At the present time, for example, a decline in consumers' prices would, we think, be a healthy development. It would not necessarily mean that the country was going into a slump. Similarly, a further rise in the cost of living index would not necessarily mean that a new phase of the inflationary spiral was under way." (*Labour Gazette*, Ottawa, June 1949.)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY IN THE U. S.

The President's Conference on Industrial Safety which was held in Washington on March 23-25, 1949, was attended by twelve hundred delegates, including representatives of labour, industry, business, government and community leaders. The Conference adopted a programme calling for its continuation as a national organisation of co-operating agencies, public and private, dedicated to the prevention of job injuries. Towards this end the Report of the Conference Co-ordinating Committee was adopted.

Co-ordinating Committee Report

The Committee stated that over 2 million job accidents a year in American industry are a menace to the welfare and economy of the Nation. They cost employers and workers an estimated 4½ billion dollars annually. Since over 90 per cent. of these accidents are preventable, the President's Conference pledges itself to united action to reduce these tragic tolls through applying everywhere the methods which experience has proved to be practical and effective. The report added that safety, like freedom, is everybody's business. The majority of the accidents occur in the 2½ million small firms which employ the smaller part of the work force. Efforts must be concentrated in these small firms to demonstrate the value of tested safety techniques. Accident prevention saves lives, suffering, and economic loss, and its by-products are better industrial relations, higher production efficiency, and better citizenship. Separate action of public and private organizations is not enough. Only co-operative action will reach every job site, and thereby bring about the necessary improvements. The fundamentals of the programme recommended by technical committees are as follows:

Hazard Control

Every accident is a symptom of something wrong in equipment, processes, or methods. The elimination of physical hazards is a first step in building an effective safety programme. Therefore, it was recommended that (1) engineering control of hazards should be taken into account in planning, construction and lay-out; (2) inspection, job analysis, and accident investigation should be more widespread; (3) control of machinery and mechanical equipment hazards should begin at the design stage; (4) development of American safety standards should be continued through co-operative participation by all interested groups; (5) accident control programmes for industrial operations should be based upon accepted engineering standards; (6) the design engineer should take account of man's physical limitations in machine development; and (7) environmental influences, such as noise and temperatures, should be further studied and controlled.

Safe Behaviours

Before job injuries can be reduced to a minimum each worker must be educated and trained to make his behaviour reasonably safe at all times. To meet this goal training should be included in all phases of education as well as on the job. It was recommended that more study should

be devoted to the personal or human factors in accident causation in order to establish satisfactory and dependable methods of training and control and to give greater care to physical, mental and emotional differences between individuals in the selection and placement of workers.

Plant Safety Programme and Organisation

The keystone of accident control is the prevention of work injuries as an integral part of all plant operations. An organized and continuing safety programme is required under which (1) top management accepts full responsibility and support for rendering workplaces and work methods safe; (2) a definite safety policy is formulated and made thoroughly clear to every employee; (3) accident records are maintained to show frequency rates, sources, causes and costs; (4) tested and accepted safety techniques are incorporated in each programme; (5) the first step is the correction of physical hazards, followed by periodic inspection of premises and equipment; (6) foremen of the front line of management are thoroughly trained in safety fundamentals to aid in worker training and supervision; (7) every worker receives adequate training in the safe method of doing his job; (8) job safety analysis is fully utilised to provide a basis for safety education of workers; and (9) definite provisions are established for management labour co-operation in the safety programme.

Organizations and Institutions

The Nation's educational system, through its various levels, is the best organized agency to teach safety fundamentals to the largest percentage of the population. It is therefore recommended that safety courses should be incorporated at all levels of education, that is, from the elementary schools through engineering colleges.

It was further recommended that each state should enact a basic safety law and should empower its labour department to promulgate safety codes and revise these codes frequently to offer protection against the changing hazards of industry.

The Federal Government should provide leadership and stimulation to the national safety effort, as well as information and technical and advisory services on accidents and their prevention. Specific recommendations were: the President's Conference on Industrial Safety should call upon the safety advisory service of all Federal agencies to assure the full utilization of their collective experience; all Federal departments and agencies should accelerate accident prevention programmes for their own employees.

Statement of the President

Welcoming the delegates to the Conference, President Truman said "The job of reducing industrial accidents is primarily a job for employers and workers. They are the men and women who bear directly the cost and suffering of unnecessary accidents..... The plain fact is that our Nation cannot afford the needless loss of

skilled workers if we are to produce for prosperity in this country and for peace abroad." The President stressed the emphasis placed upon the value of human life above private profit. "There are other countries, however, in which this is not the case— even to-day. Those countries live under the totalitarian system where men are thought of as tools of the state. As a consequence, there is indifference to pain and human suffering. This is demonstrated most clearly in the slave labour camps where the bodies of men are deliberately destroyed by inhuman conditions of labour."

WORK STOPPAGES DURING 1948 IN THE U. S.

As compared with the preceding year, the number of work stoppages (3,419) declined by about 7 per cent. Approximately 1,960,000 workers were involved in stoppages, with a recorded idleness of 34,100,000 man-days. Wages and related fringe benefits were a major controversial issue and accounted for more than half of the stoppages. Union representation rights, the union shop and hiring hall and allied issues, featured other controversies.

2nd Edition

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

INDEX REMAINS STATIONARY

In September 1949, the working class cost of living index number in Bombay city, with base July 1933 to June 1934 equal to 100, was 306, being the same as in the preceding month. As compared with August 1939, it was higher by 201 points. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1932-33 family budget enquiry in Bombay.

The food index advanced by one point to 373 owing to a rise in the prices of prawns, tamarind, onions and white pumpkins.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group receded by one point to 292, owing to a fall in the price of firewood.

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

The miscellaneous group fell by five points to 278 owing to a fall in the price of supari.

The final index number remained unchanged at 306.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY CITY

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

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		Aug. 1939	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food .. .	47	112	372	373
Fuel and lighting .. .	7		293	292
Clothing .. .	8	85	307	307
House-rent .. .	13	100	100	100
Miscellaneous .. .	14	98	283	278
Total .. .	89			
Cost of Living Index Numbers .. .	....	105	306	306

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY CITY

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total value	Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1934	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1959	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food—								
Rice	Lb.	36	6 11 5*	24 2 10†	24 2 10†	128‡	360	260
Patni	"							
Wheat	"							
Jowari	"							
Bajri	"							
Turdal	Paylee	4	0 6 1	1 15 8	1 15 3	125	321	314
Gram	"	1	0 4 11	2 5 0	2 5 10	121	356	769
Green gram	Lb.	1	0 1 6	0 6 4	0 6 4	144	422	422
Black gram	"	5	0 2 2	0 8 0	0 8 0	112	369	269
Tea	"	2	0 10 0	2 4 10	2 4 9	93	368	368
Fish, dry—Bombays	Dozen	3	0 1 1	0 3 11	0 3 9	115	362	345
" "—Shing or palah	Each	1	1 1 10	3 6 5	3 2 0	118	305	290
" "—Prawns	Dozen	2	0 7 9	1 4 0	1 14 0	129	258	287
" "—Bombays	"	2	0 2 4	0 8 2	0 6 9	114	350	259
Mutton	Lb.	5	0 4 6	1 3 5	1 3 3	107	431	425
Milk	Seer	7	0 5 0	1 2 11	1 1 7	83	378	352
Ghee	Lb.	2	0 12 2	3 0 7	3 0 5	106	399	298
Salt	Paylee	1	0 3 7	0 6 0	0 5 10	100	167	162
Chilies, dry	Lb.	3	0 3 3	0 14 9	0 15 3	103	454	469
Tamarind, oil	"	2	0 1 6	0 5 10	0 5 2	117	389	244
Turmeric	"	2	0 2 2	0 12 0	0 12 1	158	554	558
Potatoes	"	1	0 1 2	0 4 3	0 4 0	93	350	243
Onions	"	1	0 0 8	0 2 4	0 2 9	75	350	413
Brinjals	"	5	0 1 10	0 3 11	0 3 8	85	214	200
Pumpkins, white	"	5	0 1 2	0 3 7	0 3 9	92	307	321
Cocunut oil	Half-seer	2	0 2 8	1 0 0	1 0 1	97	600	603
Sweet oil	"	2	0 2 1	0 14 8	0 15 1	108	794	714
Tea, ready made	Full Cup	5	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	133	133
Total—All Food		100						
Index Number—								
All Food Articles						112	372	372

* The average monthly expenditure on rice during the 1933-34 period was estimated to be the base period.
 † Current expenditure on rice, wheat, jowari & bajri was estimated on the basis of the quantities and prices of the different cereals in different seasons. See also the index for the quantities of these cereals and shops run by the Government.
 ‡ The weighted average of the quantities of different cereals.

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended June 1934	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1959	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.			
Fuel and Lighting								
Charcoal	28 Lbs.	30	0 8 11	2 2 0	2 2 0	100	381	381
Fire wood	"	52	0 4 9	0 13 6	0 13 5	96	380	282
Kerosene oil	Bottle	16	0 1 10	0 3 0	0 3 0	105	164	164
"	Two toms	2	0 0 8	0 1 5	0 1 6	110	225	225
Total—Fuel and Lighting								
Index Number—						99	292	292
Clothing								
Dhotis	Pair	15	2 7 2	10 0 5	10 0 5	84	410	410
Coating	Yard	12	0 5 6	0 14 0	0 14 0	91	255	255
Shirting	"	23	0 2 7	0 10 0	0 10 0	105	287	287
Cloth for trousers	"	4	0 4 9	1 1 0	1 1 0	99	358	358
Sarees	Each	36	3 4 4	8 6 10	8 6 10	78	256	278
Khans	Piece of 30 inches	10	0 10 6	1 3 1	1 3 1	68	182	182
Total—Clothing		100						
Index Number—						82	307	307
House rent								
Index Number—						100	100	100
Miscellaneous								
Shave	..	13	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 3 0	75	225	225
Barber	..	9	0 6 7	1 2 5	1 2 6	77	294	281
Soap (washing)	..	3	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	100	180	180
Medicine	Bottle of mixture	25	0 5 0	1 10 11	1 9 11	120	538	518
Supari	Lb.	22	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	100	250	250
Bidis	Bundle of 25							
Total—Miscellaneous								
Index Number—						86	182	182
Total—All Articles								
Index Number—						87	182	182
Total—All Articles						87	182	182

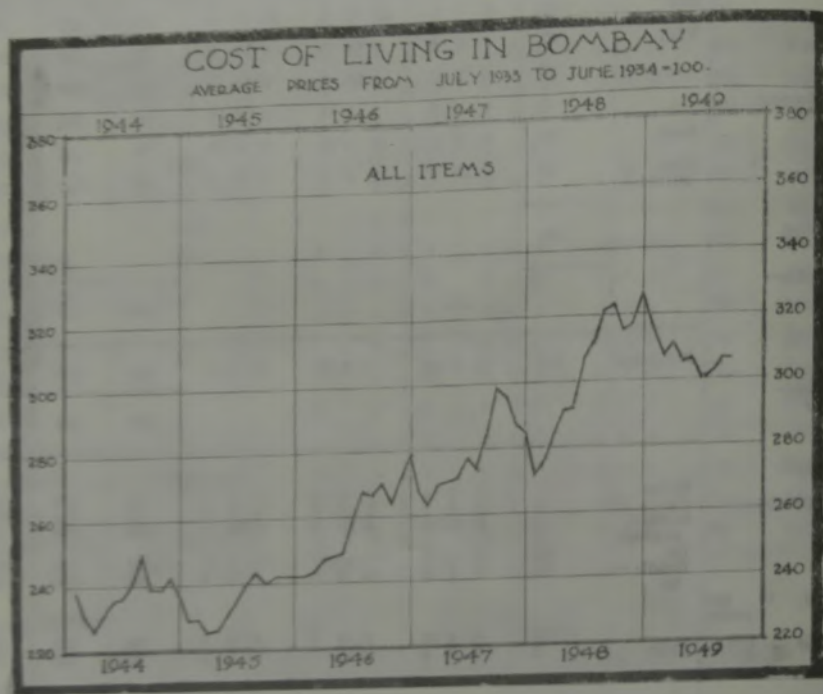
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Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX- BOMBAY-ALL ITEMS

(Base: July 1933 to June 1934=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	237	238	230	226	231	235	236	241	250	240	239	242	236
1945	235	229	220	225	226	230	235	240	243	240	242	242	242
1946	259	242	243	247	248	249	259	268	267	270	264	272	279
1947	279	267	263	269	270	271	278	274	284	299	296	287	285
1948	303	271	276	284	291	292	307	312	321	323	315	317	326
1949	316	307	311	305	306	300	302	306	306			



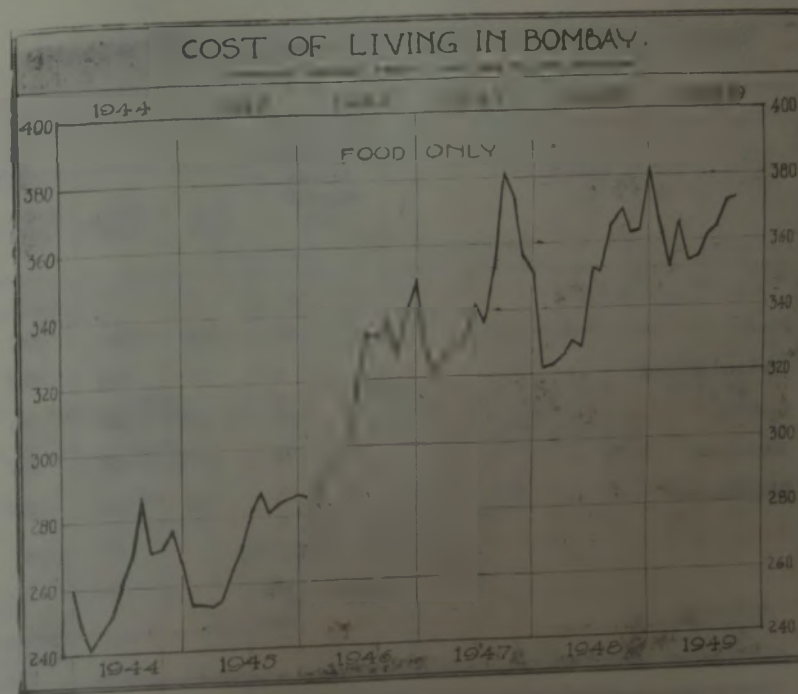
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Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX-BOMBAY-FOOD ONLY

(Base: July 1933 to June 1934=100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	263	260	249	241	247	252	261	270	287	270	271	277	267
1945	271	254	254	253	255	263	271	281	287	281	284	285	286
1946	317	285	288	294	297	299	318	334	332	339	327	341	350
1947	344	328	320	328	329	330	342	336	355	382	378	356	351
1948	348	322	323	326	330	328	352	351	365	370	362	363	382
1949	....	366	352	366	354	355	361	364	372	373			



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

A FALL OF TWO POINTS

In September 1949, the cost of living index number for the working classes in Ahmedabad city, on base: August 1926 to July 1927 equal to 100, receded by two points to 252 and was higher by 179 points as compared with August 1939 which is the pre-war month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1926 family budget enquiry at Ahmedabad.

The index number for the food group advanced by one point to 262 owing to greater off-take of wheat in the ration.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group fell by 34 points to 309 owing to a fall in the price of firewood; while the index numbers for the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained unchanged at 291 and 335 respectively.

The fall of two points in the final index from 254 to 252 was due to a fall of 34 points in the fuel and lighting group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers		
		Aug. 1939	1949	1949
Food	58	65	261	262
Fuel and lighting	7	77	343	309
Clothing	10	68	291	291
House-rent	12	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	4	100	335	335
Total	91			
<i>Cost of Living Index Numbers</i>		73	254	252

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found at pages 1616-18 of the August 1948 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR AHMEDABAD

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

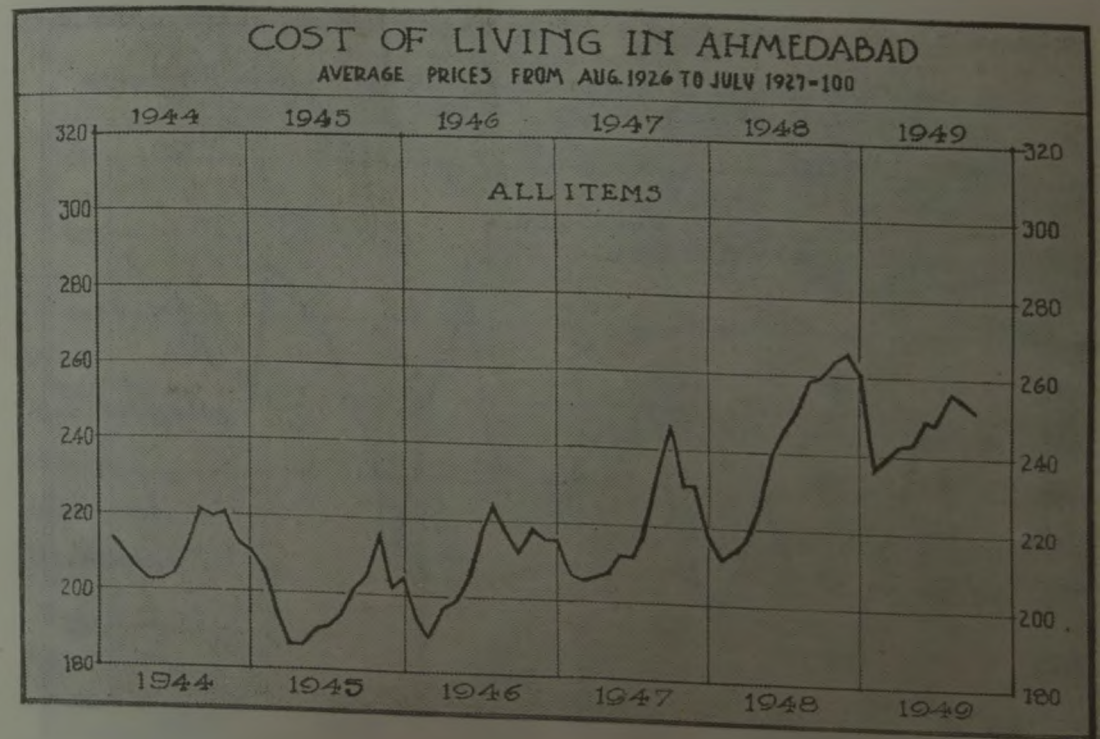
Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended July 1927	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1939	1949	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Food Articles—								
Rice	..	52	10 11 6 ^o	22 15 3	14 0	59½	214	223
Wheat	..							
Bajri	..							
Mungdal	..	2	0 3 6	0 10 6	0 10 4	71	300	296
Turdal	..	5	0 3 4	0 8 2	0 8 2	70	245	245
Sugar (refined)	..	2	0 5 8	1 0 0	0 15 10	85	282	279
Raw sugar (gul)	..		0 4 9	0 10 0	0 10 0		211	211
Tea	Lb.	1	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	63	242	242
Salt	Seer	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	100	100	100
Mutton	Lb.	3	0 5 4	1 0 0	1 0 0		300	300
Milk	Seer	4	0 4 0	0 11 2	0 10 0		279	250
Ghee	..		1 13 10	6 6 4	6 6 4		343	343
Potatoes	..	8	0 2 10	0 9 2	0 8 6	82	324	300
Dry chillies	..	4	0 9 2	11 0	2 10 0	60	469	458
Sweet oil	..	3	0 10 8	1 14 0	1 14 0	56	281	281
Sweetmeats (chavanae)	..	1	0 8 10	1 14 0	1 14 0	60	340	340
Total—All Food	..	100						
Index Number—								
<i>All Food Articles</i>							261	262
Fuel and Lighting—								
Firewood	Indian Maund	78	0 15 2	3 9 8	3 3 2	77	380	337
Kerosene oil	Small bottle	11	0 1 2	0 1	0 1 9	79	150	150
Castor oil	Seer	8	0 8 0	1 7	1 7 4	67	294	292
Matches	Two boxes	3	0 0 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	100	225	225
Total—Fuel and Lighting	and	100						
Index Number—							77	343
<i>Fuel and Lighting</i>								309

*The average monthly expenditure on cereals during the 1926 Family Budget Enquiry as adjusted to the basic expenditure on cereals.—The expenditure is calculated on the basis of the quantities and prices of the different cereals sold in shops run by authorised retail dealers in working class localities and by employers of labour. †The weighted average of index numbers for different cereals.

Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
		Year ended July 1927	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Pair	16	3 14 6	8 0 11	8 0 11	36	206	206
Yard	13	0 13 6	2 1 7	2 1 7	77	249	249
	24	0 8 3	1 6 11	1 6 11	90	278	278
	7	0 8 7	1 4 10	1 4 10	56	243	243
Each	17	1 7 4	6 15 3	6 15 3	61	477	477
Yard	13	0 6 1	1 3 0	1 3 0	72	312	312
	10	0 13 3	1 10 3	1 10 3	73	198	198
	100						
		....			68	291	291
Per month	100	4 9 11	4 15 1	4 15 1	107	107	107
					107	107	107
Bundle of 25	11	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	100	300	300
Bar	29	0 4 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	100	422	422
	100						
		....			100	335	335

(Base : August 1926 to July 1927 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	212	214	210	206	203	203	205	211	222	220	221	213	211
1945	199	206	195	187	187	191	192	195	201	205	217	202	206
1946	209	195	190	197	199	204	217	225	217	212	210	216	216
1947	219	207	206	207	208	212	212	218	235	246	231	231	218
1948	243	212	214	217	226	239	245	251	259	260	264	266	261
1949		236	240	242	243	249	248	258	254	252			

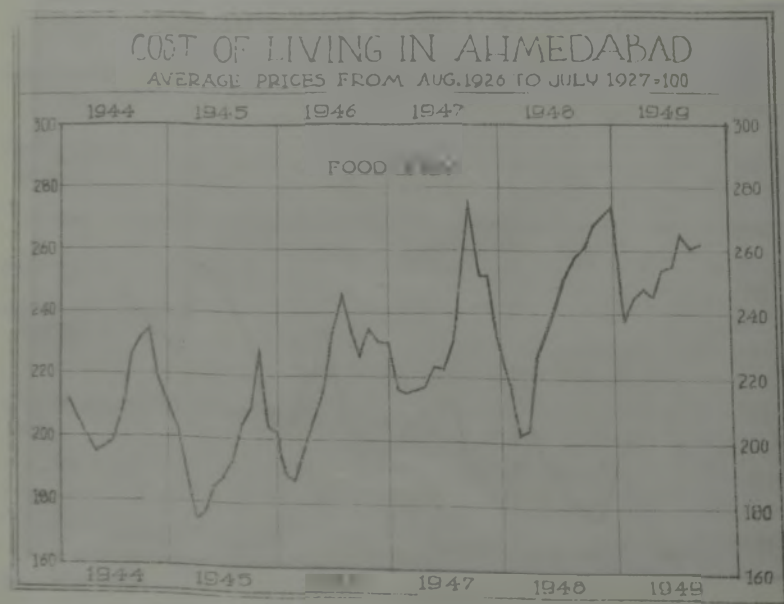


Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—AHMEDABAD FOOD ONLY

(Base: August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Year	Average	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1944		212	208	200	195	197	199	209	220	232	235	218	211
1945	197	203	188	175	177	185	188	193	204	210	220	204	203
1946	219	189	187	198	206	215	234	246	234	220	235	231	231
1947	234	216	215	216	217	223	222	231	258	275	252	252	231
1948	243	218	202	204	226	234	242	252	258	271	288	271	274
1949		238	245	248	246	254	255	285	291	292			



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

A FALL OF FIVE POINTS

In September 1949, the working class cost of living index number in Sholapur city, on base: February 1927 to January 1928 equal to 100, was 295, being five points lower than in the preceding month and 222 points higher as compared with August 1939, which is the pre-war month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1925 family budget enquiry at Sholapur.

The index number for the food group receded by three points to 294 owing to a fall in the prices of jowari and potatoes.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group fell by ten points to 399 owing to a fall in the price of firewood.

There was a fall of 13 points in the index number for the clothing group owing to a fall in the prices of sarees and khans.

The miscellaneous group declined by four points to 337 owing to a fall in the prices of pan, supari and soap.

The fall of five points in the final index from 300 to 295 was due to a fall of 3 points in the food group, 10 points in the fuel and lighting group and 13 points in the clothing group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR SHOLAPUR

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers			
		Aug. 1939	Aug. 1949		
Food	40	68	297	294	
Fuel and lighting	10	86	409	399	
Clothing	12		297	284	
House-rent	6	107	107	107	
Miscellaneous	6	72	341	337	
Total	83				
Cost of Living Index Numbers			73	300	295

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended January 1928	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Food Articles—								
Rice	Seer †	56	9 5 1‡	25 9 6§	24 13 6§	68¶	275	287
Wheat	Do. †							
Rawari	Do. †							
Gram	Do. †	2	0 2 0	0 8 2	0 8 0	83	408	400
Turdal	Do. †	6	0 3 1	0 9 10	0 9 8	57	319	314
Sugar (refined)	Do. †	1	0 5 4	1 0 11	1 1 2	91	317	322
Raw sugar (gul)	Do. †	2	0 3 6	0 10 10	0 10 8	100	310	305
Tea	Lb.	1	1 2 5	2 6 3	2 6 0	57	208	206
Beef	Seer †	1	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	100	400	400
Button	Do. †	8	0 8 1	1 14 0	1 14 0	74	371	371
Milk	Do. †	6	0 4 0	0 11 9	0 11 9	75	294	294
Bees	Do. †	2	1 7 7	5 5 4	5 5 4	76	362	362
Salt	Do. †	1	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 5	100	150	142
Chillies	Do. †	2	0 10 4	1 11 1	1 10 8	77	262	258
Onions	Do. †	4	0 1 3	0 3 4	0 4 1	40	267	327
Potatoes	Do. †	2	0 2 5	0 8 6	0 6 5	83	352	266
Sweet oil	Do. †	6	0 8 6	1 13 7	2 0 0	47	348	376
All Food		100						
Index Number—All Food Articles		--	----	----	----	68	297	294
Lighting—								
Wood	Indian Maund	86	0 14 5	3 15 2	3 13 6	83	438	427
Kerosene oil	Bottle	12	0 2 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	100	213	213
Batteries	Dozen boxes.	2	0 2 8	0 8 7	0 8 7	125	322	322
Fuel and Lighting		100						
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting		--	----	----	----	86	409	399

† Equivalent to new Bombay seer (measure) in the case of food grains, salt, milk and sweet oil and 80 tolas weight in the case of the remaining items. The basic prices of food grains and salt have been halved to make them comparable with the prices for the new seer (measure) which came into use at Sholapur from June 1936. ‡ Since September 1947, the unit of measurement for food grains in Sholapur except turdal has been changed from measure to weight. § The average monthly expenditure on each during the 1925 Family Budget Enquiry as adjusted to the basic

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			Year ended January 1928	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Clothing—								
Dhotis	Pair	16	3 2 11	5 15 11	5 15 11	69	188	188
Coating	Yard	3	0 6 7	0 15 0	0 15 0	61	228	228
Shirting	Do.	24	0 5 0	0 10 11	0 10 11	54	218	218
Cloth for trousers	Do.	2	0 6 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	63	204	204
Sarees	Each	45	2 3 7	7 14 6	7 6 0	67	356	332
Khans	Yard	10	0 3 11	1 1 0	1 0 0	57	434	469
Total—Clothing		100						
Index Number—Clothing		--	----	----	----	63	297	284
Home-rent*								
Home-rent*	Per month	100	2 6 0	2 8 8	2 8 8	107	107	107
Index Number—Home-rent		--	----	----	----	107	107	107
Miscellaneous—								
Hair oil (cocoanut oil)	Seer ‡	9	0 11 1	2 5 4	2 5 4	47	337	337
Bills (including tobacco)	Bundle of 25	27	0 0 9	0 3 0	0 3 0	100	400	400
Fan	50	10	0 0 6	0 1 1	0 1 0	100	217	200
Supari	Seer||	41	0 12 5	2 14 0	2 13 5	60	376	366
Soap	Bar	13	0 8 9	1 3 10	1 3 0	50	227	217
Total—Miscellaneous		100						
Index Number—Miscellaneous		--	----	----	----	72	341	337

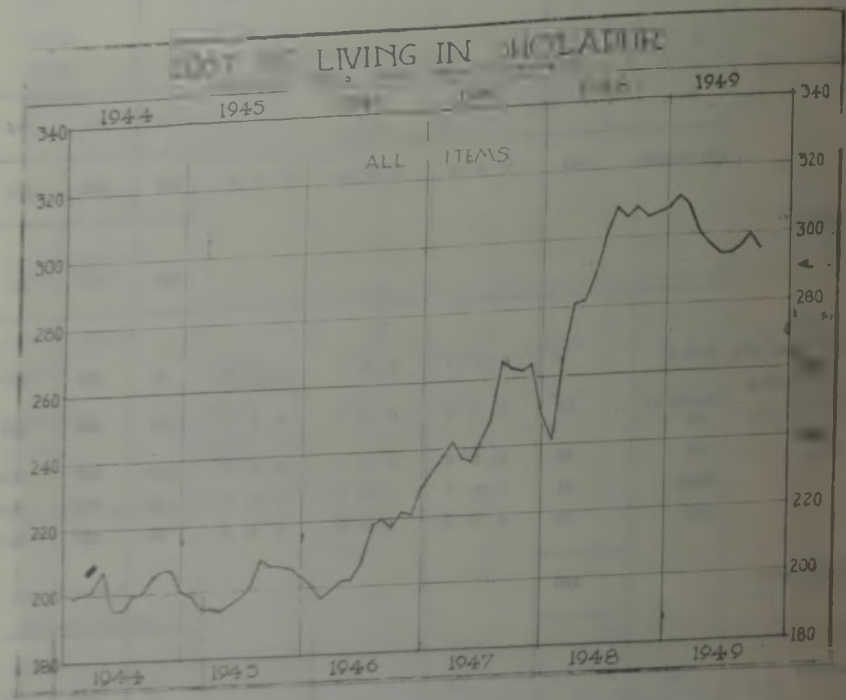
*The rise of seven per cent. in home-rent has been ascertained by conducting a special rent enquiry at Sholapur towards the end of June 1939.

Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX SHOLAPUR—ALL ITEMS

(Base : February 1927 to January 1928 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	201	199	200	201	207	195	196	199	200	205	207	207	200
1945	201	199	195	195	194	196	198	201	209	207	207	206	204
1946	211	201	197	199	202	202	207	218	220	217	222	221	220
1947	248	233	237	242	237	236	243	248	265	263	262	264	249
1948	292	241	265	281	282	289	301	300	304	309	306	307	308
1949	--	311	309	301	297	294	294	296	300	295	--	--	--

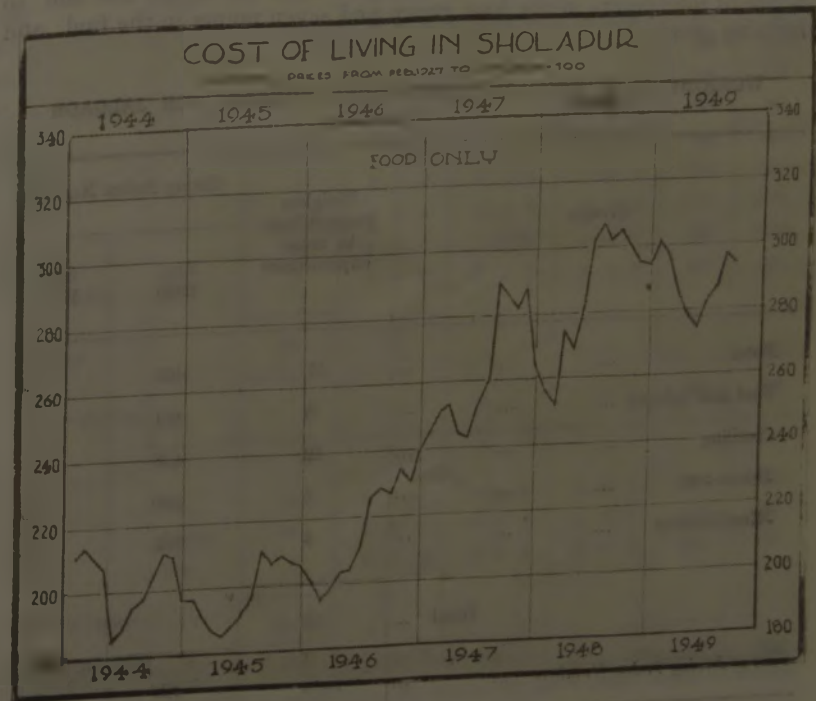


Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—SHOLAPUR—FOOD ONLY

(Base : February 1927 to January 1928 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	202	211	214	210	207	185	188	195	197	204	211	210	197
1945	198	197	192	187	185	188	191	197	211	207	209	207	206
1946	217	201	195	198	203	204	211	226	229	227	234	230	240
1947	263	245	251	263	244	243	253	260	290	286	282	288	264
1948	286	256	252	275	269	281	301	307	302	305	300	295	294
1949	--	301	297	285	278	274	283	287	297	294	--	--	--



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

A RISE OF THREE POINTS

In September 1949, the working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon city, on base : August 1939 equal to 100, was 425, being three points higher than in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the October 1937 family budget enquiry at Jalgaon.

The index number for the food group, advanced by four points to 469 owing to greater off-take of wheat in the ration and a rise in the prices of chillies, potatoes, brinjals, onions and sweet oil.

The index number for the fuel and lighting group rose by seven points to 428 owing to a rise in the price of firewood.

There was a rise of three points in the clothing group from 418 to 421 owing to a rise in the prices of sarces and khans.

The miscellaneous group increased by one point to 506 owing to a rise in the price of bidis.

The rise of three points in the final index from 422 to 425 was due to a rise of four points in the food group and seven points in the fuel and lighting group.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR JALGAON

	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food	57	465	469
Fuel and lighting	8	421	428
Clothing	12	418	421
House-rent	9	100	100
Miscellaneous	6	506	506
Total	92		
Cost of Living Index Numbers		422	425

* Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 111-112 of the June 1949 issue of the Labour Gazette.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR JALGAON

(Average prices for August 1939 = 100)

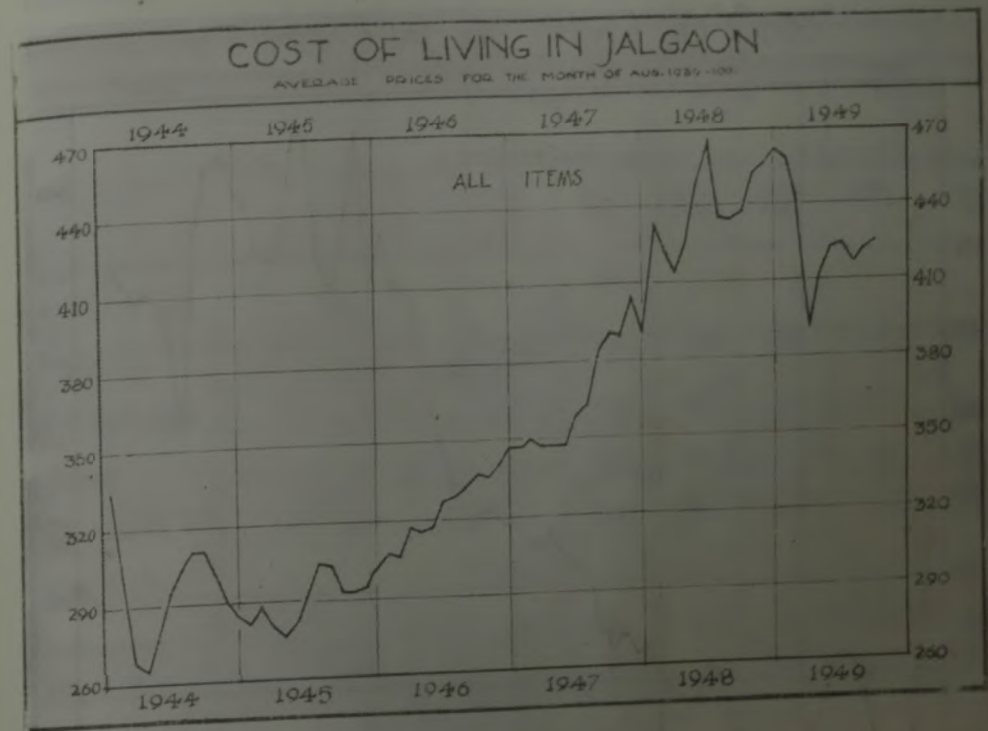
Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Numbers	
			Basic prices for August 1939	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food Articles—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Rice	Chawthal						
Wheat	"	46	6 13 4*	24 4 9	24 13 2	366	368
Jowari	"						
Bajri	"						
Pulses—							
Tur dal	"	6	0 11 6	4 7 1	4 6 1	618	609
Gram dal	"		0 12 0	4 1 10	4 1 3	549	544
Other food Articles—							
Sugar (Refined)	Seer	3	0 4 11	1 0 6	1 0 10	336	342
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	2	0 3 7	0 10 6	0 11 2	293	312
Tea	1/8 Lb.	1	0 1 3	0 4 8	0 4 8	373	373
Mutton	Seer	5	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	400	400
Milk	"	8	0 3 0	0 15 0	0 12 11	500	481
Ghee	"	5	1 4 8	8 4 3	7 3 7	640	569
Salt	"	1	0 1 9	0 2 4	0 2 4	133	133
Chillies	"		0 5 6	2 7 6	2 10 0	718	764
Turmeric	"	1	0 4 8	1 7 2	1 7 5	496	502
Potatoes	"	6	0 1 9	0 9 11	0 10 0	364	378
Onions	"	1	0 0 4	0 3 8	0 5 3	1100	1575
Sweet oil	"	7	0 3 4	1 12 10	1 14 4	365	910
Tea (Ready made)	Cup	1	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	400	400
Total—All Food		100					
Index Number—All Food						465	469
Fuel and Lighting—							
Firewood	Md.		0 8 5	2 10 11	2 11 8	510	519
Kerosene oil	Bottle	23	0 2 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	163	163
Matches	Box.	3	0 0 4½	0 0 9	0 0 9	200	200
Total—Fuel and Lighting		100					
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting						421	428

* The average monthly expenditure on cereals during the October 1937 family budget enquiry as adjusted to the basic period.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Basic prices for August 1939	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug 1949	Sept. 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Clothing—</i>							
Dhotis	Pair	16	1 12 6	7 8 0	7 8 0	421	421
Coating	Yard	11	0 3 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	347	347
Shirting	"	17	0 4 2	0 13 9	0 13 9	330	330
Cloth for trousers	"	4	0 3 10	1 1 9	1 1 9	462	463
Sarees	Each	42	2 2 11	10 5 10	10 8 0	478	481
Khans	"	10	0 4 0	0 14 11	0 15 2	373	382
Total—Clothing		100					
Index Number—Clothing			....	....	....	418	421
House-rent	Per month	100	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 3 3	100	100
Index Number—House-rent			...	....	....	100	100
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
Barber	Shave	30	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	300	300
Soap	Bar	16	0 5 1	1 3 8	1 3 7	387	385
Hair oil (Cocoanut oil)	Seer	9	0 4 4	2 7 8	2 7 8	915	915
Pan	100	10	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	800	800
Spices	Seer	10	0 6 9	2 15 2	2 14 11	699	695
Chewing Tobacco	½ Seer	7	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	600	600
Bidis	Bundle of 25	18	0 0 8	0 2 11	0 3 0	438	450
Total—Miscellaneous		100					
Index Number—Miscellaneous			....	....	....	505	506

(Average prices in Rs.)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	295	335	301	298	265	277	295	304	311	311	301	291	286
1945	291	282	288	291	277	282	293	304	303	293	293	294	301
1946	326	307	306	317	315	317	327	329	332	337	336	341	347
1947	369	347	350	347	347	347	359	364	384	391	390	405	392
1948	440	433	422	414	425	450	465	435	434	437	452	441	461
1949		458	441	391	412	422	424	422	422	425			

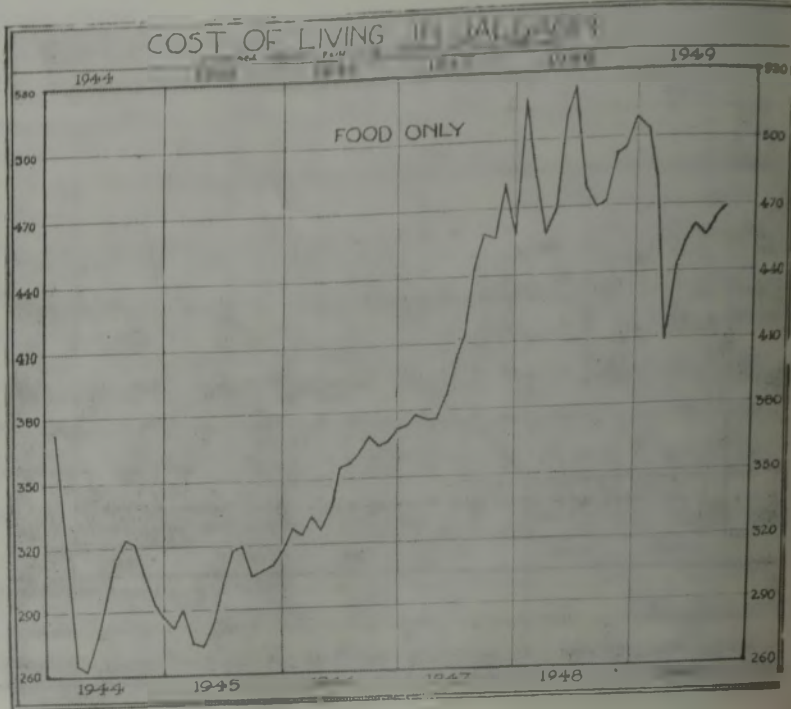


Cost of Living Series

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JALGAON—FOOD ONLY

(Average prices in August 1939 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	303	373	320	265	262	277	295	313	324	322	308	294	287
1945	299	282	290	275	273	284	302	318	320	306	308	310	316
1946	350	328	325	333	327	338	355	357	362	369	365	367	372
1947	417	373	378	376	376	385	403	415	445	459	457	481	499
1948	490	518	484	458	469	510	523	478	470	471	493	498	508
1949	504	484	409	442	453	461	458	465	469				



Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India

The following table gives the working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Madras and Kanpur during August and September 1949 :-

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India for the months of August and September 1949

Groups	Bombay (a)		Ahmedabad (b)		Sholapur (c)		Jalgaon (d)	
	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food	372	373	251	262	297	294	455	469
Fuel and lighting	293	292	343	309	409	399	421	428
Clothing	307	307	291	291	297	284	418	421
Miscellaneous	283	278	335	335	341	337	505	508
Rent	100	100	107	107	107	107	100	100
Cost of living	306	306	254	252	300	295	422	425

Groups	Nagpur* (d)		Madras (e)		Kanpur (d)	
	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food	388	391	359	359	551	548
Fuel and lighting	295	295	373	383	498	471
Clothing	355	355	331	330	480	480
Miscellaneous	515	515	265	265	388	388
Rent	175	175	175	175	197	197
Cost of living	378	381	320	320	488	484

(a) Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100. (b) Average prices from August 1928 to July 1927=100. (c) Average prices from February 1927 to July 1927=100. (d) Average prices from August 1927 to July 1927=100. (e) Average prices from August 1927 to July 1927=100.
 * The base period is changed from January 1927 to August 1938.
 † Particulars for Kanpur are available on page 489 of the issue of the Labour Gazette.

The Nagpur cost of living index number on base : August 1939 equal to 100, was 381 in September 1949, being three points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for the food group advanced by three points to 391 ; while the index numbers for the fuel and lighting, the clothing and the miscellaneous groups remained unchanged at 295, 355 and 515 respectively.

The Madras Cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ending June 1936 equal to 100, was 320 in September 1949, being the same as in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food and the miscellaneous groups and house-rent remained unchanged at 359, 265 and 175 respectively, while the index number for the fuel and lighting group rose by ten points to 383 and that for the clothing group fell by one point to 330.

In September 1949, the Kanpur cost of living index number, on base : August 1939 equal to 100, was 484 being four points lower than in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food and the fuel and lighting groups fell by 3 and 27 points to 548 and 471 respectively; while those for the clothing and the miscellaneous groups and house-rent remained unchanged at 480, 388 and 197 respectively.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
September 1948 .	303	356	423	437	383	317	558
October ..	300	362	419	452	386	316	547
November ..	302	364	421	450	387	317	534
December ..	310	358	422	461	380	320	508
January 1949	301	323	426	458	380	331	506
February ..	292	329	423	441	374	331	515
March ..	296	332	412	301	374	333	479
April ..	290	333	407	412	376	327	468
May ..	291	341	403	422	377	327	482
June ..	286	340	403	424	376	329	483
July ..	288	351	405	417	378	327	466
August ..	291	348	411	422	378	327	488
September ..	291		404	425	381	327	484

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

Special Articles

RETAIL PRICES IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY DURING 1947-48

The average retail prices of most of the principal food grains generally followed an upward trend during 1947-48 as compared with the previous year. Among other food articles, the prices of all articles except gul registered a rise in most of the districts.

NORTHERN DIVISION

A rise in the prices of wheat, turdal, sugar and onions was reported from all districts in the division. Prices of rice, gram, tea, milk, ghee and potatoes were fairly high while those of gul and salt were comparatively lower.

It was reported from *Panchmahals, Kaira and Thana* Districts that the prices of food-stuffs were fairly steady during the first half of the year, but later, owing to decontrol, spurted to higher levels. In the *Panchmahals* District the price of ghee fluctuated between Rs. 85 to Rs. 120 per Kaccha Maund. Rates of cotton and cotton seed also remained high due to insufficient crop.

Fair price shops were reported to have been opened at centres throughout the *Thana* District to check the rising spiral of prices, consequent upon decontrol. It was further reported from this district that agriculturists were benefited to a large extent due to the prevailing high prices for agricultural produce.

In the *Surat* District there was also an increase in the prices of essential articles. The following table gives the average prices of some of the articles during the current year as compared with the previous year.

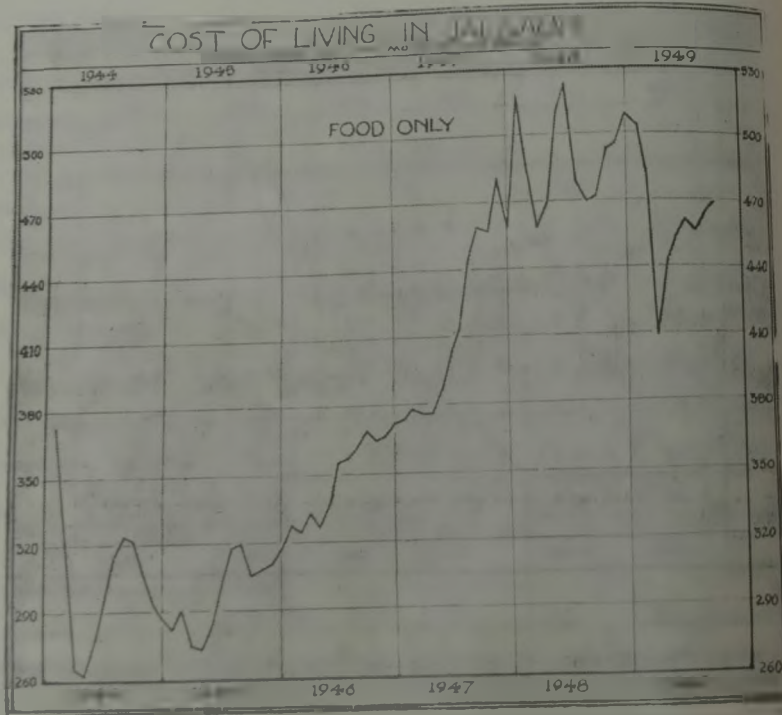
	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Rates per rup e.		Rates per rupee.	
	Srs. Cts.	Srs. Cts.	Srs. Cts.	Srs. Cts.
Rice	2 4	to 3 11	1 0	to 2 8
Wheat	2 9	to 3 5	1 0	to 3 0
Jowar	3 13	to 4 11	4 0	to 8 0
Tur pulses	2 8		1 4	to 2 8
Salt	12 9		11 0	to 30 0
Ghee	0 3		0 2	to 0 3
Sugar	1 12		1 12	

Cost of Living Index

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX- JALGAON-FOOD ONLY

(Average prices in August 1949 = 100)

Year	Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1944	303	373	320	265	262	277	295	313	324	322	308	294	287
1945	299	282	290	277	273	284	302	318	320	306	308	310	314
1946	350	328	325	333	327	338	365	357	362	369	365	367	372
1947	417	273	378	376	378	385	403	415	445	450	457	481	459
1948	490	518	484	458	469	510	523	478	470	471	493	480	503
1949	..	504	484	409	442	461	461	456	465	460	..	..	..



Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India

The following table gives the working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Madras and Kanpur during August and September 1949.

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in India for the months of August and September 1949

Groups	Bombay (a)		Ahmedabad (b)		Sholapur (c)		Jalgaon (d)	
	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food	372	373	261	262	297	294	455	469
Fuel and lighting	293	292	343	309	400	399	421	428
Clothing	307	307	291	291	297	284	418	421
Miscellaneous	283	278	335	335	341	337	505	506
Rent	100	100	107	107	107	107	100	100
Cost of living	306	306	254	252	300	295	422	425

Groups	Nagpur* (d)		Madras (e)		Kanpur (d)	
	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
Food	388	391	359	359	551	548
Fuel and lighting	295	295	373	383	498	471
Clothing	355	355	331	330	480	480
Miscellaneous	515	515	265	265	388	388
Rent	..	..	175	175	197	197
Cost of living	378	381	320	320	488	484

* Base: August 1949. (a) Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100. (b) Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100. (c) Average prices from 1927 to January 1928=100. (d) Base: August 1949. (e) Average prices from 1927 to January 1928=100. This table gives the cost of living index numbers for industrial workers in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Madras and Kanpur during August and September 1949. For further details see page 489 of the issue of the Labour Gazette for August 1949 and page 605-606 of the April 1949 issue of the Labour Gazette.

In the *Ahmedabad* District prices of bajri, jowar and rice increased while that of wheat showed a decrease. The following table gives the quantities of some of the commodities available per rupee during 1946-47 and 1947-48

	1946-47.		1947-48.	
	Seers	Tolas.	Seers	Tolas.
Bajri	3	27.8	2	12.6
Jowar	3	62.8	2	69.1
Maize and Barley	4	6.9	5	17.5
Rice	1	52.6	1	49.4
Wheat	2	24.6	2	33.4
Pulses	1	70.1	1	45.1
Ghee	0	12.5	0	11.4
Oil	0	59.1	0	46.1
Milk		28.6	2	5.6

Prices of cereals in *Bombay Suburban* District, however, were fairly stationary throughout the year under review, being a rationed area. It was reported that turdal was not available from April to August 1947. Charcoal was also under control and was available from authorised charcoal shops.

CENTRAL DIVISION

All districts in this division reported a rise in the prices of bajri, turdal, sugar, tea, salt, mutton, potatoes and onions. Rice, gram, wheat, jowari, milk, ghee and coconut oil were dearer and gul comparatively cheaper in the majority of the districts in the division.

It was reported from the *Ahmednagar* District that prices of almost all essential articles had soared to abnormal levels resulting in clamour for increase in wages.

Reports from the *East Khandesh* District show that during the period from 1st August 1947 to 31st December 1947 prices of principal food grains and cloth were controlled, but manifested a rising trend during the later part of the year consequent upon a change-over to decontrol. The price of rice, for instance, rose from Rs. 13-3-0 per Bengali maund (pre-decontrol rate) to Rs. 25-6-5 per Bengali Maund in January 1948 and reached an all time high of Rs. 35-3-9 per Bengali Maund in June 1948. The price of wheat also recorded the highest in June 1948, viz. Rs. 32-11-3 per Bengali Maund as compared to the controlled rate of Rs. 11-15-0 per Bengali Maund. Prices of jowar and bajri also exhibited similar movements. The following table gives the average

prices of cereals in *East Khandesh* during the control period and during January and June 1948.

Article	Pro-decontrol rate	January 1948	June 1948
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	13 3 0	25 6 5	35 3 1
Wheat	11 15 0	....	32 11 3
Jowar	8 6 0	10 1 3	15 0 5
Bajri	9 10 0	15 0 6	16 13 2

Fair price shops were opened with a view to check this inflationary trend, but it was reported that this had little effect on the prices obtaining in the open market. The opening of fair price shops and re-introduction of informal distribution of food grains in rural and rationed areas, however, afforded considerable relief to the average consumers and checked steep increases in their cost of living.

It was reported from *West Khandesh* that the price of rice (sort 2) was Rs. 33-5-4 per Indian Maund (3,200 tolas) during 1948 as compared with Rs. 15-3-9 in 1947, while the price of wheat rose from Rs. 12-12-0 (during 1947) to Rs. 25-13-9 per Maund during 1948. Prices of almost all other commodities were also reported to be very high owing to the lifting of controls. Prices of some of the essential commodities obtaining in 1947-48 in *West Khandesh* are given in the following table:—

Article	1947		1948	
	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.
Jowar	6	10 0	12	6 0
Bajri	7	8 6	15	0 0
Wheat	12	12 0	25	13 9
Rice (1st sort)	16	15 0	.....
Rice (2nd sort)	15	3 9	33	5 4
Gram	11	1 0	16	1 2
Turdal	17	12 0	25	11 5
Sesamum	25	0 0	23	11 3
Ghee	256	0 0	180	0 0
Milk	20	0 0	28	12 0
Gur	20	0 0	12	0 0
Sugar	22	1 0	41	0 5
Potatoes	17	8 0	13	14 9
Firewood	1	14 0	2	0 0
Cotton clean seed	20	0 0	10	0 0

Poona District also reported a rising tendency in the prices of food-stuff and cloth after decontrol. Hoarding activities further aggravated the difficulties of the middle and poor classes. The average quantities of staple foodgrains purchasable per rupee at Poona are given in the following table :—

Article	1946-47		1947-48	
	S.	C.	S.	C.
Jowari	4	0	4	4
Bajri	4	0	3	9
Rice	3	0	2	9
Wheat	3	0	2	12
Turdal	2	4	1	5
Gram	3	8	1	14

The cost of living at Sholapur during the period under review rose to higher levels. Foodgrains rationing was in force in all the mills at Sholapur and cloth was provided for workers at cheap rates. The Mills in Barsi were also reported to have provided grain to the workers and this helped in maintaining the economic conditions of the workers.

It was reported from the Nasik and Satara Districts that owing to decontrol, prices had risen but the rising trend was checked by the opening of Fair Price Shops.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

The prices of wheat, turdal, sugar, tea, milk and onions were reported to be higher and the price of gul lower in all the districts in the division. Rice, jowar, salt, mutton, ghee, potatoes and cocoanut oil were dearer in the majority of the districts.

The supply of food grains was reported to be adequate in Dharwar District. Jowar and wheat were exported to Belgaum, Sholapur and Bombay immediately after decontrol. Decontrol was responsible for an increase in the price of food grains necessitating the opening of fair price shops. It was further reported that the economic conditions of agriculturists improved in view of the high prices of agricultural produce.

Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolaba Districts reported that the prices of staple food grains shot up immediately after decontrol and remained at high levels till the opening of fair price shops by Government. The prices of other essential articles also increased considerably.

Kanara District also reported an increase in prices after decontrol. The following statement gives the prices of essential articles in Kanara District during 1946-47 and 1947-48 :—

Article	Unit	1946-47		1947-48	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice	Lb.	0	2 8	0	3 7
Paddy	"	0	1 6	0	2 6
Ragi	"	0	2 0	0	2 7
Jaggery	"	0	3 11	0	4 1
Cocoanut	100	31	1 5	23	11 8
Betelnut	100	1	0 10	0	12 5
Pepper	Lb.	1	0 0	0	15 4

Ratnagiri District recorded an increase in the prices of food grains after decontrol. Distribution of food grains was made through ration shops till 31st December 1947 and thereafter by merchants till the end of May 1948. Fair price shops were started from June 1948. The average price of rice was Rs. 35-1-0 per maund (of 40 seers), during the period under review as compared to Rs. 15-6-2 per maund during 1946-47, while the corresponding prices of wheat were Rs. 34-7-1 and Rs. 15-6-2 per maund respectively. The following table shows the prices of certain essential articles in the district during 1946-47 and 1947-48 :—

Article	1946-47			1947-48		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice	15	6	2	35	1	0
Nagli	11	13	8	17	0	0
Jowar	11	7	6	18	6	0
Bajri	Not available.			18	7	10
Wheat	15	6	2	34	7	1
Gram	11	13	9	23	2	6
Turdal	20	0	0	26	10	9
Salt	5	1	3	3	15	10
Firewood	1	9	5	1	13	6

Appendix A gives the index numbers of retail prices of 6 foodgrains and 11 other food articles in each of the divisions in the Province for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

During 1947-48, the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 281 as against 265 in 1946-47; the Ahmedabad working Class cost of living index number with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 221, being nine points higher than in 1946-47; the Sholapur working class cost of living index number with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 255 as compared with 221 in 1946-47; while the Jalgaon working class cost of living index number with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, stood at 387 as against 335 in 1946-47. Appendix B gives index numbers for the different groups included in the cost of living for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon.

APPENDIX 'A'

RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF SEVENTEEN FOOD ARTICLES IN EACH OF THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTER TOWNS IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEARS 1946-47 AND 1947-48 WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES DURING 1926-27 = 100

Note - The prices quoted at the various headquarter towns are put always for the same grades but for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Rs. 50 per month.
(Prices in 1926-27 = 100)

District Headquarter Town	Rice		Wheat				Jowari					
	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.			
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Bombay City	17 15 4	15 14 7	241	211	14 8 2	14 8 9	187	187	7 12 3	7 13 5	195	187
Ahmedabad	15 6 3	15 6 2	217	217	11 5 1	12 4 11	149	162	10 5 2	10 5 2	197	197
Kaira	19 8 4	19 7 8	190	224	15 2 8	17 3 3	141	206	10 10 8	11 15 6	154	173
Panich Mahal (Godhra)	17 3 9	22 5 11	198	257	14 3 2	20 3 8	177	253	10 2 9	6 4 9	186	217
Broach	18 8 8	21 11 7	384	459	14 7 8	18 12 1	191	248	10 6 5	12 2 10	185	204
Murat	17 13 2	23 10 1	161	213	13 13 4	21 4 9	283	435	10 12 6	11 14 0	185	204
Thana	16 2 7	17 1 11	191	202	15 9 9	20 13 11	205	278	10 3 7	10 2 8	185	185
Northern Division			224	253			198	258			181	186
Khandesh (West)-(Dhule)	14 7 10	17 14 7	313	387	12 9 3	18 14 0	159	238	7 5 5	18 15 7	150	143
Khandesh (East)-(Jalgaon)	13 14 2	19 12 7	407	507	15 9 10	21 5 2	253	431	8 11 1	10 7 0	176	212
Nasik	16 9 10	18 13 8	198	225	12 11 6	18 14 7	184	271	8 15 6	10 4 9	185	185
Ahmednagar	12 1 11	19 12 7	189	309	12 12 8	19 3 1	169	253	8 6 6	9 12 19	205	239
Poona	15 7 0	14 15 2	147	143	14 3 3	13 10 6	142	137	10 11 0	10 3 8	208	192
Sholapur	14 14 6	17 3 2	183	311	14 8 5	14 11 11	213	216	7 6 6	8 3 8	197	216
Satara	14 6 6	19 2 0	153	203	15 14 0	14 0 0	193	170	7 6 8	11 6 7	199	214
Central Division			227	284			188	245			178	210
Belgaum	13 3 7	13 15 5	190	290	14 13 11	17 6 0	184	215	10 0 6	11 8 11	228	242
Bijapur	14 12 6	16 15 2	186	213	12 14 6	17 7 11	182	247	8 5 6	9 0 3	217	235
Dhule	17 4 3	15 9 8	258	226	13 9 1	18 1 8	184	246	8 0 7	11 5 1	210	286
Kolaba (Allbag)	11 3 3	14 0 4	156	196	11 3 10	21 3 0	126	288	7 15 11	18 3 4	185	192
Batnagri	14 5 5	17 0 11	212	252	16 5 10	21 5 7	174	227	10 15 3	12 10 5	184	183
Katara (Karwar)	14 8 6	15 14 0	183	290	13 0 0	19 1 6	130	181	10 1 6	11 9 11	184	183
Southern Division			196	215			163	227			202	240

(Prices in 1926-27 = 100)

District Headquarter Town	Bajri		Gram				Turdal					
	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad	7 15 1	8 2 2	128	126	31 6 8		456	..	22 10 0	30 11 2	257	349
Kaira	10 5 2		184		11 11 1		207	..	19 14 9	32 0 6	205	329
Panich Mahal	10 7 10	13 1 11	169	212	11 15 2		134	165	16 0 0	19 2 0	189	190
Broach	11 9 5	19 10 8	171	290	11 1 4	14 6 5	218	253	15 0 7	17 1 9	154	194
Murat	10 15 9	22 10 8	172	355	12 1 0	14 5 3	197	293	13 11 2	17 5 6	168	303
Thana		25 16 3	..	408	22 13 0	20 10 3	384	347	18 14 2	33 15 9	287	310
		16 12 11	..	270	19 10 2	20 1 9	274	281	21 14 10	23 11 5	298	310
Northern Division			169	378			236	256			195	272
Khandesh (West)-(Dhule)	8 14 6	11 9 6	149	194	17 8 8	15 5 3	300	297	18 10 11	19 6 4	298	314
Khandesh (East)-(Jalgaon)	10 4 9	13 7 8	156	243	15 15 2	24 11 9	288	446	24 3 11	32 13 10	295	400
Nasik	10 2 2	16 15 8	178	398	18 10 2	24 0 8	342	447	28 9 3	37 12 1	311	411
Ahmednagar	7 12 7	10 9 2	150	199	17 8 9	22 5 7	309	394	15 3 8	18 1 7	193	239
Poona	10 12 0	12 2 5	185	208	14 13 8	19 12 8	332	470	25 0 5	33 13 2	278	375
Sholapur	7 8 8	8 3 8	159	176	17 4 0	18 13 8	322	351	16 13 6	16 14 11	222	225
Satara	7 10 11	17 12 5	144	333	15 13 0	21 5 5	302	406	17 5 8	32 0 0	197	344
Southern Division			184	226			316	386			243	317
	8 7 10	12 8 1	190	279			..	..	24 8 8	28 4 9	249	299
	7 10 4	8 10 3	185	208	10 0 0	17 5 2	170	294	18 12 8	22 13 1	234	299
	9 6 7	12 11 11	192	260	31 14 10	21 2 11	364	352	21 9 10	35 7 8	235	336
		21 9 11	..	..			..	..	14 8 4	29 9 3	166	342
		18 2 11	..	..	20 11 11	17 1 0	396	277	24 15 8	27 7 3	284	312
			..	..	16 0 4	16 14 8	243	253	25 2 2	32 4 2	298	330
Southern Division			183	332			278	353			244	355

(Prices in 1926-27 = 100)

District Headquarter Town	Sugar (refined)				Raw sugar				Tea			
	Price per maund of 3,500 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 3,500 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 3,500 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	20 12 11	26 8 1	188	230	20 5 6	22 15 10	169	169	127 13 0	177 12 5	219	205
...	19 0 4	25 5 1	185	189	39 1 6	24 2 0	244	207	132 4 7	181 5 6	165	235
...	20 13 8	26 6 0	188	194	28 13 11	26 10 7	217	200	126 3 2	183 8 8	152	221
Bombay	22 10 8	30 5 4	184	207	25 4 9	28 0 0	241	267	141 5 4	160 0 0	154	174
Burat	20 13 6	28 0 5	187	214	17 4 2	19 7 10	128	145	109 7 1	147 8 0	137	184
Thana	21 5 6	27 1 8	182	193	34 5 2	21 10 9	186	165	123 8 11	160 0 0	163	211
...	20 8 2	23 4 10	167	167	27 5 7	25 8 2	247	230	128 0 0	173 0 0	154	184
Northern Division												
Khandesh (West)—Dhulla	30 6 8	26 12 0	181	200	...	...	225	197	...	...	154	232
Khandesh (East)—Jalgaon	19 6 10	25 0 6	188	178	24 14 10	21 2 1	244	190	142 3 7	178 5 4	178	267
Ahmednagar	30 0 0	26 10 8	186	194	26 15 4	21 10 7	248	190	130 3 4	160 0 0	179	231
Poona	31 14 11	32 14 4	190	188	18 11 1	21 0 6	195	220	116 7 1	156 2 8	157	171
Sholapur	19 6 11	28 0 8	180	201	21 8 8	18 8 1	254	215	102 13 8	160 0 0	139	200
Betawa	18 13 2	26 3 9	187	191	31 2 1	20 11 3	216	212	120 8 2	160 0 0	135	179
...	18 13 2	28 1 4	120	180	17 0 8	18 1 1	189	180	125 0 0	175 5 6	165	226
...					24 15 3	22 9 4	244	232	106 10 7	168 5 4	110	174
Central Division												
Belgaum	17 5 5	27 3 0	138	185	...	...	224	208	...	...	146	205
Bijapur	19 14 1	27 4 9	185	185	24 11 8	18 2 1	256	196	134 0 0	160 0 0	167	200
Dharwar	19 13 3	27 7 1	187	176	22 4 9	18 2 10	228	186	140 1 3	160 0 0	144	210
Kolaba (Allbag)	21 8 3	30 10 4	190	227	27 12 10	18 16 6	286	195	152 12 0	160 0 0	176	231
Ratnagiri	21 12 5	30 7 6	183	214	26 1 10	16 8 3	170	123	110 4 7	160 0 0	134	195
Kanara (Karwar)	25 13 2	26 15 10	161	169	31 13 1	23 18 6	302	227	124 7 1	160 0 0	103	132
...									148 4 3	246 3 2	153	254
...			141	101			240	170			146	204

(Prices in 1926-27 = 100)

District Headquarter Town	Salt				Beef				Mutton			
	Price per maund of 8,200 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 8,200 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per seer of 80 tolas in		Index Nos.	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Bombay City												
Ahmednagar	5 2 6	5 14 7	184	211	1 3 3	5 4 10	194	210	2 3 2	2 8 4	256	293
Kaira	2 10 8	2 1 9	117	92	1 2 8	1 8 8	311	328	3 15 4	2 2 8	313	367
Panaji Mahals (Goehra)	3 0 1	12 7	125	74	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	333	332
Broad	2 13 6	8 0	114	100	1 5 1	1 0 0	527	400	15 3	2 0 0	264	267
Burat	3 13 1	13 0	177	176	...	...	...	...	14 8	2 7 4	207	205
Thana	3 3 8	2 1	149	110	0 15 1	1 0 0	278	295	1 7	2 1 4	239	237
...	4 0 7	4 0 7	172	172	...	...	...	...	14 2	1 10 8	250	221
Northern Division												
Khandesh (West)—Dhulla	4 2 3	1 5	130	204	0 14 8	1 0 0	249	372	...	...	268	280
Khandesh (East)—Jalgaon	4 3 11	13 0	123	138	1 0 0	1 0 0	319	319	1 13 6	2 0 0	272	295
Nasik	4 5 11	5 8 1	148	227	0 8 8	0 12 0	217	306	1 12 0	1 12 8	254	280
Ahmednagar	4 2 6	5 6 2	163	205	0 8 0	0 9 0	132	148	1 8 10	1 13 0	226	268
Poona	4 7 1	5 4 10	156	186	0 13 0	1 2 4	217	300	1 4 8	1 8 0	299	347
Sholapur	4 12 1	5 6 1	135	148	0 14 2	1 0 0	283	319	1 2 0	1 10 10	171	256
Betawa	4 8 6	4 15 7	124	141	0 13 0	1 7 0	205	363	1 7 4	1 11 9	235	280
...									1 10 8	1 13 4	260	286
Central Division												
Belgaum	3 12 0	4 2 3	141	178	...	...	233	291	...	...	245	284
Bijapur	4 10 11	6 1 0	161	208	0 10 0	0 11 0	313	313	1 10 10	1 15 4	208	248
Dharwar	5 11 5	5 0 2	173	164	0 12 0	0 12 0	300	267	1 8 4	1 12 0	206	236
Kolaba (Allbag)	3 15 0	5 0 2	147	227	0 8 0	0 10 8	217	300	1 8 4	1 13 0	243	280
Ratnagiri	4 5 4	5 14 10	147	201	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 8	244	268
Kanara (Karwar)	5 14 6	6 3 11	224	237	1 8 0	1 14 10	240	308
...									2 0 4	2 4 0
...			170	198			244	273			246	284

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District Headquarter Town	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
City	30 0 2	34 13 4	171	198	177 15 10	241 12 2	215
Madad	15 13 10	21 4 9	150	202	191 10 1	206 1 7	269
	20 0 0	20 14 11	282	295	195 14 1	202 0 10	293
Mahak (Godhra)	19 0 0	19 0 0	182	182	178 10 8	171 0 0	252
	19 3 4	23 5 4	221	259	200 0 0	210 13 4	250
	24 9 10	25 14 11	239	252	213 5 4	248 14 3	331
	30 3 0	32 11 0	181	196	160 0 0	170 8 8	211
Division			209	228			211
West (Dhulia)	20 12 4	29 7 10	201	286	213 5 4	230 5 0	211
East (Jalgaon)	20 0 0	20 0 0	211	211	252 15 9	268 8 5	211
	31 5 5	34 2 5	278	303	213 5 4	238 8 1	211
Madad	20 0 0	20 0 0	200	200	160 0 0	186 15 7	211
	26 5 7	26 10 8	198	200	213 5 4	213 5 4	211
	16 10 10	26 10 0	125	200	130 10 8	219 14 6	211
	16 8 0	19 5 4	168	197	128 0 0	190 10 8	211
Division			197	228			211
Madad	18 5 4	20 0 0	130	195	160 0 0	182 0 0	211
	10 7 8	15 6 11	114	168	144 8 1	210 6 5	211
	14 10 8	15 1 9	126	130	178 2 6	218 9 6	211
Alibag	25 0 0	30 0 1	162	195	128 0 0	132 13 2	211
Giri	20 0 0	20 9 9	150	155	124 6 3	160 0 0	211
Karwar	26 10 8	30 3 7	213	242	160 0 0	160 0 0	211
Division			149	181			211

(Prices in 1926-27 = 100)

District Headquarter Town	Potatoes				Onions		
	Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.		Price per maund of 3,200 tolas in		Index Nos.
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
City	16 13 7	25 7 3	214	323	7 7 11	18 6 7	11
Madad	17 2 7	28 0 11	225	367	7 10 2	22 8 8	11
	19 9 6	31 10 10	226	366	6 15 4	24 0 6	11
Mahak (Godhra)	22 12 0	26 10 8	249	292	9 4 0	11 8 0	11
	14 2 8	27 14 3	178	350	5 0 0	8 5 4	11
	19 8 5	26 3 8	272	365	6 6 8	19 12 11	11
	...	10 1 4	....	139	5 2 1	5 6 11	11
Division			280	315			11
West (Dhulia)	19 10 4	31 8 3	196	311	5 8 10	17 8 8	11
East (Jalgaon)	17 6 7	20 0 0	197	228	4 14 5	7 11 9	11
	16 4 4	21 8 9	234	310	5 8 11	16 0 0	11
Madad	10 14 10	15 1 7	155	214	6 9 4	12 13 2	11
	13 10 6	20 10 8	216	326	5 8 3	15 12 8	11
	19 13 6	30 10 11	244	377	6 8 8	24 6 4	11
	15 9 7	28 5 4	178	323	5 8 11	15 3 1	11
Division			203	298			11
	17 8 4	14 1 4	268	215	4 10 3	12 2 3	11
	24 8 0	23 6 8	263	252	5 1 1	19 8 1	11
	21 8 4	23 15 10	239	266	6 8 2	16 3 8	11
Alibag	12 0 10	25 8 7	131	278	9 1 10	17 4 4	11
	21 0 5	31 10 2	213	321	6 13 7	18 2 1	11
Karwar	...	20 0 0	....	158	10 11 6	24 1 11	11
Division			223	248			11

District/Division	Price per maund of 3200 coles in		Index Nos.	
	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47
Bombay City	Rs. a. p. 95 6 8	Rs. a. p. 42 4 3	334	148
Ahmedabad	....	46 15 1	..	143
Kaira	....	....	..	..
Parbh Mahals (Gohira)	53 8 0	44 9 1	144	120
Broach	....	35 8 11	..	138
Surat	77 7 4	48 5 7	267	167
Thana	58 10 0	....	221	..
Northern Division	....	....	242	142
Khandesh (West)-(Dhulia)	38 12 7	74 15 4	289	244
Khandesh (East)-(Jalgaon)	100 0 0	80 12 4	320	259
Nand	106 2 11	30 0 0	365	138
Ahmednagar	66 11 5	70 11 1	148	228
....	95 7 2	95 0 6	340	338
....	61 1 5	56 10 8	191	177
....	95 10 3	51 7 8	285	153
General Division	....	....	277	220
Jalgaon	106 0 0	92 11 8	431	345
Bijapur	50 0 0	75 8 9	192	290
Dary	106 11 1	99 6 10	389	376
Kolaba (10 bags)	70 11 4	49 2 1	248	172
Ratnagiri	93 10 1	74 3 7	297	236
Kanars (Karwar)	106 15 10	99 1 5	249	406
Southern Division	....	....	301	304

APPENDIX " B "

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, SHOLAPUR AND JALGAON

By Groups

GROUPS	BOMBAY		AHMEDABAD		SHOLAPUR		JALGAON	
	Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934 = 100		Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927 = 100		Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928 = 100		Average prices August 1939 =	
	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48
Food	326	344	225	232	229	266	362	374
Fuel and Lighting	244	254	257	276	315	365	296	305
Clothing	259	272	208	228	141	169	346	353
House Rent	100	100	107	107	107	107	100	100
Miscellaneous	225	259	268	291	269	293	471	484
Cost of Living ..	265	281	212	221	221	255	335	343

Labour Intelligence

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE

Disputes in September 1949	24
Work-people involved	34,046
Working days lost	125,251

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE

The tempo of industrial disputes in the Province slowed down further in September 1949. The number of disputes recorded for the month declined to 24 from 45 in the preceding month while the time loss was little more than half the time loss recorded for August 1949. The Bombay Municipal Sweepers' strike was in progress throughout September and contributed 69 per cent. to the total time loss. It is, however, interesting to note that the time loss in the Textile industry was only about 1,500 man-days during the month.

Figures for the month under review show 24 disputes in progress involving 34,046 workers and a time loss of 125,251 working days as compared to 45 disputes in August 1949 with 47,228 workers and a time loss of 245,331 man-working days. In September 1948, there were 35 disputes involving 28,110 workers and a time loss of 36,062 man-days.

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

Of the 24 disputes in progress during September 1949, 8 were in the Textile industry, 4 in the Engineering, one in the Transport and the remaining in "other" industries.

Six of the 24 disputes were in progress at the beginning of September 1949, while the remaining disputes were actually recorded during the month. Eighteen of the total disputes in existence lasted less than a week—most of them 1 to 3 days only. About 65 per cent. of the total workers involved were in these brief stoppages.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress in September 1949			Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress in September 1949	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in September 1949
	Started before beginning of September	Started in September	Total		
Textiles	1	7	8	543	1,445
Engineering		4	4	13,265	13,003
Transport ...	...	1	1	170	319
Miscellaneous	5	6	11	20,063	110,484
Total September 1949.	6	18	24	34,046	125,251
Total August 1949 ...	7	38	45	47,228	245,331
Total September 1948 .	11	24	35	28,110	36,062

Analysing the disputes according to localities, 14 of the 24 disputes recorded for the month were in Bombay City, two at Surat and one each at Vikhroli and Chinchvali (Thana District), Manmad (Nasik District), Kirkee and Dehu Road (Poona District), Dharangaon (East Khandesh District), Barsi (Sholapur District) and Nipani (Belgaum District).

Eight of the total disputes in existence during September 1949, arose over questions of "pay and allowances", 14 related to grievances about "personnel", one to "leave and hours of work", while the remaining one dispute was due to "other" causes.

Of the 22 disputes that terminated during the month three resulted in favour of the workers, one in a compromise settlement while 18 disputes ended in favour of the employers.

The highest peak (42,43,194) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Province since April 1921 was reached in May 1928. The lowest level reached was in December 1927, when no strikes were reported and in September 1940, when no working days were lost in industrial disputes. The nearest approach to this was in February 1931, when only 108 working days were lost.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

BOMBAY

Municipality (Health & Engineering Departments).—The Bombay Municipal Sweepers' Strike reported previously continued throughout September without any prospects of settlement although the number of workers attending duty rose from 9,500 at the end of the previous month to 9,900 during the month. The application filed by the Government for leave to appeal to the Federal Court against the acquittal of the striker Kashya Vithal (reported previously) was dismissed by Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar. But for a stray case of assault on one of the loyal workers, the situation throughout the month was reported to be peaceful. The eviction suit filed by the Municipal authorities against one of the convicted strikers was dismissed by the Judge of the Small Causes Court on the ground that the eviction notice was bad in law. The time loss during the month was of the order of about 87,000 man-days or nearly 69 per cent. of the time loss resulting from all strikes.

The National Rayon Silk Mill.—The strike in the National Rayon Silk Mill reported earlier was declared illegal by the Labour Court on September 7, 1949, on an application made by the management. Thereupon 45 out of 100 strikers resumed work unconditionally on September 8. The remaining strikers also followed suit on the next day and the mill started normal working. The dispute caused a time loss of about 1,300 man-days and the wage loss suffered by the workers by resorting to strike amounted to nearly Rs. 4,000.

The Indian Overseas Airlines.—The workers of the Indian Overseas Airlines used to receive their wages before 7th of every month. During September, however, the management was unable to make the payment by 7th September. All the 170 workers, therefore, informed the management orally that if the payment was not made by 13th September before 1 p.m. they would resort to strike. But as the management could not make payment on 13th, all the 170 workers resorted to strike at 2 p.m. on that day. On the next day the management paid about 90 workers. But the strikers, however, decided not to resume work unless all the workers were paid their wages. All the remaining strikers were also paid their wages on 15th September, whereupon, all the strikers resumed work at 1 p.m. and the strike ended.

MANMAD, NASIK DISTRICT)

The Girder Shop (G. I. P. Railway).—Demanding cancellation of the transfer order given to one Mr. Borade, one of the employees of the Girder Shop (G. I. P. Railway), Manmad, 500 workers out of the total complement of 1,700 resorted to strike at 12 noon on September 7, 1949. The authorities, therefore, contacted the C. E. Bombay over the telephone and explained the situation, whereupon, the C. E. granted the postponement of the transfer order. On learning this all the strikers left the premises and resumed work on the next day.

NIPANI (BELGAUM DISTRICT)

Bidi Factories at Nipani.—The proprietors of the Bidi Factories had served notices on 25th August 1949 on 282 workers terminating their services from 15th September 1949 due to depression in the trade. They also gave an intimation to the Azad Bidi Kamgar Union and the Hind Bidi Kamgar Union of the cancellation of agreement reached with them previously. As a protest against this the total complement of 986 workers of all the factories resorted to strike on September 14, 1949. The Government Labour Officer had called the representatives of the proprietors and the workers to Kolhapur for settlement but neither of the parties was in a mood to accept his advice. The owners expressed their unwillingness to accept his advice on the ground that adjudication would take a long time and that they were unable to maintain all the workers due to trade depression. The District Magistrate, Belgaum, visited Nipani on September 18 and contacted representatives of both the parties to settle the dispute amicably but his efforts did not meet with success. Externment orders under the B.P.S.M. Act were served on 5 Union leaders on September 22, 1949. About 80 of the strikers resumed work on September 23. At the end of the month the Union leaders negotiated with owners of the factories for taking back the discharged workers on duty but the negotiations broke down as the owners were not prepared to consider the question of re-instatement of the discharged workers unless all the remaining strikers resumed work. The strike thus continued into the next month.

The Kirkee Ammunition Factory, Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road and the Indian Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay.—In response to a call from the All-India Defence Services Civil Employees' Federation to observe a day's token strike on September 23, to protest against the refusal of the authorities to appoint a "High Power Committee" consisting of representatives of labour and administration to examine the question of retrenchment and the various anomalies arising out of the revised Pay Code, about 957 workers of the Indian Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay, 12,724 of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee and 6,797 of the Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road absented themselves from duty on September 23, 1949 and returned to work on the next day.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN SEPTEMBER 1949

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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

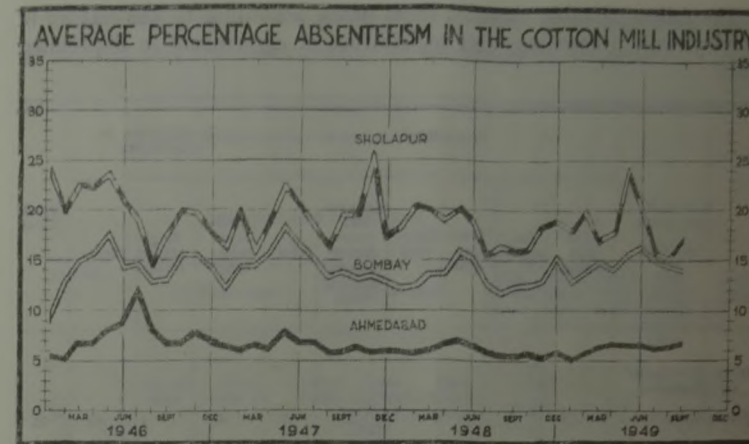
Returns were received from 128 or 94.81 per cent. of the 135 mills reported as working at these centres during September 1949. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a majority of the mills. The average percentage of absenteeism in the textile industry in these centres amounted to 12.91 per cent. as against 12.70 per cent. in the previous month.

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

Centre	Number of mills		Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (2)	Average percentage of absenteeism in	
	Working	Furnished information		August 1949	Sept. 1949
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bombay	64	62	96.87	15.39	15.46
Ahmedabad	63	58	92.06	7.35	8.08
Sholapur	5	5	100.00	17.86	18.91
Virangaum	1	1	100.00	10.66	11.67
East Khandesh	2	2	100.00	9.60	10.15
All Centres	135	128	94.81	12.70	12.91

The statistics of absenteeism compiled by the Directorate of Labour Information up to December 1948 related to the absenteeism for dayshift only. Since January 1949 all the working shifts in the mills are being covered in calculating the absenteeism. For purpose of maintaining a comparable basis the statistics of absenteeism relating only to the day shift are also compiled for the month and given in the following table:—

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism in	
	August 1949	September 1949
Bombay	14.34	14.03
Ahmedabad	6.37	6.73
Sholapur	15.17	17.18
Virangaum	8.95	11.67
East Khandesh	9.27	9.14
All Centres	11.60	11.50



(The chart represents the absenteeism for day shift only.)

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City, the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in the representative work-shops was 14.88 per cent. as against 14.46 per cent. in the previous month. The percentage absenteeism in the Bombay Port Trust amounted to 11.84 in the Chief Engineer's Department and 7.47 among the monthly paid labourers employed in the Port Trust Docks.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER 1949

One hundred and seventy-three cases were disposed of in the Province during September 1949, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, 26 less than in the preceding month. The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, disposed of 168 of these cases.

Seventy-five cases were in the Textile Industry, 26 in the Engineering Industry, 47 in the Transport Services and the remaining 25 cases were in the other groups of industries.

There were 61 proceedings under the Act. Compensation was awarded in 52 cases, 7 cases were dismissed while the remaining two cases were in respect of reviews and other miscellaneous applications. Of the 112 cases of registration of agreements 104 were registered while registration for the remaining 8 cases was refused.

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

Nature of employment	Proceedings				Registration of agreements			
	Com- pen- sa- tion awarded	Dis- mis- sals	With- dra- wals	Reco- very	Reviews and other miscel- laneous applica- tions	Agree- ments regis- tered	Regis- tra- tion refused	Total
<i>Group II—Secondary Production</i>								
Textile Industry	9					60	1	64
Engineering	8	1				15		17
Metals	1					1		1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3					6		9
Chemicals						1		1
Paper and Printing						2	1	3
Wood Working and Furniture	1					1		1
Building and Roads	2					1		3
Miscellaneous						1		1
<i>Group III—Services</i>								
Transport		4			2	29	17	47
Communications	1					1		1
Public Administration	1					2		3
Total ..	52	7			2	61	104*	111

* Eight of these cases were registered as modified agreements.

COMPENSATION PROCEEDINGS

The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 72,720 as against Rs. 70,576 in the preceding month while the total amount of monthly instalments was Rs. nil as against Rs. 65 in the previous month.

There were 27 proceedings in respect of fatal accidents, 29 of permanent partial disablement and 5 of temporary disablement.

NOV., 1949

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

	Original claims for compensation					No. of with- drawal cases	No. of dis- missed cases	No. of reco- n- ciled cases	Reviews and other miscel- laneous applica- tions	Grand Total
	Settled in favour of applicants									
	By lump sums		By instalments							
No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Total amount of instal- ments (month- ly)	Total No. of cases	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fatal	23	55,670 0 0	..	..	23	..	2	..	2	27
Permanent total disablement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Permanent partial disablement	24	16,890 13 0	..	..	24	..	5	..	..	29
Temporary disablement	5	178 10 0	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Total ..	52	72,720 7 0	..	..	52	..	7	..	2	61

REGISTRATION OF AGREEMENTS

There were 111 cases of permanent partial disablement and one of temporary disablement. The gross amount of agreed compensation in lump sums was Rs. 45,903 as against Rs. 46,202 in the previous month while the total amount of monthly instalments was Rs. 60 as against Rs. nil in the preceding month.

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

Nature of injuries	Manner of settlement by agreed compensation				Regis- tration refused	Total cases
	By lump sums		By instalments			
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Monthly amount		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Fatal	...				...	...
Permanent total dis- ablement.						...
Permanent partial dis- ablement.	103	45,902 15 0			8	111
Temporary disablement ...			1	60 0 0		1
Total	103*	45,902 15 0	1	60 0 0	8	112

*Eight of these cases were registered as modified agreements.

NIGHT SHIFTS IN COTTON MILLS IN THE PROVINCE

At the beginning of October 1949, there were 66 mills in Bombay City and 58 in Ahmedabad working night shifts. The number of men doing night work were 87,944 and 46,060 respectively.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

On 1st September 1949 there were 521 Unions in the Province of Bombay registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The following sixteen Unions were registered during the month of September 1949

(1) *Corn Products Co. (India) Ltd., Permanent Staff Union, Bombay.*—(Registered on 9th September 1949). *President*—Mr. Sardeshpande; *General Secretary*—Mr. I. G. G. Iyer; *Secretaries*—Messrs. V. N. Kamdar and L. L. Pinto; *Treasurer*—Mr. P. C. Shah.

(2) *Hospital Kamgar Sangh, Bombay.*—(Registered on 9th September 1949). *President*—Mr. Abidally Jaferbhai; *General Secretary*—Mr. C. B. Vyas; *Secretaries*—Messrs. S. K. Chavan, M. A. Pawar; *Treasurer*—Mr. D. S. Parab.

(3) *Rashtriya Hatmag Mazdoor Sangh, Sholapur.*—(Registered on 15th September 1949). *President*—Mr. C. K. Chandale; *General Secretary*—Mr. Gyanoba P. Vallal; *Secretary*—Mr. Ramaswami B. Wangar; *Treasurer*—Mr. Vayakappa Tipanna Channapakan.

(4) *Shahu Mill Kamagar Sabha, Kolhapur.*—(Registered on 15th September 1949). *General Secretary*—Mr. B. D. Baralay; *Joint Secretaries*—Messrs. B. G. Shinde, D. S. Chougale; *Treasurer*—Mr. D. M. Salokhe.

(5) *Rashtriya State Transport Mazdoor Sangh (Bijapur Division)*—(Registered on 16th September 1949). *President*—Mr. R. G. Dube; *Joint Secretaries*—Messrs. S. G. Athavale, G. K. Mogali; *Treasurer*—Mr. C. J. Ambali.

(6) *Pip Mazdur Sabha, Bombay.*—(Registered on 16th September 1949). *President*—Mr. T. A. Ishwaran; *General Secretary*—Mr. B. S. Chitre; *Treasurer*—Mr. Adalatkhan Reheen.

(7) *The Bolton Fine Arts Litho Press Employees' Union, Bombay.*—(Registered on 16th September 1949). *President*—Mr. T. S. Juhagirdar; *General Secretary*—Mr. R. K. Hardikar; *Treasurer*—Mr. N. A. Rane; *Legal Adviser*—Mr. G. L. Dode.

(8) *A. H. Wheeler and Company, Book-Stall Employees' Union, Bombay.*—(Registered on 19th September 1949). *President*—Mr. A. A. Mandgi; *General Secretary*—Mr. B. K. Taliwal; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. G. K. Mehta; *Treasurers*—Messrs. B. B. Goyal, M. K. Irani.

(9) *Radhanagari Hydro Electric Works Kamagar Sangh, Radhanagari.*—(Registered on 19th September 1949). *President*—Mr. Atmaram Ganapat Padwal; *General Secretary*—Mr. Vasant Rao Ganpatrao Sawant; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. Raghu Kasiram; *Treasurer*—Mr. Balwant Krishnaji Warake.

(10) *Mechanical Kamagar Sabha, Kolhapur.*—(Registered on 19th September 1949). *President*—Mr. K. G. Sutar; *General Secretary*—Mr. Harilal Kadav; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. A. G. Haladkar; *Treasurer*—Mr. V. A. Mahagaonkar.

(11) *Beedi Labour Union, Dharwar.*—(Registered on 30th September 1949). *President*—Mr. M. I. Khanpagadi; *Secretary*—Mr. I. F. Waddatti; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. K. H. Makandar; *Treasurer*—Mr. M. R. Gulburga.

(12) *Diu Navik Union, Bombay.*—(Registered on 30th September 1949). *President*—Mr. A. G. Agarkar; *General Secretary*—Mr. M. A. Cardoso; *Secretary*—Mr. V. A. Purohit; *Treasurer*—Mr. Sarang Ramji Hadmat.

Registered by
 Mr. Ganapati Vallu Halm
 (14) Mr. M. D. Shirodkar; General
 Secretary—Mr. D. S. Nadi; Treasurer—
 Mr. D. B. Ghogale.

(15) Mill Mazdur Union, Surat.—(Registered on 30th
 September 1949). Secretary—Mr. Ramlal Thakordas Jogiwala,
 Mr. Hakumat J. Desai; General Secretary—
 Mr. Gulam Abdul Sakur.

(16) Engineering Mazdur Union, Surat.—(Registered on 30th
 September 1949). Secretary—Mr. Arvind
 Chumilal; Treasurer—Mr. Nageshambh Gambhirsinh.

The total number of registered unions on 30th September 1949 was
 537.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

Under the provisions of section 10(b) of the Indian Trade Unions

- (1) The Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union, Bombay,
- (2) The Commission Union, Bombay,
- (3) The Press and Printing Workers' Union, Bombay,
- (4) The Cooper Engineering Ltd. Kamgar Union, Satara, Dist.
- (5) The Satara Municipal Kamgar Union, Satara,
- (6) The B. B. & C. I. Railway Treasurer Broad Gauge Staff Union,
- (7) The B. E. S. T. Scheduled Staff Union, Bombay,
- (8) Surat Mill Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Surat,
- (9) The Poona Press Workers' Union, Poona,
- (10) Press Kamdar Sangh, Ahmedabad.
- (11) The Bidi Kamgar Union, Ahmedabad.
- (12) Rashtriya Girm Kamgar Sangh, Dhulia,
- (13) Tata Oil Mills Kamgar Union, Bombay,
- (14) B. P. T. Kamgar Sangh, Bombay,
- (15) Marine Workers' Union, Bombay,
- (16) The Dena Bank Employees' Union, Bombay,
- (17) Punjab National Bank Ltd., Employees' Union, Bombay,
- (18) Matheran Light Railway Workers' Union,
- (19) The Bandra Municipal Lower Grade Staff Union, Bandra,
- (20) The Military Engineering Service Workers' Union, Dehu,
- (21) Walchandnagar Kamgar Union, Walchandnagar,
- (22) The Bombay Ralli Bros. Lower Grade Staff Union, Bombay,
- (23) Alcock Ashdown Mazdur Sangh, Bombay,
- (24) Firestone Rubber Workers' Union, Bombay,

- (25) Belwandi Sugar Workers' Union, Belwandi,
- (26) The Poona Theatre Kamgar Union, Poona,
- (27) The Bombay Process Engravers Union, Bombay,
- (28) Hotel Kamgar Sangh, Sholapur
- (29) The Textile Clerks' Union, Amalner
- (30) Nasik District Motor Workers Union,
- (31) Cutlery Kamgar Union, Pen.
- (32) Amalgamated Chemicals & Dyestuffs Co. Employees Union,
 Raol.
- (33) The Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay,
- (34) Chronicle, Sentinel and Samachar Union of Journalists,
 Raol.
- (35) National Savings Bank Ltd. Employees Union Bombay,
- (36) Satara District Local Board Prathamik Shukshak Sangh, Satara,
- (37) Poona Water Works (Division) Employees' Union, Poona,
- (38) Crystal Glass Works Kamdar Union, Sant Road,
- (39) Mechanical Workers' Union, Poona,
- (40) Rashtriya Tel Kamgar Sangh, Amalner,
- (41) Dyeing & Printing Workers' Union, Bombay,
- (42) Yeravda Press Employees' Union,
- (43) Birds Table Waters Employees' Union, Bombay,
- (44) The Chemical Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay,
- (45) The Bombay Postmen Union,
- (46) Shreerampur Gumasta Mandal,
- (47) Rastriya Girm Mazdoor Sangh, Gadag,
- (48) Amrital Company Ltd. Employees' Union, Bombay,
- (49) The Atta Bazar Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh, Bombay,
- (50) Masina Hospital Employees' Union, Bombay,
- (51) Mithagar Kamgar Union, Pen,
- (52) Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur,
- (53) Godrej Soap Workers' Union, Bombay,
- (54) Turner Morrison Mazdur Union, Bombay,
- (55) The Patel India Ltd. Staff Union, Bombay,
- (56) Ground Engineers' Association, Bombay,
- (57) Godavari Sugar Mills Staff Association, Sakarwadi,
- (58) All India Army Canteen Contractors' Union, Kirkee,
- (59) Gadag Betigeri Vartak Gumasta Sangh,
- (60) Flour Mills Employees' Union, Bombay,
- (61) Bombay Military Engineering Service Workers' Union, Bombay,
- (62) Press and Printing Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay,
- (63) Bombay Leather Workers' Union, Bombay,
- (64) Ordnance Depot Clerical Staff Union, Bombay,
- (65) Nasik Jhillha Rashtriya Motor Kamgar Sangh, Nasik,
- (66) Harbour Masters' and Drivers' Union, Bombay,
- (67) Bombay Hotels and Domestic Servants' Union, Bombay,
- (68) National Telephone Workers' Union, Bombay,
- (69) Indian Plastic Workers' Union, Jogeshwari,
- (70) The Municipal Kamdar Union, Bombay,
- (71) The General Sweepers' Union, Bombay,

(72) East Khandesh District Rashtriya Motor Kamgar Sangh, Jalgaon,

(73) Vengurla Taluka Kajoo Kamgar Sangh,

(74) Bombay Rubber Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay,

have on the nineteenth day of October 1949 been cancelled on the ground that after due notice from the Registrar the said Unions have continued wilfully to contravene Section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, in that the Unions have failed to send to the Registrar by the prescribed date the annual general statements required by that Section to be sent annually to the Registrar.

(Signed) V. P. Keni,

Registrar of Trade Unions for the
Province of Bombay.

Wellington, Cinema Building,
Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2,

October 1949.

* * * * *

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

REGISTRATIONS OF UNIONS

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Registrar, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, under section 23(1) of the Act, the Shahu Mill Kamgar Sangh, Kolhapur, was entered on 8th October 1949, in the approved list of Unions for the Cotton Textile Industry in the local area of the Karvir Taluka.

* * * * *

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

NOTIFICATION

No. 575/48.—Whereas the Provincial Government is satisfied that public interest so requires;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (v) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (No. XIV of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the following industry namely, the State Transport Services in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur, Poona and Bijapur Divisions to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. K. DRAVID,

Secretary to Government,
Labour Department.

18th October 1949.

ADJUDICATION OF BANKS' DISPUTES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORDER)

LR-2(233)/I.—Whereas the industrial disputes between the banking companies specified in the Schedule hereto annexed and their employees had been referred for adjudication by the Government of Bombay in the Labour Department, in their Order cited against each bank in the said Schedule;

And whereas proceedings in respect of the said disputes abated under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Ordinance, 1949 (No. VI of 1949);

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Ordinance, 1949 (No. VI of 1949), and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) the Central Government is pleased to refer the said disputes for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal constituted under section 7 of the said Act by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. LR-2(205), dated the 13th June 1949, as amended from time to time.

Schedule

Name of banking Company	No. and date of reference for adjudication by the Provincial Government
1. The Indian Bank Ltd., Fort, Bombay.	No. 634 of 1948, dated the 23rd March 1949.
2. Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Fort, Bombay.	No. 632 of 1948, dated the 23rd March 1949.
3. Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Zaveri Bazar Branch, Bombay.	No. 632 of 1948, dated the 23rd March 1949.
4. Union Bank of India Ltd., Fort Branch, Bombay.	No. 636 of 1948, dated the 25th March 1949.
5. Union Bank of India Ltd., Kalbadevi Branch, Bombay.	No. 636 of 1948, dated the 25th March 1949.
6. Union Bank of India Ltd., Mandvi Branch, Bombay.	No. 636 of 1948, dated the 25th March 1949.
7. Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort Branch, Bombay.	No. 628 of 1948, dated the 29th March 1949.
8. Allahabad Bank Ltd., Fort Branch, Bombay.	No. 668 of 1948, dated the 30th March 1949.

Name of banking company	No. and date of reference for adjudication by the Provincial Government
9. The Netherlands India Commercial Bank, Bombay.	No. 635 of 1948, dated the 31st March 1949.
10. Imperial Bank of India, Fort Branch, Bombay.	No. 633 of 1948, dated the 2nd March 1949.
11. Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch, Bombay.	No. 633 of 1948, dated the 6th April 1949.
12. Imperial Bank of India, Mandvi Branch, Bombay.	No. 633 of 1948, dated the 6th April 1949.
13. Imperial Bank of India, Sandhurst Road Branch, Bombay.	No. 633 of 1948, dated the 6th April 1949.
14. Bank of India Ltd., Andheri Branch, Bombay.	No. 644 of 1948, dated the 6th April 1949.
15. Bank of India Ltd., Bullion Exchange Branch, Bombay.	No. 644 of 1948, dated the 6th April 1949.
16. Bank of India, Bandra Branch, Bombay.	No. 644 of 1948, dated the 5th April 1949.
17. Bank of India Ltd., Colaba Branch, Bombay.	No. 644 of 1948, dated the 5th April 1949.
18. Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay.	No. 644 of 1948, dated the 5th April 1949.
19. Bank of India Ltd., Kalbadevi Branch, Bombay.	No. 644 of 1948, dated the 5th April 1949.
20. Bank of India Ltd., Malabar Hill Branch, Bombay.	No. 644 of 1948, dated the 5th April 1949.
21. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay.	No. 630 of 1948, dated the 8th April 1949.
22. Central Bank of India Ltd., Abdul Rehman Street Branch, Bombay.	No. 629 of 1949, dated the 9th April 1949.
23. Central Bank of India Ltd., Bhuleswar Branch, Bombay.	No. 629 of 1949, dated the 9th April 1949.
24. Central Bank of India Ltd., Fort (Head Office), Bombay.	No. 629 of 1948, dated the 9th April 1949.
25. Central Bank of India Ltd., Kalbadevi Branch, Bombay.	No. 629 of 1948, dated the 9th April 1949.

Name of banking company	No. and date of reference for adjudication by the Provincial Government
26. Central Bank of India Ltd., Mandvi Branch, Bombay.	No. 629 of 1948, dated the 9th April 1949.
27. Central Bank of India Ltd., Sandhurst Road Branch, Bombay.	No. 629 of 1948, dated the 9th April 1949.
28. Central Bank of India Ltd., Share Bazar Branch, Bombay.	No. 628 of 1948, dated the 9th April 1949.
29. Central Bank of India Ltd., Zaveri Bazar Branch, Bombay.	No. 629 of 1948, dated the 9th April 1949.
30. New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay.	No. 675 of 1948, dated the 19th April 1949.
31. Bharat Bank Ltd., Dadar Branch, Fort Branch, Lalbaug Branch, Mandvi Branch and Zaveri Bazar Branch, Bombay.	No. 676 of 1948, dated the 18th April 1949.
32. Grindlay Bank Ltd., Fort, Bombay.	No. 631 of 1948, dated the 20th April 1949.
33. Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Fort, Bombay.	No. 637 of 1948, dated the 20th April 1949.
34. Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Mandvi Branch, Bombay.	No. 736 of 1948-I, dated the 20th April 1949.
35. Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Kalbadevi Branch, Bombay.	No. 636 of 1948-II, dated the 20th April 1949.

(Signed) S. MULLICK,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of

New Delhi, 12th October 1949.

* * * * *

WORKMEN'S STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

By a Resolution dated 20th September 1948, the Government of Bombay has directed that the post of the Medical Officer in charge of the State Insurance Scheme in Bombay Medical Service Class I, sanctioned on 18th June 1948, should be continued for a period of one year with effect from 1st October 1949. If a Medical Officer is created, whichever is earlier.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

APPLICATION No. 100 of 1947

27th August 1947

S. K. Thatte,

41, Calcuttawalla's Estate, 71, Lamington Road, Byculla, Bombay 8,

versus

The General Manager

G. I. P. Railway, A. T., Bombay

Amount Claimed

As deducted wages Rs. 720.

This is an application under the Payment of Wages Act.

Applicant alleges as follows :

Applicant was appointed by the G. I. P. Railway Administration on 9th April 1929 as Ticket Collector on Rs. 30 in the Grade of Rs. 30—5—50. He gradually reached his maximum in the year 1933 and was serving on his maximum of Rs. 50 till 31st December 1941 when he was recruited by the Military Department as a guard on Rs. 70 in the grade of Rs. 70—10—15—130. He served there till 28th March 1946. Since reversion from Military duty and after availing 28 days' leave granted to him, he reported himself for duty to the Divisional Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway when he was told that in due course of rules of service, he had been promoted as (C) grade guard at Kurla. Applicant resumed duty at Kurla when he was surprised to find that his rate of pay was fixed at Rs. 50. Applicant contended that he ought to have been paid at Rs. 120 and should have been appointed as (B) grade guard instead of (C) grade guard as some of his juniors had been allowed to supersede him by selection to a higher post and some of them had been actually working as (B) grade guard and some had been working as Travelling Ticket Inspectors in the higher grade in contravention of the orders and assurances given *vide* Item No. 1103 of Weekly Notice No. 47 of 21st November 1941. Applicant represented his grievances to the High Authorities but of no avail. Applicant has given the names of 7 persons in the list attached who have superseded him and who are now working in the grade of Rs. 120. Applicant therefore prays that the opposite party be directed to give him Rs. 120 from the date of his returning from Military duty.

Opposite party replies as follows :

Before joining the defence department applicant Mr. Thatte was a permanent lower grade Ticket Collector grade Rs. 50. According to the channel of promotion Ticket Collectors in the lower grade who have passed guard's

competency examination are eligible for promotion to (C) grade guard's post—grade Rs. 50—5—70 (old). Mr. Thatte passed guard's competency examination on 11th February 1941 and he was promoted on paper to (C) grade guard's post on 31st July 1945 because he was on Military duty at that time. On his return from the defence department on 26th April 1946 he was correctly posted as a (C) grade guard in his turn. His contention that he was employed as a (B) grade guard on deputation as a temporary measure does not confirm on him any right for promotion to a (B) grade guard's post in the Railway as he was not due for such promotion. This fact has been made clear to Mr. Thatte *vide* this office letter No. ET. 22/876 of 28th October 1946 to Yard Foreman, Kurla, etc.

The points for determination are :

- (1) Whether applicant proves that he is entitled to get a salary of Rs. 120 per month when he reverted from his Military duties as guard.
- (2) If so, what is the amount due.

Findings.—(1) Yes. (2) Rs. 288.

Reasons

Applicant was a lower grade Ticket Collector on Rs. 50 when he was deputed on Military duty as a guard. He had already passed the guard's examination on 11th February 1941 before he went on Military duty on 13th December 1941. He served in the Military department till 28th March 1946. He was given a starting pay of Rs. 70 when he went on Military duty. His pay was Rs. 120 when he reverted from the Military duty. After his return from the Military duty, he was given a pay of Rs. 50 which he was getting before he went on Military duty. Practically applicant has got nothing for having served in the Military for nearly 5 years and for having risked his life. Applicant has put on record Weekly Notice No. 47 dated 21st November 1941. The resolution No. 1103 printed in that weekly notice is under the Heading *Recruitment of Personnel for Railway Military Units*. The resolution is worth quoting *ad verbatim* as applicant relies on this notice or resolution for his case. It is as follows :

I. "It is understood that a certain amount of apprehension exists among Railway Employees desirous of volunteering for War Service in Railway Military Units, in regard to their prospects of advancement in civil employment while they are away from their railway."

II. "Army Instructions (India) No. 100 of 1941 which sets forth the terms and conditions for Railway servants who volunteer for service with Railway Military Units, provides that Military service will count for civil increments and promotion under the next below rule and that employees will retain a lien on the civil post to which they would be entitled from time to time. While this provision appears quite straightforward when advancement is regulated purely

by seniority, employees who wish to volunteer may feel that, owing to their absence, they would be at a disadvantage *vis-a-vis* employees who have not volunteered, when promotion is being considered by selection boards, especially when this involves an interview."

III. "In order to ensure that the interests of employees who volunteer for service in Railway Military Units are adequately safeguarded, particularly when selections are being made for promotion, all officers concerned have been instructed that this matter must receive their *SPECIAL* attention and further that they must maintain records to demonstrate that the claims of volunteers were actually considered at the time of making promotions."

Applicant now urges that when he was on war service, seven persons who were his juniors have been promoted to higher grade Ticket Collectors that they are now working as (B) grade guards on Rs. 120 that he must now be provided in the (B) grade guard's post on Rs. 120. He has given a list of those 7 persons in his statement dated 3rd November 1947. Of these 7 persons 2 employees Messrs. I. I. Sayed and B. Rodricks, were selected during his absence as higher grade Ticket Collectors, although junior, about the year 1943 that these 2 persons are now working as (B) grade guards. All that the Railway Administration says to this complaint of applicant is that every time the selection was made from amongst the lower grade Ticket Collectors, the whole list of lower grade Ticket Collectors was duly considered including the claims of applicant, that the Selection Board did not select applicant as he was not considered fit for that post *vide* their letter No. W. 40/187, dated 3rd December 1947, put on record. Two more letters dated 18th June 1942 and 2nd February 1943 are also placed on record. They show that 2 juniors of applicant, viz., Messrs. Sayed and Rodricks were selected and promoted to higher grade Ticket Collectors and later on posted as (B) grade guards.

I find from the original files, copies of which have been produced as stated above *vide* letters of 18th June 1942 and 2nd February 1943 that applicant's case has not at all been considered as per resolution No. 1103, paragraph 3 although the Railway Administration now says that applicant's case for selection was then considered. Rule 3 of the note of resolution No. 1103 specifically enjoins on the Selection Board that the claims of those who are on war service must receive their *SPECIAL* attention that they must maintain *RECORDS TO DEMONSTRATE* that the claims of volunteers were actually considered at the time of making promotion. The file does not at all contain any remarks to show that applicant's case was specially considered nor is there any record to demonstrate that applicant's case was considered. There is absolutely no record to demonstrate this fact. It is thus clear from the file that no attention was specially paid to applicant's claim. Applicant has of course no claim to agitate if his juniors had not been selected. But when 2 juniors have been selected he has every ground to complain under paragraph 3 of the above note or resolution, that his claims have been ignored especially when the records do not demonstrate that his claims have been

considered. There is thus a flagrant breach of the rule published by the Railway. I asked Mr. Shrotri, the representative of the Railway, who had been deputed to produce the file and other necessary papers, as to whether there is anything on record against applicant's work. He said that the record does not show that applicant's work was in any way unsatisfactory. If this is so, the applicant is entitled to say that in view of the war service rendered by him, he should have been selected in place of Messrs. Sayed and Rodricks when the selection was made. If it had been made then, he would have automatically be now posted as (B) grade guard and he would have got his pay Rs. 120 which he was drawing at the time of return from Military duty.

Applicant further urges that at the most he should have been given the maximum of the (C) grade guard's post to which he is now assigned. That maximum pay is Rs. 70. But he is now asked to work on Rs. 50. The explanation given by the Railway to his complaint is that applicant has not worked for the maximum period of (C) grade guard's post in order to earn his maximum. This defence is as untenable as it is unworthy. He was actually doing guard's duties when he was on war service. This period of his duties should have been taken into consideration in giving him at least Rs. 70. But this was not to be!! This clearly demonstrates that the Railway Administration is very unsympathetic towards its employees who have rendered war service. It is an eloquent commentary on the method as to how the wheels of Railway Administration are being run. Here is a man who volunteered his services for war purposes. He risked his life when he volunteered his services after the Railway put up the above resolution No. 1103. Relying on this resolution he went on war service. Luckily he returned safe after under-going all the trials of war service. The reward he gets for his war services is that he is posted on Rs. 50 although he was earning Rs. 120 when he reverted from the Military duties. I learn from Mr. Shrotri that applicant and 2 others below him are the only persons of his grade who had volunteered for war service.

On a review of all facts I hold that applicant is entitled to be posted on Rs. 120 per month. It is not for me to suggest as to how the Railway Administration should now make amends for their mistake. It may be an oversight even. But the Railway Administration should fairly see that applicant's services during war should be recognised, and that he should be given his pay of Rs. 120 when his juniors have been drawing that pay. It is no fault of his that he volunteered for war services. I therefore answer issue 1 in favour of applicant.

Applicant claims his salary of Rs. 120 from May 1946. This is clearly not in time. He can in law get his salary for the last 6 months before this application. This comes to Rs. 288 at the rate of Rs. 48 per month. Applicant's legal adviser states that he does not press his claim for compensation or legal fees. So, opponent is liable to pay Rs. 288 plus court fee costs of Re. 0-8-0. In all Rs. 288-8-0 are due from opponent.

Order

Opponent do deposit Rs. 288-8 0 on or before 22nd January 1948.

(Signed) V. R. Mangalvedhekar,

24th December 1947. Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, Bombay.

* * * * *

APPLICANTS No. 05 of 1946

10th February 1948

James Wised and others C/o Mr. K. N. Pitkar, Mulund, District. House.

versus

The General Manager, G. I. P. Railway, V. T. Bombay.

Amount claimed

As deducted wages Rs. 87-12-0.

This is an application under the Payment of Wages Act.

Applicants who are 47 in number allege as follows :

The wages of applicants as shown in the schedule due in respect of the following wage-period have been subjected to illegal deductions as shown in the schedule. The applicants estimate the value of relief sought at the sum of Rs. 87-12-0. The amounts mentioned in the schedule were illegally deducted from the applicants' wages for the months of August 1947 to January 1948. The opposite party deducts the sums amounting to average of half an hour from each employee's wages on the day of the payment because this time was taken by them to receive their wages on that day.

The opposite party replies as follows :

The opposite party denies that any deductions were made from the wages of the persons shown in the schedule. The opposite party further submits that if any deductions were made, they were legal. The correct facts are as follows :

Under paragraph 545 of the State Railway Code for the Mechanical Department (Workshop) it is provided that "payments should not be made within workshop hours and that payment should commence at the close of the 2nd period of work." Payments to workshop staff, Matunga, were made commencing at the close of the 2nd period of work, i.e., at 5-30 p.m. till December 1940. Owing to the increase in the number of staff under war conditions, there was a certain amount of hardship due to inadequate arrangements to pay the staff quickly and in consequence

of representations made by the staff, payment commencing half an hour before the close of the 2nd period on the day allotted was introduced, as from 8th January 1941.

Subsequently improvement having been effected in the matter of payment and after making several test payments under new conditions which showed that the time taken for payment of the wages did not exceed 35 minutes, instructions were issued by the Chief Mechanical Engineer on 23rd February 1945 that the previous procedure of commencing payment to workshop staff at the close of the 2nd period, i.e., at 5-30 p.m. be reverted to in respect of wages for March 1945 due to be paid on 9th April 1945 and also in respect of wages due for subsequent months.

The persons mentioned in the schedule along with others refused to take payment of their wages at the close of the 2nd period of the day of payment, i.e., 9th April 1945. After certain negotiations the staff including the persons mentioned in the schedule requested the Railway Authorities that their wages for March 1945 and subsequent months should be paid at 5 p.m., i.e., half an hour before the close of the 2nd period of the payment day and that they were willing to forego pay for half an hour between 5 and 5-30 p.m. At the time of the said agreement the said offer was made by the staff without any reservation or conditions. Accordingly from April 1945 onwards the payment of the wages to the staff including the persons mentioned in the schedule commenced at 5 p.m. on the day allotted and it was agreed that half an hour so spent should be considered as if the staff was not on duty.

The opposite party submits that in the circumstances heretofore stated the persons mentioned in the schedule have not worked for the Railway for the said half an hour and have not earned their wages thereof. The opposite party submits that in premises it cannot be said that there is any deduction of their wages for the said period. Without prejudice in the above contention if it is held that the payment of the proportionate wages for the said period amounts to a deduction then it is submitted that the said persons must be deemed during the said period to have been absent from duty and in the circumstances deduction is justifiable under Section 7 (2) (b) of the Payment of Wages Act.

Issues

- (1) Whether applicants prove the alleged deduction as contemplated under the Payment of Wages Act.
- (2) Whether the opposite party proves the alleged settlement of agreement between parties.
- (3) If so, is it legally valid and binding in view of the provisions of section 23 of the Payment of Wages Act?
- (4) Whether the alleged deduction is justified under section 7 Clause (2) (b) of the Act.
- (5) What is due.

Findings

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes.
- (3) It is not binding under section 23 of the Act.
- (4) Not justified.
- (5) Rs. 87-12 0.

Reasons

The working hours of the workshop in question are from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with one hour's recess from 12 noon to 1 p.m. Rule 545 of the State Railway Code, Mechanical Department, of 1940, states that the payment should commence at the close of the 2nd period of work, i.e., at 5-30 p.m. As there was an increase in the number of staff during war, this rule was suspended and payment began to commence at 5 p.m. instead of at 5-30 p.m. Subsequently about February 1945, the old practice of commencing the payment at 5-30 was reverted. But the workers refused to accept their wages from 5-30 p.m. as they thought that the practice in vogue of commencing at 5 p.m. should be continued. There were some negotiations between the workers' union and the Railway and ultimately it was agreed that the payment should commence at 5 p.m. as was the practice since 1941 during war but that half an hour's wages of the workers should be deducted in view of this alleged concession. This was of course temporarily agreed to pending final settlement. Till now no final settlement has taken place and the workers have now applied that it is illegal to deduct half an hour's wages.

During trial, the main contention of applicants was that under section 5 Clause (4) of the Payment of Wages Act the payment should be made within the working hours of the working day. The opposite party urges that the payment can be made *at any time* on the working day even after 5-30 p.m. Section 5 Clause (4) runs as follows: All payments of wages shall be made on a working day.

Mr. Lad, counsel for the opposite party, has taken elaborate pains to argue that the working day does not mean working hours, that the Railway is not bound to make payment before 5-30 p.m. on the Pay Day. He has quoted a number of authorities in support of his proposition. In my opinion this point does not arise *directly* in the present case, although it may arise indirectly in determining the issues, and that it would not be quite necessary to determine the interpretation of the working of section 5, Clause (4) of the Payment of Wages Act.

Since Mr. Lad has taken great pains, for which he must be commended, in quoting the authorities, I deem it necessary to cite them. The first authority quoted by him is *Empire Digest* Volume 42, page 935 (75 J.P. page 3-7, *Hunbury v. Llanfrecch Upper Urban District Council*). In this working days is defined as the days of the week other than Sundays and Holidays. This was a special Act enacted for a particular purpose.

I therefore think that this ruling does not help the opposite party. The next authority quoted is Indian Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, section 8 Clause (4). In this also, working day has been construed as any day except a Sunday or a Holiday. Then Factory Act of 1934 section 2(D), sections 34, 36 and 54 are relied on to show that distinction is made between a working day and working hours. Volume 14 page 681 *Halisbury Laws of England Act 1291*, footnote (j) is quoted. Shops Act of 1934, Chapter 42, section 15, *English Statutes 1934* is also relied on. *Halisbury Laws of England Volume 30* pages 341, 343 footnote (D) is relied on. All these authorities are in my opinion not helpful so far as Payment of Wages Act is concerned.

According to Mr. Lad, the Railway can make the payment under section 5 clause (4) of the Payment of Wages Act *at any time* till midnight on a working day. He further urges that section 15(4) and section 20 of the Payment of Wages Act lay down penalty for breach of the provisions of the Act, that therefore in construing the Act, this penalty consequences must be considered. He further urges that the Railway becomes a debtor when the wages are due to the workers that therefore he can pay the dues at any time of the day on which it is due, *vide Halisbury Volume 7* page 192 Article 270 that working day means from midnight to midnight of that day.

Unfortunately working day has not been defined in the Payment of Wages Act. The heading or rather the marginal note under section 5 runs as follows: "Time of payment of wages." Under section 5, para 1, clauses (a) and (b), it is provided that the wages shall be paid *before the expiry* of the seventh day and tenth day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable. Under para 2 of section 5, the wages earned shall be paid before the expiry of the *second working day from the day* on which his employment is terminated. Under para (3) of section 5, the Provincial Government may, by general or special order, exempt any person responsible for such payment from the operation of this section. No such exemption is claimed by the Railway in the present case. In my opinion the working in para (1) (a) and (b) and para (2) clearly means that the wages must be paid before the *working hours end*. I think this must be the fair interpretation that must be construed in this case of applicants. To construe it as meaning at any time before midnight of that working day would be to strain that meaning. After all, the interpretation must be construed in favour of the workers for whom the Act is primarily meant. At any rate, the liberal interpretation would be within a reasonable time of the working day.

Applicants have laid evidence to show that in the Workshops of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the wages are paid from 5 p.m. of the working day without deducting any wages of the workers even though that workshop is closed at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Lad urges that this evidence would be irrelevant for the present purpose. In construing the Act, procedure or practice in similar concerns would not be quite irrelevant especially when the definition of working day is not given in the Act. Under

section 5 para (1) of the Act, when an employee's services are terminated he is to get his wages before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated. It cannot by any stretch of imagination be urged that the worker is to get his wages at any time before midnight of the 2nd working day. Here "working day" means working hours. That would be the correct and liberal interpretation. On the whole, I find that if section 5 of the Act is carefully scrutinised the only logical meaning of the sentence working day must mean working hours, so far as this Act is concerned. Applicants rely on Butterworth's Workmen's Compensation Act, Volume XIX, page 580, *McPherson v. Reid McFarlane & Co. Ltd.*, for their proposition.

As said above, there is no necessity to give a finding on the interpretation of the sentence "working day" in section 5 para 4. I therefore proceed to discuss the other issue. If however a finding on this point is necessary, I am inclined to answer it in favour of applicants.

Issues (2 to 4): Applicants admit that an agreement had been reached between the Union of the workers and the Railway in 1945 under which the payment was to be begun at 5 p.m. and that half an hour's wages of the workers should be cut down from their total wages. Mr. Jayakar rightly urges that this agreement is against the spirit of section 23 of the Act. Under section 4 clause (1) of the Act the wage period shall be fixed by the person responsible for the payment of wages. The correspondence produced in the case shows that this agreement was arrived at temporarily until final settlement took place. No such final settlement has taken place till now. If so, opposite party cannot rely on this agreement. The letter of Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office dated 7th May 1945 makes this point clear where it is stated that "this arrangement will continue until further orders are issued on the subject." This aspect of the case, viz., that this agreement is against the spirit of section 23 of the Act cannot be fully realised without going into the other question raised by opponent. That point is that under section 7 (2) (b) of the Act the half an hour spent by the workers in getting their wages should be considered as absence from duty. Section 9 clause (1) provides that deductions may be made under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 7 on account of the absence of an employed person from the place or places whereby the terms of employment he is required to work. The workers or applicants are never absent from the place where they are required to work. They are on the spot during this period of half an hour from 5 p.m. on the pay day. It is on account of the action of the opponent that they are to be considered as absent from duty during this period. This is more or less an enforced absence for which they are not responsible in any way. This absence is occasioned by the rule made by the opposite party. If so, it cannot be called absence from duty as contemplated by section 7 sub clause (2) (b). This point is further made clear by rule 10 (a) of the Rules made by Government as shown under Form V on page 39 of the Act. Rule 10 (a) reads as follows: Deductions for absence from duty can be made only on account of the absence of the employed person at time when he should be working. Rule 645 of the State Railway Code relied on by opponent is also against

section 23 of the Act. On review of all circumstances I have no hesitation in holding that this deduction of half an hour's wages on the pay day cannot be construed to be due to absence from duty as contemplated under section 7 clause (2) (b) of the Act. This action of the opponent is quite against the spirit of section 23 of the Act. If so, it cannot be binding on applicants. I therefore answer issues 3 and 4 against opponent, and in favour of applicants.

The result is that applicants are entitled to get their wages for this deduction of half an hour's wages on the pay day. There is no serious dispute about the sum claimed. It is Rs. 87-12-0. Applicants claim compensation of Rs. 150. I do not think that this is a fit case for compensation. Applicants are also responsible to some extent for this state of affairs. I therefore disallow the claim for compensation.

Amount due is Rs. 87-12-0 plus Court fee of Rs. 5 plus legal fees Rs. 30. In all the claim comes to Rs. 122-12-0.

Order

Opponent do deposit Rs. 122-12-0 on or before 27th July 1948.

(Signed) V. R. Mangalvedhekar,
16th July 1948. Authority under the Payment of Wages
Act, Bombay.

Appeal Against the Decision of the Authority Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY

APPEAL No. 2 OF 1948

*Under section 17 of the Payment of Wages Act and Rule 12 of the
Practice and Procedure Rules*

The New Pralhad Mills Ltd., a joint stock company,
having its registered office at East and West
Building, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay ... Appellants,

versus

Ramchandra Krishna and five others, All C/o The
Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Mazdoor Manzil,
Parel, Bombay ... Respondents.

Mr. B. Narayanswamy for Appellants.

Mr. G. K. Vaze for Respondents.

Coram: M. S. Noronha, Chief Judge.

Judgment

This is an appeal under section 17 of the Payment of Wages Act against the direction made by the Authority under the said Act in an application of the Respondents bearing No. 250 of 1947.

The facts leading up to this appeal are briefly as under: The Industrial Court, Bombay, by an Award made on the 31st of May 1947, fixed standardised rates of wages for the employees of the Cotton Textile Mills in the City of Bombay. Under Schedule I of the said Award the minimum wages for coolies were fixed at Rs. 30 per month of 26 working days. In the case of workers who were drawing less than the awarded wages the Award required the mills to pay the difference between the awarded rate of wages and the wages drawn prior to the Award with retrospective effect from 1st January 1947. The Respondents who were employed by the Appellant Mill company and were described in the muster as coolies were drawing prior to the Award more than Rs. 30 per month. According to the Appellants, the Respondents, who as coolies came under Schedule I of the Award and who were drawing more than Rs. 30 per month, were not entitled to any wages by way of difference under the Award. The Respondents, however, contended that though they were described as coolies they were in reality cleaners and, therefore, did not come under Schedule I of the Award but under Schedule III of the said Award under which they were entitled to the difference between their wages and 20 per cent. increase thereon.

The Respondents made an application to the Authority under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act claiming wages on the basis of the provisions in Schedule III of the Award. The Appellant-company denied this claim. The Authority after hearing both the parties gave a direction and order on 15th and 20th April 1948 to the effect that the Respondents were entitled to the wage increase under Schedule III of the Award of the Industrial Court, and accordingly awarded to the Respondents the sum of Rs. 1,040-3-0 on account of wages and Rs. 21-8-0 as costs, in all, Rs. 1,061-11-0. In the course of his judgment the Authority observes that the Appellants themselves admitted that the Respondents were doing the work of cleaners but that they were shown in the muster as coolies. On the evidence also the Authority opined that the Respondents were cleaners, and he, therefore, held that they came within Schedule III of the Award and were entitled to an increase of 20 per cent. on their pre-Award wages.

Against this direction and order of the Authority the present appeal has been filed. Mr. Narayanswamy, the learned Advocate for the Appellants, has stated that he does not want to challenge the finding of the Authority on the evidence led that the Respondents were not coolies but cleaners. The main contention put forward on behalf of the Appellants is that the Authority had no jurisdiction to entertain and hear the Respondents' application at all, because (1) no claim arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages were

involved and, therefore, there was no scope for the Authority to intervene under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act; and (2) the action of the Authority in classifying the Respondents as cleaners and therefore entitled to the wages awarded under Schedule III of the Award is tantamount to sitting in judgment over and interpreting the Award of the Industrial Court which is not within the competence of the Authority.

Turning to the first part of the contention put forward on behalf of the Appellants, it appears to me that there is not much substance in it. The increase payable under the Award of the Industrial Court would come within the definition of "wages" under section 2 (vi) of the Payment of Wages Act, and, therefore, any refusal to pay such increase would be "a delay in payment of wages" entitling the aggrieved party to move the Authority under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act. As regards the second part of the contention of the Appellants, there is no doubt that under section 42 (4) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, read with Schedule III to that section, the construction and interpretation of Awards is a matter outside the jurisdiction of the Authority. For such an interpretation or construction an application shall have to be made to the Labour Court. The question, therefore, is whether the Authority in this case has sought to interpret or construe or sit in judgment upon the Award of the Industrial Court. My answer to this is in the negative. The Authority has not construed or interpreted the wording or the provisions of the Award. What the Authority has done is merely to ascertain on the facts of the case whether, the Respondents come under the category of coolies or whether, though described as coolies, they are something different and are, therefore, entitled to the benefit of some other Schedule of the Award. I am of the opinion that the Authority has merely applied the Award to the facts of this particular case. I am also of the opinion that the decision of the Authority did not turn on any interpretation or construction of the Award. In the result, I am of the opinion that the Authority acted within his jurisdiction in entertaining and hearing the application of the Respondents. Reading the statement of objections filed by the Appellants before the Authority it appears that the question of jurisdiction was not specifically raised before that Court. The statement of objections merely says that the application of the Applicants is untenable in law. In the course of the hearing before the Authority also the question of jurisdiction could not have been raised or argued, because the judgment of the Authority contains no reference to it whatsoever.

In the result, this appeal cannot succeed. The appeal will, therefore, be dismissed. The Appellants are directed to pay to the Respondents the sum of Rs. 30 (one set only) as professional costs of this appeal.

(Signed) M. S. NORONHA,

5th November 1948.

Chief Judge.

Conciliation and Arbitration

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

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

(1) *Reference No. (I.C.) 125 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Nagri Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of one worker.

(2) *Reference No. (I.C.) 126 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Nagri Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of one Stamper.

(3) *Reference No. (I.C.) 127 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 24 Winders.

(4) *Reference No. (I.C.) 128 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Nagri Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to not filling of two posts.

(5) *Reference No. (I.C.) 129 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Nagri Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of two Clerks.

(6) *Reference No. (I.C.) 130 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Nagri Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 13 Coolies.

(7) *Reference No. (I.C.) 131 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Rashtriya Girmi Mazdoor Sangh, Hubli, and the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Hubli, relating to bonus for the year 1948-49.

(8) *Reference No. (I.C.) 132 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Ahmedabad Electricity Employees' Union, Ahmedabad, relating to the practice of granting partial holidays.

(9) *Reference No. (I.C.) 133 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. (Mill No. 1), Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 5 Slubbing Tenters.

(10) *Reference No. (I.C.) 134 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. (Mill No. 1), Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to the reduction of 4 Drawing Tenters.

(11) *Reference No. (I.C.) 135 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. (Mill No. 1), Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to abolition of 2 Jobbers' posts.

(12) *Reference No. (I.C.) 136 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. (Mill No. 1), Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of one Jamadar and seven Pahrewalas.

(13) *Reference No. (I.C.) 137 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Maneklal Hiralal Mills, Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 9 Colour Winders.

(14) *Reference No. (I.C.) 138 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Baroda Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Baroda and four others and the workmen respectively employed under it, relating to payment of adequate bonus for the year 1948.

(15) *Reference No. (I.C.) 139 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Kasha Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad and 2 others and the workmen respectively employed under them, relating to payment of adequate bonus for the year 1948.

(16) *Reference No. (I.C.) 140 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Nawjiwan Mills Ltd., Kalol and 2 others and the workmen respectively employed under them, relating to payment of adequate bonus for the year 1948.

(17) *Reference No. (I.C.) 141 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Sidhpur Mills Co. Ltd., Sidhpur and one other, and the workmen respectively employed under them, relating to payment of adequate bonus for the year 1948.

(18) *Reference No. (I.C.) 142 of 1949.*—The dispute between the New Chotalal Mills Ltd., Kadi and its employees, relating to payment of adequate bonus for the year 1948.

(19) *Reference No. (I.C.) 143 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to abolition of the post of Head Jobber.

(20) *Reference No. (I.C.) 144 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Silver Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of seven Clerks.

(21) *Reference No. (I.C.) 145 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Silver Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to contract for ration shop and discharge of 4 workers.

(22) *Reference No. (I.C.) 146 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Chhoi Silk Mills Co. Ltd., and its employees, relating to payment of bonus for the year 1948.

(23) *Reference No. (I.C.) 147 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Parikh Dyeing and Printing Mills, Bombay and its employees, relating to payment of bonus for the year 1948.

(24) *Reference No. (I.C.) 148 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Shree Balaji Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Sangli and the workmen employed under it, relating to payment of bonus for the year 1948.

(25) *Reference No. (I.C.) 149 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Nagri Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to reduction of 5 Watchmen.

(26) *Reference No. (I.C.) 150 of 1949.*—The dispute between the Sarangpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, relating to abolition of post of Jobber.

* * * * *

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

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

No. 861/48, dated 19th October 1949.—The dispute between the Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur and its employees regarding the demand for grant of dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned for the employees of the Textile Mills in Sholapur, with effect from the 1st January 1947.

No. 876/48, dated 29th October 1949.—The dispute between the Shree Balaji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Sangli, and its employees regarding standardization of wages and dearness allowance.

* * * * *
SUBMISSIONS UNDER SECTION 58 (C) AND 66 (3) OF THE
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

No. 372/49.— In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66(3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules 1947, I have on this 17th day of October 1949, registered the following submission entered into between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding the procedure to be adopted in respect of the employees of the Mechanic and Power Plant Department regarding Holidays, to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay :

SUBMISSION

[Section 58(c) of B. I. R. Act, 1946]

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, as a Representative Union, gave a Notice of Change in form " L " to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, stating that the workers of the Mechanic and Power Plant Department employed in the local Textile Mills be treated in the same manner as time-workers of the other Departments in respect of Holidays and in case of emergency if their presence is required on a Holiday to attend to immediately necessary repair work etc., such workers who are willing to attend on payment of double the wages for the day should be allowed but during Diwali Holidays when the Mills are closed continuously for 3 days, workers may be called on rotation if absolutely necessary on Diwali and Bhai Bij. As no agreement was possible, " N " form was sent to the Conciliator on the 22nd September 1949. Conciliation proceedings were fixed on the 29th September 1949, on which date the parties agreed to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court, Bombay, for its arbitration.

(Signed) Illegible,
for Secretary,
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association,
Ahmedabad.

(Signed) S. P. Dave,
Secretary,
Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

(Signed) G. K. DHUTIA,
Conciliator,
29th September 1949.

(Signed) D. G. KALE,
Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.
Bombay, 17th October 1949.

* * * * *
No. 403/49.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 66(3) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Rule 68 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, I have on this 26th day of October 1949, registered the following submission entered into, between the management of Pratap Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Amalner and Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Amalner, agreeing to refer the dispute regarding Bonus for the year 1948-49 equivalent to three months' wages including dearness allowance and share in profits to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

SUBMISSION

BETWEEN

R. M. M. Sangh, Amalner
Representative Union for the Local Area
of Amalner, Borough Municipality Amalner. } First Party.

AND

The Pratap Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Amalner, East Khandesh. } Opposite Party.

The parties abovenamed hereby agree to submit the dispute in respect of the demand of bonus for the year 1948-49 equivalent to three months' wages including dearness allowance and proper share in the profits to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay.

First Party
(Signed) L. T. Patil,
Secretary,
R. M. M. Sangh, Amalner, E. K.

Dated, 12th October 1949.

Opposite Party
(Signed) P. B. Bharucha,
Manager,
The Pratap Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Amalner.

(Signed) D. G. KALE,
Registrar,
Bombay Industrial Relations Act.
Bombay, 26th October 1949.

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

Names of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
1. Maneckchock Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Reduction of Winders	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, pages 1304-1305.
2. The Broach Fine Counts Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Broach. And The Textile Labour Union, Broach.	Dearness allowance	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, page 1300.
3. The Chalisgaon Shri Laxminarayan Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon, And The Chalisgaon Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon.	Standardisation of wages, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, page 1308.
4. The Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Jalgaon, And Its employees.	Restoration of wage out, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, page 1309.
5. The Gendahl Mills Co. Ltd., Jalgaon, And Its employees.	Do.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, pages 1309-1310.
6. The New Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dhulia. And The Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union, Dhulia.	Standardisation of wages, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, pages 1310-1311.
7. The New Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dhulia. And The Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union, Dhulia.	Adjustment of wages in the Weaving Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, page 1311.
8. Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Badli and permanent cards.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, pages 1312-1313.
9. The New Maneckchowk Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Replacement of 160 looms by 100 automatic looms.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, pages 1314-1317.
10. The Nansangirji Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur, And Its employees in Occupation "D"	Retrenchment of 19 Winders.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, page 1319.
11. The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, And The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad.	Review of the Award in Submission No. 5 of 1949.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, page 1322.
12. The Maneckchowk Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Replacement of certain machines.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 22nd September 1949, pages 1371-1372.
13. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Amalner, And The Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Amalner.	Standardisation of wages, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 22nd September 1949, pages 1378-1379.
14. The Gopal Mills Co. Ltd., Broach, And The Textile Labour Union, Broach.	Dearness allowance	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 22nd September 1949, pages 1379-1380.
15. The B. E. S. T. Undertaking, Bombay, And The B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Bombay.	Retiring age limit	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408 (23)-1408 (32).
16. The Ahmedabad Bharat Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Reduction of 13 operatives in the Engineering Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408 (36)-1408 (37).
17. The Ahmedabad Jaya-Bharat Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Reduction of 18 operatives in the Weaving Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408 (37)-1408 (39).
18. The Ahmedabad Jaya-Bharat Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, And The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.	Reduction of 10 operatives in the Electrical Engineering Department.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408 (39)-1408 (40).
19. The Kismet Silk Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, And Its employees.	Unemployment relief, continuance of service, etc.	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408 (51)-1408 (52).
20. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, And (1) The Nagpal Woollen Mills, Bombay. (2) The Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay, (3) The Eastern Woollen Mills, Ltd., Bombay.	Bonus for 1948	B. G. G., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408 (54)-1408 (62).

Arbitration Awards

Name of Parties	Subject	Date of Award
21. The Cutch Dyeing & Bleaching Works, Chembur Road, And Its employees.	Minimum wages, standardisation of wages, bonus for 1947-48.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408(82)-1408(86).
22. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, And The Bombay Cotton Waste Mills, Ltd., Bombay.	Dearness allowance	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 6th October 1949, pages 1413(120)-1413(122).
23. The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., Poona, And Its employees, (Part II).	Rates of wages, dearness allowance, provident fund, etc.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1461-1465.
24. The Rashtriya Girmi Kamgar Singh, Barsi, And (1) The Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Barsi, (2) The Lokmanya Mills Ltd., Barsi, and (3) The Javashankar Mills, Ltd., Barsi.	Bonus for 1948	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1650-1655.
25. The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., Poona, And Its employees (Part III).	Rates of wages, dearness allowance, provident fund, etc.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1665-1677.
26. The Empirs Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay, And Its Clerical employees.	Application of the award of the Industrial Court in Reference No. 43 of 1947 and 17 of 1948.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1677-1682.
*27. The Narsinggirji Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur, And The workmen employed under it in the Reeling Department.	Proposed retrenchment of 276 Reelers.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 27th October 1949, pages 1711-1718.
28. Certain Malagaon Weaving Mill, And Their employees.	Bonus for 1948	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 27th October 1949, pages 1720-1722.
29. The Vijaya Textiles Ltd., Poona, And Its employees.	Revision of wage scales, bonus, etc.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 27th October 1949, pages 1750-1754.
30. The Kuria Girmi Kamgar Kuria, And The Swadashi Mills Co. Ltd., Kuria. (Interim Award.)	Reference Nos. 1, 4 and 5 of 1946.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 27th October 1949, pages 1763-1765.

*Award by the Labour Court, Sholapur

1. SHREE BHAGWATI SPINNING AND WEAVING WORKS, AHMEDABAD

The award of the Industrial Court Bombay, in the dispute between the Shree Bhagwati Spinning and Weaving Works, Ahmedabad and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad regarding bonus for the year 1948 was published on 18th August 1949.

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad which is a Representative Union, gave a notice of change under section 42 (2) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act to the said Company on 26th January 1949, demanding a bonus for the employees that would be adequate and in proportion to the profits made by the Company during the year 1948. Conciliation proceedings having ended in failure, the parties agreed to this submission.

The Association based its claim for bonus on the ground that all the textile mills of Ahmedabad were obliged to pay bonus at the same rate irrespective of the volume of the profits of each mill, and this being a concern situated at Ahmedabad, it should be made to pay bonus at the same rate irrespective of the profits made by it in the year in question.

The Company contended that there could be no comparison between a small concern like the Company and large units like the textile mills of Ahmedabad, and that it would be wholly wrong to treat it as a unit of the textile industry of Ahmedabad and to award bonus to its employees on that footing. It was merely a spinning concern with 13 ring-frames and 4,200 spindles and it never did any weaving and at no time employed more than 200 workmen. It is a proprietary concern and was taken over by the present owners in 1946, but since then the working of the concern had disclosed losses every year. For the year ended December 1948, it had incurred a loss of Rs. 78,488 exclusive of wages for December 1948 and other items such as interest and depreciation which, if taken into account, would show a further loss of Rs. 1,22,000 odd.

According to the Court, the Company was not a member of the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, and in fairness it could not be treated as a unit of the textile industry of Ahmedabad for the purpose of awarding bonus.

"It would be wholly improper to treat such small concerns on the same lines as the textile mills and to adopt the same scale of bonus in their case. Essentially bonus becomes payable out of the surplus profits made and where a Company has not made any profits and has, on the other hand, sustained a loss, the claim for bonus cannot be entertained." The demand was rejected.

2. THE PRABHA MILLS, VIRAMGAUM

The award of the Industrial Court, in the dispute between the Prabha Mills, Viramgaum and its clerical employees represented by the Textile Labour Union, Viramgaum in the matter of salary scales and other service conditions was published on September 1, 1949.

The Mill was taken over by a newly incorporated Company called Janak Limited on 1st January 1946. Of the 61 clerks who were in the employ of the Company at the end of March 1949, 38 were employed after 1st January 1946. Of the remaining 23, 11 were old clerks, one was employed in 1929, four in 1940, one each in 1941, 1942 and 1943, two in 1944 and two in 1945. Thus, excepting about 12 clerks, the remaining were of a standing ranging from one to 9 years. Nearly one half of them were being paid Rs. 30 and below, 7 of them Rs. 20 per month and 13 others Rs. 25.

The Union urged that the starting salary might be fixed at Rs. 55. The Court felt that the minimum of Rs. 55 for a clerical employee in the textile mill at Viramgaum was rather high and unreasonable compared to the minimum of Rs. 65 for Bombay textile clerks and Rs. 52 and 60 for Junior Grade textile clerks at Sholapur and Ahmedabad respectively and fixed the minimum salary at Rs. 50. The following salary scales were prescribed:—

Junior Grade Clerks—Rs. 50—4—62—5—92—6—116—E.B.—7—144—8—160 (A graduate clerk to start on Rs. 62 per month in this grade).

Senior Grade Clerks—Rs. 160—8—200—10—230.

The fixing up of clerks in the new grade was left to the management who were directed to carry out the same in accordance with the observations in paragraph 12 of the Bombay Textile Clerks* Award.

*See *Labour Gazette*, May 1949, p. 1047.

Some of the clerks were being paid an outcentre allowance which varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20. This was directed to be merged in the salaries.

In the case of those clerks whose salaries did not come up to the minimum after giving the increments by way of adjustment, it was directed that the outcentre allowance should be added to the sum (arrived at after adding such increments to the salary) which, if still short of the minimum, should be brought to the minimum. In the case of those whose existing salaries fell short of the minimum, the outcentre allowance and the increment due by way of adjustment should be added to such salary, and they should be stepped up to the nearest increase.

Considering the number of clerks and the likely burden such a scheme would impose upon the Company, the Court agreed to the demand for the introduction of a Provident Fund Scheme, which is now a normal feature of established industrial concerns. Bearing in mind the financial position of the Company, the Court directed the Company to institute a Provident Fund Scheme for the clerical staff whereby the employees and the employer would each contribute an amount equal to 1/16th of the basic salary of the employees. It was to be understood that every clerical employee was to join the scheme which should be instituted on the lines laid down in paragraph 19 of the Bombay Textile Clerks' Award.

Further, in order that the clerical staff should not be deprived of the benefit of gratuity, the Court directed that gratuity should be paid to clerical employees on the scale and conditions laid down in paragraph 20 of the Bombay Textile Clerks' Award, and in doing so the service of the clerks prior to the taking over of the Mill by the present proprietor should be taken into account.

Both parties agreed that overtime, whenever worked, should be on the same basis as that for mill operatives, and that the Bombay Award should be followed in the matter of timings and leave, subject to casual leave being 7 days and sick leave 21 days, in Viramgaum as against 10 days and one month respectively prescribed in the Bombay Award.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

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

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

1. *Mr. M. C. Shah—*

(i) *No. 874/48, dated 12th October 1949.* The dispute between Turner Morrison and Company Ltd., Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding salary scales, dearness allowance, bonus, pension, gratuity, provident fund, holidays, overtime, leave rules, etc.

(ii) *No. 770/48, dated 19th October 1949.*—The dispute between the State Transport and the workmen employed under it at Ahmedabad and Kaira, regarding salary scales, dearness allowance, weekly off, leave rules, overtime, etc.

(iii) *No. 366/48, dated 26th October 1949.* The dispute between the Indian Clay and Raw Products Supply Company, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it, regarding leave rules, bonus, uniform, etc.

(iv) *No. 793/48, dated 27th October 1949.*—The dispute between the Bharat Vanaspati Products Limited, Pachora, East Khandesh and the workmen employed under it, regarding bonus for the year 1948-49.

(v) *No. 441/48, dated 28th October 1949.* The dispute between the Masross and Company, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding reinstatement, compensation, etc.

2. *Mr. I. G. Thakore—*

(a) *No. 835/48, dated 10th October 1949.* The dispute between the Jayant Metal Works, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding minimum basic wage, dearness allowance, rent allowance, uniforms, etc.

(b) *No. 861/48, dated 10th October 1949.* The dispute between the H. A. Shakur Dyeing and Printing Works, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding leave rules, holidays, bonus, compensation, retrenchment, etc.

(c) *No. 706/48, dated 25th October 1949.* The dispute between Amalgamated Chemicals and Dyestuffs, Company Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding the reinstatement of two workers and payment of compensation.

3. *Mr. P. S. Rao—*

(i) *No. 872/48, dated 19th October 1949.*—The dispute between the Bombay Surgical Works, Bombay and the workmen employed under it, regarding minimum wage, bonus, leave rules, provident fund, compensation, etc.

4. *Mr. M. K. Trilokkar—*

(x) *No. 832/48, dated 8th October 1949.*—The dispute between the Proprietors of certain bidi establishments in Pandharpur and the workmen respectively employed under them, regarding wages and union recognition.

* * * * *

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

1. *Mr. M. C. Shah—*

(i) *No. 860/48, dated 12th October 1949.*—The dispute between the New Standard Engineering Company Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it regarding wages scales, dearness allowance, leave rules, gratuity, bonus, etc.

2. *Mr. Salim M. Merchant—*

(ii) *No. 949/48, dated 18th November 1949.*—The dispute between Ahmednagar Electric Supply Company, Ahmednagar and the workmen employed under it regarding basic pay, dearness allowance, bonus, provident fund, leave rules, etc.

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AWARDS PUBLISHED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

Name of the Concern	Subject	Date of Award
1. The Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad. (Supplementary Award).	Clarification of Award in AJ-IT 25 of 1947.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, pages 1286-1292.
2. The Cooper Engineering Co. Ltd., Satara.	Bonus, dearness allowance, minimum pay, etc.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 15th September 1949, pages 1292-1302.
3. The Deygad Motor Union, District Ratnagiri.	Pay, bonus, etc.	B. G. O., Part I-L, dated 22nd September 1949, pages 1334-1365.

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Name of the Concern	Subject	Date of Award
4. The Ahmedabad Victoria Iron Works Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Bonus	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 22nd September 1949, page 1367.
5. The Sirdar Carbonic Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Bonus and Reinstatement.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408(2)-1408(7).
6. M. Electrical & Mechanical Appliances Ltd., Bombay.	Bonus for 1948, leave pay and compensation.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 29th September 1949, pages 1408(8)-1408(11).
7. Messrs. Nowroji N. Vakil & Co., Ahmedabad.	Wages, dearness allowance.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 6th October 1949, pages 1413(2)-1413(8).
8. The Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Bombay.	Service rules, dearness allowance, travelling allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 6th October 1949, pages 1413(8)-1413(104).
9. Certain Newspaper & Printing Presses in Bombay.	Recognition of Union, wages, dearness allowance, leave, provident fund, gratuity, bonus, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 13th October 1949, pages 1418-1529.
10. Cooper Connell & Clifford Ltd., Bombay.	Minimum wages, increments, dearness allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1563-1575.
11. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Grades, dearness allowance, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1576-1582.
12. R. B. Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwala Metal Stamping Works, Bombay.	Bonus for 1947-48	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1588-1592.
13. Rallis India Bombay.	Gratuity	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1592-1610.
14. The Ravi Udaya Vijaya Photo Litho Offset Works, Ghatkopar.	Bonus, dearness allowance, wage scales, leave rules, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1610-1624.
15. The Panchal Engineering Works, Bombay.	Reinstatement, compensation for retrenchment, etc.	<i>B. G. G.</i> , Part I-L, dated 20th October 1949, pages 1624-1632.

Adjudication Awards

1. THE INDIAN ENAMEL WORKS

Referring to the claim of the workmen of the Indian Enamel Works Ltd., Bombay, for recognition of the Metal Mazdur Sabha as the sole representative of the workmen, Mr. Salim M. Merchant, Industrial Tribunal in the dispute between the Company and its workmen held that in accordance with the provision in clause 2 of section 1 of the Trade Unions Amendment Act of 1947, after it came into force, the Sabha should apply to the Company for recognition and if it failed to obtain it to apply to the Labour Court. The demand as made was untenable and as such was rejected.

On the question of dismissals the Sabha demanded that no employees should be discontinued from service, fined, or otherwise penalised without being shown the reasons therefor and allowing him an opportunity for defence. He should be served with a charge sheet specifying the allegations occasioning such action and he should be entitled to be defended by the Metal Mazdur Sabha. The Tribunal referred to certain rules framed by the Government of Bombay in exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946 (XX of 1946). The rules contain a schedule of model standing orders which define what acts and omissions on the part of the workmen would amount to misconduct, and provide the punishment which may be imposed and procedure to be followed on such occasions.

The Company was therefore directed to frame rules governing the penalising of its employees, by way of dismissal, fine or otherwise, according to model Standing Orders 23, 24 and 25 applicable to workmen doing manual labour, and model Standing Orders 22, 23 and 24 applicable to clerks, and to bring these new rules into operation within a month from the date of publication of this award.

As regards scales of wages, dearness allowance, etc., the parties arrived at a settlement by which it was agreed that the three categories detailed below were to be given the following scales of wages with effect from 1st January 1949:

Unskilled—Rs. 1-2-6—1 anna—Rs. 1-8-0.
Semi-Skilled—Rs. 1-8-0—1½ annas—Rs. 1-14-0—E.B.—2 annas—Rs. 2-2-0.
Skilled—Rs. 1-14-0—2 annas—Rs. 3-0-0—E.B.—3 annas—Rs. 3-12-0.

Further it was agreed that the welder should be classified as skilled, and adjustments made on the following basis:

For less than 1 year's service—No increment.

For service of one complete year—One increment.

For service of more than 2 years and less than 4 years—Two increments.

For service of more than 4 years—Three increments.

These increments were to be added to their existing salaries. In the case of those employees who might have come very near the maximum the adjustments would not take them above the maximum of the grade and those who were getting more than the maximum would continue to get the same. After these increments were granted, the employees were to be stepped up to the nearest increase in the revised scale if the amount of salaries with the increments as added above fell short of that amount in the graded step. After these salaries were so adjusted, no employee would be staggered and he would continue to get future annual increments.

The workers agreed to accept dearness allowance at 80 per cent. of the Bombay Millowners' scale with retrospective effect from 1st January 1949.

As regards leave the workers agreed that privilege leave and its accumulation should be allowed to the same extent and in the same way as laid down in the new Factories Act, 1948, and that workers should be entitled to 10 days' sick leave on full pay and dearness allowance on production of a medical certificate. The Company would have the right to have the workers examined by its own doctor.

Seven days' casual leave with full pay and dearness allowance was agreed upon with the provision that no worker would be entitled to more than three days at a time.

The Company further agreed to provide aprons to washers and carriers (pickling department) in addition to coaters and sprayers to whom aprons were already issued, and to provide a mask to sprayers and goggles to trolley-men and Furnace Door Lifters on the condition that all the above should be supplied to the workers concerned only while actually engaged in doing the particular work concerned. It was agreed that a new Standing Order should be framed to enable disciplinary action to be taken if workers so supplied did not use them as instructed.

Lastly it was agreed that workers would be paid wages during the daytime and during factory working hours, and that the above terms of settlement should be in force for a period of six months only as from the date of the publication of this award.

2 THE ESTRELA BATTERIES LIMITED, BOMBAY

The award of Mr. M. C. Shah, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the dispute between the Estrela Batteries Limited, Bombay and the workmen employed under it in matters relating to minimum wage, dearness allowance, service gratuity, etc., was published on July 21, 1949.

Originally a proprietary concern started in 1934, the Estrela Batteries Limited was incorporated as a Joint Stock Company in the year 1939. The Company is one of the very few industrial concerns in the country manufacturing dry cells and batteries. It originally employed about 1,000 to 1,100 workmen, but on account of accumulation of stocks and

a fall in the quantum of new work it was obliged to retrench about 550 men from March to August 1949 and now employs on an average about 650 men. The workmen through the Estrela Batteries Kamgar Union made certain demands on 9th September 1948. All attempts at conciliation failing, the matter was referred for adjudication.

The Union asked for a minimum wage of Rs. 35 for a month of 26 working days, urging that this was a modest minimum, having regard to the increase in the cost of living. The Tribunal considered the existing minimum wage of Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30 per month of 26 working days quite adequate.

As regards the claim for dearness allowance which was in two parts, the parties agreed that with effect from September 1947 up to the date from which a new scale of dearness allowance was awarded by the Tribunal, dearness allowance should be paid at the rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per day, but that in case 80 per cent. of the dearness allowance given to the textile workers of Bombay came to more than Rs. 1-8-0 per day then the excess of the sum over Rs. 1-8-0 per day was to be paid to the employees.

The second part of this demand was that dearness allowance should be paid to the workmen on the same scale as that of the Bombay Millowners' Association from September 1948. It was urged that the increase in the cost of living affected all workers alike whether they belonged to the textile or any other industry, and that there was no justification for paying to the other industrial worker anything less than what was paid to the textile worker.

According to the abovementioned agreement the workmen would get roughly 73½ per cent. of the Millowners' scale of dearness allowance which, in the opinion of the Tribunal, was not quite adequate considering the increase in the cost of living and the Company's capacity to pay. The Company was therefore directed to pay dearness allowance at 80 per cent. of the textile rate with effect from 1st November, 1948.

The need for gratuity has been now well recognised even in industrial concerns, and the Company was in a position to bear the burden. At the same time the Tribunal felt that the demand for payment of gratuity on completion of a service of 6 months was ridiculous and that having regard to the very concept of gratuity, which means remuneration for long and faithful service, the minimum period for earning it partially should be 10 years and not less.

The Company's offer of 15 days' sick leave with half pay was considered fair and the same was awarded for every completed year of service, accumulation to be permitted up to a period of 30 days. The Company might, in special cases, added the Tribunal, grant additional sick leave at its discretion, but sick leave could only be granted on production of a certificate from a registered medical practitioner provided that the Company might require the applicant to be examined by its own medical

officer at its expense, if it thought necessary to do so. Sick leave might not be granted if privilege leave was available. For purposes of privilege leave, the parties would be governed by section 29 of the Factories Act.

The system of weekly off with pay is not recognised even in old and well established industries like the cotton textile, engineering, and others. The employee is required to incur a certain expenditure on a weekly off day even though he might be a daily-rated worker but he earns his wages for the days for which he works and wages are fixed on the basis of the number of days actually worked. The Tribunal did not see the necessity for making a departure in the case of this Company and the Union's demand for paid weekly holidays was rejected.

Though the need for certain public holidays with pay even in industrial concerns has been recognised of late, the Tribunal drew attention to the fact that the prime need of the moment was the stepping up of industrial production, and opined that although rest by way of holidays might be considered necessary in the interests of the workers' health and efficiency, they should be limited to the bare minimum in times like the present when considerations of production should be held paramount. With reference to the demand for all public holidays with pay notified by the Government therefore, the following five holidays with pay and allowances were awarded to the workmen of the Company :

• Diwali (1), 30th January, Mahatma Gandhi's Death Anniversary (1), Holi (Shimga) (1), 15th August, Independence Day (1), and Ganesh Chaturti (1).

Regarding Provident Fund the Tribunal felt that the demand for reduction in the higher and lower limits, viz., from 15 to 5 years for eligibility for the full contribution of the Company, and from 10 to 3 years for receiving half of the contribution was most unreasonable and struck at the very concept of the fund which is intended to accrue as a benefit to an employee who has put in a reasonably long service ; and to allow him to get his employer's entire contribution at the end of 5 years' service would obviously induce him to leave the service and join another concern, and thus deprive his employer of the benefit of his experience and knowledge. At the same time the limits of 15 and 10 years appeared to be rather long and it was recommended that the rules and regulations of the said fund be so amended as to permit the Company's contribution to be made to the "employee who leaves the service otherwise than for misconduct" as follows :

Less than 6 years but not less than 5 years 50 per cent.
 Less than 7 years but not less than 6 years—60 per cent.
 Less than 8 years but not less than 7 years—70 per cent.
 Less than 9 years but not less than 8 years 80 per cent.
 Less than 10 years but not less than 9 years—90 per cent.
 10 years' service and more—100 per cent.

3. JAGJIWANDAS NAROTAMDAS METAL FACTORY, BOMBAY

The award of Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, Industrial Tribunal, in the dispute between the Jagjiwandas Narotamdass Metal Factory, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it in the matter of Union recognition ticket system, leave, bonus, dearness allowance, etc., was published on 28th July 1949.

This metal factory was established in about 1925 for manufacturing household utensils from copper, brass and German silver plate. From about 1938 it commenced manufacturing utensils from aluminium plate also, for the supply of which the employer has a workshop at Malad wherein plate is manufactured from aluminium scrap.

The employer put up a notice, closing the factory from 4th January 1949 under the alleged cause that sufficient raw material was not available. According to the workmen this was a deliberate lockout to bully them into submission. As the employer refused to lift the lockout, the Metal Mazdur Sabha approached Government to refer the dispute for adjudication on their demands made in December.

Among the demands was that all employees should forthwith be given tickets with particulars thereon such as (1) Name of employee, (2) Token number, (3) Designation, (4) Department, (5) Date of joining, (6) Rate of wages. The employer was agreeable to this demand except to showing the designation and department of the workman concerned on his ticket. He contended that as his concern was small it was neither necessary nor possible to have specific departments therein and to assign individuals to them under specific designations as for exclusive occupations. The employer was, therefore, directed to introduce the ticket system and to show all the details mentioned above except the one as to the department.

Formation of Standing Orders to guide the relationship between the workers and the employers was also demanded. Although the Industrial (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, could not apply to this factory as it employed less than 100 workmen, it was desirable that its working conditions should be regulated by some standing orders. A direction was thus made that the employer should frame proper standing orders on the lines of the Model Standing Orders, and should notify them on the notice board of the factory for the information of all workmen.

Regarding privilege leave the Tribunal observed that all concerns falling within the definition of the term "factory" as stated in clause (m) of section 2 of the Factories Act must abide by the provisions of the said Act and no exemption can be claimed on the ground that the factory is a small one. The demand for 15 days' privilege leave with full pay and dearness allowance was in substance met by the provisions of Chapter VIII of the amended Factories Act of 1948 and "annual leave with wages" was directed to be granted as provided in Chapter VIII of the Act.

"The practice of granting casual leave for at least 7 days in a year with full pay and dearness allowance is now well settled in all factories, workshops, or industrial concerns whose disputes have come up for

Adjudication," continued the Tribunal. "I direct the employer to grant casual leave for 7 days a year subject to the following conditions which should be noted by workmen in particular. Casual leave cannot be claimed as a matter of right but for purposes of an emergent nature and subject to the exigencies of work in the factory. It can only be obtained upon an application previously made on that behalf unless the nature of the emergency prevents the making of such an application in advance. Not more than 3 days casual leave can be obtained at any one time. In appropriate cases it should be permitted to be tagged on to a Sunday or a holiday at the discretion of the employer. But in no case can it be tagged on or prefixed to annual leave with pay or to sick leave."

There is no provision for sick leave in the Factories Act, but it was felt that some such provision should be made. The workmen expressed a desire to have 7 days with full pay and dearness allowance rather than 15 days with half pay and dearness allowance. The employer was therefore directed to nominate a panel of registered medical practitioners and to grant, on production of a medical certificate from such medical practitioner, sick leave on full pay and dearness allowance for a period not exceeding 7 days a year.

It appeared to the Tribunal that the rate of dearness allowance—Rs. 26 per month to daily rated and Rs. 30 per month to monthly-rated workmen in this factory was very much below that in other industrial concerns and considerably below that in sister concerns. There was no evidence to convince the Tribunal that the concern would not be able to bear the burden of an increased dearness allowance. Dearness allowance was, therefore, awarded at 85 per cent. of the textile rate.

Pointing to the award in the Topiwalla Metal Works dispute a demand was made that workers should be allowed to contribute 16 pies in the rupee towards the Provident Fund, with equal contribution from the Company, the payment whereof should be made on an employee leaving the service of the Company after continuous service of 5 years; in any other case, on his being dismissed or discharged by the Company.

The concern already had a Provident Fund scheme, providing for a contribution of 12 pies in the rupee. This corresponded with the rate of contribution in certain other metal concerns but not the Topiwalla Metal Works whose rate of 16 pies was settled by agreement and not determined by adjudication. A direction was therefore made to constitute a trust to frame a scheme for this fund on the lines of the Model Provident Fund Rules for Industrial Employees framed by Government and to obtain the requisite sanction therefor from the Commissioner of Income-tax.

The employer was prepared to abide by the rules obtaining in the Oriental Metal Pressing Works as regards the amount of employer's contribution and interest thereon, payable on an employee's death,

incapacity, resignation, discharge or dismissal, and the following rules were directed to be incorporated in the rules to be framed, with effect from 1st July 1948 (the date of introduction of the Provident Fund Scheme in the concern):

(1) The employer's contribution and interest thereon shall not be payable for service of less than 5 years. Subject thereto, the entire contribution of the employer and the interest thereon shall be payable:

- (i) on the death of the member,
- (ii) on the member's ceasing to be in employ—
 - (a) on completing 10 years' service,
 - (b) on his retiring from service owing to continued illness or incapacity for further employment as certified by a competent medical authority nominated by the employer,
 - (c) on account of retrenchment for reasons personal to the employer.

(2) Members ceasing to be in employ for reasons other than the above shall be entitled to a fraction of the employer's contribution and interest thereon on the following scale:

- (i) on completion of 7 years' service—75 per cent.
- (ii) on completion of 5 years' service—50 per cent.

(3) Where a member is dismissed for gross misconduct the employer's contribution and interest thereon shall be forfeited to the fund.

As the financial resources of the employer appeared to be small, the demand for gratuity was rejected.

The wages which the concern had been paying to its workmen had been below the living wage standard during all these years, and the dearness allowance had not afforded adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living. There was, therefore, good ground for the demand for a bonus equal to 3 months' wages and dearness allowance for the financial year 1947-48. The concern had already paid bonus equal to a month's basic wages for the year 1947-48, but the Tribunal felt that out of its net profit of Rs. 29,934 the concern could easily pay an additional bonus equal to average basic wages of each individual for 1½ months for the year 1947-48 to workmen who had put in work in that year. No bonus was to be paid to workmen dismissed for gross misconduct.

4. THE NEW INDIA INDUSTRIES LTD., BOMBAY

Mr. M. C. Shah, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in granting the claim of the workmen of the New India Industries Ltd., Bombay, in respect of a minimum basic wage of Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30 for a month of 26 working days held that the consensus of opinion in various awards of the Industrial Court and Tribunals had been that the above should be the minimum basic wage of an industrial worker in Bombay City.

Though the Company laid stress on its financial position and consequent inability to pay such a wage, the Tribunal felt that as far as the basic wage was concerned, the employee was entitled to a certain minimum, irrespective of the financial position of the employer. The wage scales fixed by the Tribunal for the different categories were :

Unskilled	Rs. 1-2-6	1 anna	Rs. 1-8-6 per day.
Semi-skilled	...	Rs. 1-6-0	2 annas -Rs. 2-0-0 per day.
Skilled	Rs. 2-0-0	2 annas	Rs. 2-12-0—3 annas— Rs. 2-9-0 per day.
Highly skilled	Rs. 2-5-0	3 annas	Rs. 3-2-0—4 annas— Rs. 3-12-0 per day.

The General Workers' Union on behalf of the workmen contended that the existing rate of dearness allowance was meagre and claimed dearness allowance at the rate given by the Bombay Millowners' Association to textile operatives. Although it was true that the existing dearness allowance of Rs. 29-4-0 for a month of 26 working days was inadequate yet the Company's capacity to pay had to be borne in mind. Besides, the minimum basic wage scales as prescribed would impose a financial burden on the Company and it was not possible for the Company to bear any further burden by way of a large increase in dearness allowance. In view of this, dearness allowance was awarded at the rate of 60 per cent. of the Bombay Millowners' Association rate, which would be roughly Rs. 31. This, together with the minimum wage of Rs. 30, would come to Rs. 61 which was considered reasonable under the circumstances.

As regards dearness allowance for clerical workers the Tribunal, though conscious of the fact that they ought to receive a higher dearness allowance, felt that the financial capacity of the Company did not permit of such a rate and they were awarded dearness allowance at the same rate.

As regards the claim of the workmen for proper notice in case of a closure or in the alternative adequate compensation, the Tribunal held that the question of awarding compensation or otherwise should be considered on its own merits whenever such an occasion arose and no general order of this nature could be made. The Company was at the same time directed that whenever practicable a notice should be given to the workers whenever the factory was likely to be closed.

Labour Legislation

1. THE BOMBAY ELECTRICITY (EMERGENCY POWERS) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1949*

WHEREAS the Legislature of the Province is not in session and the Governor of Bombay is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to amend the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946 (Bom. XX of 1946), for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

AND WHEREAS the instructions of the Governor General under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), have been obtained ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor of Bombay is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance, namely :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of long title and preamble of Bom. XX of 1946.*—In the long title and preamble of the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946 (Bom. XX of 1946), hereinafter called the said Act, for the words "to provide for the continuance of the powers to control" the words "to make special provisions for controlling" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 1 of Bom. XX of 1946.*—In section 1 of the said Act,—

(1) in sub-section (1) for the word "Emergency" the word "Special" shall be substituted ;

(2) sub-section (4) shall be deleted ;

(3) in the marginal note to the said section, for the words "commencement and duration" the words "and commencement" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 2 of Bom. XX of 1946.*—In section 2 of the said Act,—

(1) in clause (a) the word "licensee" shall be deleted ;

(2) after clause (a) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(aa) 'licensee' means any person licensed under Part II of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), to supply electrical energy or any person who has obtained sanction under section 28 of that Act to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy and includes a distributing licensee and the Provincial Electricity Board constituted under section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 ;"

* See also Labour Gazette, October 1949, page 100.

adjudication," continued the Tribunal. "I direct the employer to grant casual leave for 7 days a year subject to the following conditions which should be noted by workmen in particular. Casual leave cannot be claimed as a matter of right but for purposes of an emergent nature and subject to the exigencies of work in the factory. It can only be obtained upon an application previously made on that behalf unless the nature of the emergency prevents the making of such an application in advance. Not more than 3 days casual leave can be obtained at any one time. In appropriate cases it should be permitted to be tagged on to a Sunday or a holiday at the discretion of the employer. But in no case can it be tagged on or prefixed to annual leave with pay or to sick leave."

There is no provision for sick leave in the Factories Act, but it was felt that some such provision should be made. The workmen expressed a desire to have 7 days with full pay and dearness allowance rather than 15 days with half pay and dearness allowance. The employer was therefore directed to nominate a panel of registered medical practitioners and to grant, on production of a medical certificate from such medical practitioner, sick leave on full pay and dearness allowance for a period not exceeding 7 days a year.

It appeared to the Tribunal that the rate of dearness allowance—Rs. 26 per month to daily—rated and Rs. 30 per month to monthly—rated workmen in this factory was very much below that in other industrial concerns and considerably below that in sister concerns. There was no evidence to convince the Tribunal that the concern would not be able to bear the burden of an increased dearness allowance. Dearness allowance was, therefore, awarded at 85 per cent. of the textile rate.

Pointing to the award in the Topiwalla Metal Works dispute a demand was made that workers should be allowed to contribute 16 pies in the rupee towards the Provident Fund, with equal contribution from the Company, the payment whereof should be made on an employee leaving the service of the Company after continuous service of 5 years; in any other case, on his being dismissed or discharged by the Company.

The concern already had a Provident Fund scheme, providing for a contribution of 12 pies in the rupee. This corresponded with the rate of contribution in certain other metal concerns but not the Topiwalla Metal Works whose rate of 16 pies was settled by agreement and not determined by adjudication. A direction was therefore made to constitute a trust to frame a scheme for this fund on the lines of the Model Provident Fund Rules for Industrial Employees framed by Government and to obtain the requisite sanction therefor from the Commissioner of Income-tax.

The employer was prepared to abide by the rules obtaining in the Oriental Metal Pressing Works as regards the amount of employer's contribution and interest thereon, payable on an employee's death.

incapacity, resignation, discharge or dismissal, and the following rules were directed to be incorporated in the rules to be framed, with effect from 1st July 1948 (the date of introduction of the Provident Fund Scheme in the concern):

(1) The employer's contribution and interest thereon shall not be payable for service of less than 5 years. Subject thereto, the entire contribution of the employer and the interest thereon shall be payable:

- (i) on the death of the member,
- (ii) on the member's ceasing to be in employ—
 - (a) on completing 10 years' service,
 - (b) on his retiring from service owing to continued illness or incapacity for further employment as certified by a competent medical authority nominated by the employer,
 - (c) on account of retrenchment for reasons personal to the employer.

(2) Members ceasing to be in employ for reasons other than the above shall be entitled to a fraction of the employer's contribution and interest thereon on the following scale:

- (i) on completion of 7 years' service—75 per cent.
- (ii) on completion of 5 years' service—50 per cent.

(3) Where a member is dismissed for gross misconduct the employer's contribution and interest thereon shall be forfeited to the fund.

As the financial resources of the employer appeared to be small, the demand for gratuity was rejected.

The wages which the concern had been paying to its workmen had been below the living wage standard during all these years, and the dearness allowance had not afforded adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living. There was, therefore, good ground for the demand for a bonus equal to 3 months' wages and dearness allowance for the financial year 1947-48. The concern had already paid bonus equal to a month's basic wages for the year 1947-48, but the Tribunal felt that out of its net profit of Rs. 29,934 the concern could easily pay an additional bonus equal to average basic wages of each individual for 1½ months for the year 1947-48 to workmen who had put in work in that year. No bonus was to be paid to workmen dismissed for gross misconduct.

4. THE NEW INDIA INDUSTRIES LTD., BOMBAY

Mr. M. C. Shah, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in granting the claim of the workmen of the New India Industries Ltd., Bombay, in respect of a minimum basic wage of Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30 for a month of 26 working days held that the consensus of opinion in various awards of the Industrial Court and Tribunals had been that the above should be the minimum basic wage of an industrial worker in Bombay City.

5. *Amendment of section 4 of Bom. XX of 1946.* In section 4 of the said Act (LIV of 1948), in sub-section (1) at the end after the figures "1943" the following shall be inserted namely:—

(c) within three months, after the service on him by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, does not utilise any electrical energy."

6. *Amendment of section 5 of Bom. XX of 1946.* In section 5 of the said Act,—

(1) in sub-section (1), to clause (a), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Provincial Government may by order direct that it shall not be necessary to obtain such permission if the licensee supplies electrical energy to such consumers or class of consumers, to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order;";

(2) to sub-section (2), the following shall be added, namely:—

Where a requisition is made on the licensee under sub-clause (1) of clause V or of clause VI of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the licensee shall make the application to the Provincial Government in respect of such requisition within 15 days from the date of the receipt of the requisition by him or within such longer period as the Provincial Government may allow".

7. *Insertion of new sections 6A, 6B and 6C in Bom. XX of 1946.*—After section 6 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"6A. *Power to regulate supply of electrical energy and periods of work in undertakings.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, or any permission granted under sub-section (3) of section 5 or any instrument having effect by virtue of any law, the Provincial Government may with a view to controlling distribution, supply, consumption or use of electrical energy make an order—

(a) for prohibiting or regulating subject to such conditions as it may specify in the order, the distribution or supply of electrical energy by a licensee for any purposes specified in such order;

(b) for determining the order of priority in which, or the period or periods during which, work shall be done by an undertaking to which the supply of electrical energy is made by a licensee.

(2) The Provincial Government may make provisions in any order made under sub-section (1) for any incidental or supplementary matters which it may think necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

Explanation.—In this section "undertaking" means any public utility undertaking or any undertaking by way of any trade or business and includes a factory.

6B. *Revocation of license or discontinuance of supply for breach of order under section 6A.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, (IX of 1910), or the terms of any license or sanction granted thereunder or an agreement for the supply of electrical energy—

(a) if a licensee contravenes an order made under section 6A, it shall be lawful for the Provincial Government to revoke the license or sanction granted to such licensee for the supply of electrical energy; or

(b) if any undertaking contravenes an order made under section 6A, the Provincial Government may by order direct the licensee to discontinue or reduce the supply of electrical energy made to such undertaking and the licensee shall thereupon discontinue or reduce the supply of electrical energy to such undertaking.

6C. *Discontinuance of supply of energy to consumer for failure to pay fees for services of Electric Inspector or his assistants.*—(1) If any consumer fails to pay any fees leviable for inspection, examination or test made or any other service rendered by an Electric Inspector or any other officer appointed to assist the Electric Inspector under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, (IX of 1910), or any rules made thereunder, within ten days from the date of such inspection, examination, test or rendering of service, the Provincial Government or any other officer authorized by the Provincial Government in that behalf may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), or the terms of any license or sanction granted thereunder or any agreement for the supply of electrical energy, by order in writing direct the licensee, without prejudice to any other right to recover such fees, to discontinue the supply of electrical energy to such consumer and the licensee shall thereupon discontinue the supply of electrical energy to such consumer.

(2) On payment of such fees by the consumer, the Provincial Government or the authorized officer may by order in writing direct the licensee to reconnect and recommence the supply of electrical energy, and the licensee shall thereupon reconnect and recommence the supply to the consumer as soon as practicable:

Provided that the licensee shall not be bound to reconnect the supply until the consumer pays to the licensee the charges for reconnecting the supply."

8. *Amendment of section 8 of Bom. XX of 1946.*—In section 8 of the said Act,—

(1) in clause (a), in paragraph (i), for the word and figure "or 6" the figures, letters and word, "6, 6A, 6B or 6C" shall be substituted;

(2) for the word "punishable" the word "punished" shall be substituted.

9. *Insertion of new section 8A in Bom. XA of 1946.*—After section 8 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“8A. *Power of entry, etc.*—(1) Any officer authorized by the Provincial Government in this behalf, by general or special order, may enter and inspect any premises for the purpose of verifying whether an order made under this Act is complied with or not.

(2) Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person authorized under sub-section (1) in the exercise of the powers conferred by that sub-section shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.”

10. *Substitution of new section for section 9 of Bom. XX of 1946.*—For section 9 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely

“9. *Offence by local authorities and corporations.*—If the person referred to in section 8 is a local authority, its Chief Executive Officer in charge of the undertaking of supplying electrical energy and if such person is a company or other body corporate, the managing director, manager, secretary or other principal officer managing its business shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.”

11. *Amendment of section 11 of Bom. XX of 1946.*—In section 11 of the said Act,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the word and figure “or 6” the figures, letters and word “, 6, 6A, 6B or 6C” shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-section (2),—

(a) after the word “order” the words, “direction or requirement” shall be inserted;

(b) for the word and figure “or 6” the figures, letters and word “, 6, 6A, 6B or 6C” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT

With a view to conserving electrical material and energy for purposes of prosecution of the war and to the development of industries connected with the national war economy the supply of electricity by public electricity undertakings in the Province of Bombay was controlled by the Government of India from 1943 under the provisions of the Defence of India Rules issued under the Defence of India Act, 1939. The Defence of India Act expired on the 30th September 1946. As, however, the position regarding procuring new generating plant or spare parts of machinery, fuel supply and wagon transport was very difficult, it was considered very necessary to have the power to control the supply of electricity by the public electricity undertakings. Accordingly, the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946, was enacted. The duration of the Act expires on the 30th September 1949.

2. The position as regards procuring new generators, spare parts for machinery, fuel supply and wagon transport is still very difficult, with the result that many of the electricity supply undertakings are unable to comply with their obligations under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to meet the growing demand for the supply of electricity. Shortage of the generating capacity of the Tatas interconnected system is expected to continue upto 1952. The control over the supply of electricity from that system will, therefore, have to be continued. Similar control will be necessary in the case of supply by the Ahmedabad Electricity Company. In the circumstances, the extension of the present Act beyond the 30th September 1949, is necessary. It is, however, considered that the Act should be adopted as a permanent measure instead of extending its duration for a specific period so that Government may have power to meet unforeseen developments at any time.

3. There is no provision in the present Act for the regulation of the supply of electricity and periods of work in respect of mills, other large industrial concerns and others consuming electric power supplied by the licensees. It is necessary to have power for the purpose in the case of undertakings whose generating capacities have reached their maximum.

4. In the interest of public safety Electric Inspectors under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, inspect and test periodically medium pressure and high pressure electric installations including appliances used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy. Fees for such inspection, test, etc., are payable by the parties concerned under the rules framed for the purpose. Such fees are payable within 10 days from the date of inspection, examination or test. Government has however found that such fees are often not paid in time and the procedure laid down in section 54 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for the recovery of the fees by the distress and sale of any moveable property of the defaulter is not very effective. In order to ensure prompt recovery of the fees in such cases it is proposed to take power to discontinue supply of energy to the defaulting consumer and to restore it to him on payment of outstanding fees.

5. The other amendments are also considered necessary for the smooth working of the Act.

6. As it is necessary to carry out these amendments immediately and as the Legislature is not in session, this Ordinance is made and promulgated.

MAHARAJ SINGH,
Poona, 1st September 1949.

MAHARAJ SINGH,
Governor of Bombay.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. R. DHURANDHAR,
Additional Secretary to Government.

II THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1949

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be called the Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1949.

2. *Amendment of section 2 of Bom. XI of 1947.* In section 2 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), hereinafter called the said Act, to sub-section (3) the following proviso shall be added, namely:

" Provided that this Act shall cease to apply with effect from the date on which the Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Bom. X of 1949), comes into force, to the Imperial Bank of India and any banking company as defined in section 5 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, having branches or other establishments in more than one Province."

3. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. XI of 1947.* In section 3 of the said Act,—

(i) in clause (6), for the words " interim or final " the words " interim final or supplementary " shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (32), for the words " to act " the words " to appear or act " shall be substituted.

4. *Insertion of new section 27A in Bom. XI of 1947.* After section 27 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

" 27A. *Appearance on behalf of employees.*—Save as provided in sections 32 and 33, no employee shall be allowed to appear or act in any proceedings under this Act except through the representative of employees."

5. *Amendment of section 30 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 30 of the said Act, for the words " to act ", wherever they occur, the words " to appear or act " shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 31 of Bom. XI of 1947.* In section 31 of the said Act, and in the marginal note to the said section, for the words " to act ", wherever they occur, the words " to act or appear " shall be substituted.

7. *Substitution of new section for section 32 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—For section 32 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" 32. *Persons who may appear in proceedings.* A Conciliator, a Board, an Arbitrator, a Wage Board, a Labour Court and the Industrial Court may, if he or it considers it expedient for the ends of justice, permit an individual, whether an employee or not, to appear in any proceeding before him or it:

Provided that no such individual shall be permitted to appear in any proceedings in which a Representative Union has appeared as the representative of employees."

8. *Amendment of section 33 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 33 of the said Act,—

(i) in the proviso, after the words " a Labour Court " the words, figures, and letter " as provided in section 83 A " shall be inserted;

(ii) after the proviso, the following new proviso shall be added, namely:—

" Provided further that no employee shall be entitled to appear through any person in any proceeding under this Act in which a Representative Union has appeared as the representative of employees."

(iu) in the marginal note to the said section for the words " Representation of " the words " Appearance for " shall be substituted.

9. *Amendment of section 46 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 46 of the said Act, in sub-section (5) after the words " Wage Board " the words, " a Labour Court or the Industrial Court affecting industrial matters " shall be inserted.

10. *Amendment of section 64 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 64 of the said Act:—

(i) in clause (a), in sub-clause (iii) after the word and figure " section 114 " the words " or by reason of any of the other provisions of this Act " shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (b), in sub-clause (i) for the word and figures " or 73 " the figures, word and letter " 73 or 73 A " shall be substituted.

11. *Amendment of section 76A of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 76A of the said Act, in sub-section (2), for the word " decision ", wherever it occurs, the word " award " shall be substituted.

12. *Amendment of section 79 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 79 of the said Act, to sub-section (4), the following provisos shall be added, namely:—

" Provided that the Labour Court may, for sufficient reasons, admit any application for a declaration that a change is illegal under this Act, after the expiry of three months from the date on which such change was made:

Provided further that when an application is admitted after the expiry of three months under the preceding proviso, the employer who made the change shall not be liable to the penalty provided under section 106."

13. *Amendment of section 82 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 82 of the said Act, for the words " by the person affected of facts constituting such offence " the words " of facts constituting such offence made by the person affected thereby " shall be substituted.

14. *Insertion of new section 83A in Bom. XI of 1947.*—After section 83 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely

" 83A. *Legal practitioners excluded from appearance in certain proceedings in Labour Courts.*—Except in a proceeding in connection with

an offence under this Act, a legal practitioner shall not be entitled to appear before a Labour Court on behalf of any party in any other proceeding under this Act, save with the permission of such Court."

15. *Amendment of section 86KK of Bom. XI of 1947.* In section 86KK of the said Act, for the words and figures "section 72 or 73" the following shall be substituted, namely:

sub-section (6) of section 58 of section 66, 72, 73 or 73-A."

16. *Amendment of section 97A of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 97A of the said Act, in clause (a), for the words "Provincial Government," wherever they occur, the words "Central or Provincial Government" shall be substituted.

17. *Amendment of section 97A of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 98A of the said Act, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "Central or Provincial Government" shall be substituted.

18. *Insertion of new section 115A in Bom. XI of 1947.*—After section 115 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"115A. *Order, decision or award to be in terms of agreement between employer and Representative Union.*—If any agreement is arrived at between an employer and a Representative Union who are parties to any industrial dispute pending before an Arbitrator, Wage Board, Labour Court or Industrial Court, the order, decision or award in such proceeding shall be made in terms of such agreement, unless the Arbitrator, Wage Board, Labour Court or Industrial Court is satisfied that the agreement was in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or the consent of either party to it was caused by mistake, mis-representation, fraud, undue influence, coercion or threat."

19. *Amendment of section 116 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 116 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(a) after the words "settlement" the words "or an award in terms of an agreement" shall be inserted;

(b) at the end the following shall be added, namely:—

"and the registered agreement, settlement or award shall be deemed to be changed or modified accordingly";

(c) in sub-section (5), and in the Explanation to the said section, after the word "settlement", where it occurs for the second time, the words "or an award" shall be inserted.

20. *Saving.*—The amendment made in the said Act, by section 2 of this Act, shall not affect any proceedings, other than a proceeding in respect of a reference made by the Provincial Government or any officer or authority subordinate to it, pending before the Industrial Court or a Labour Court or the Registrar on the date on which this Act comes into force and to which the Imperial Bank of India or a banking company referred to in the said amendment is a party, and such proceedings shall be continued and disposed of, as if this Act had not been passed.

Books, Publications and Reports

I. BOOKS

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

INDIAN ECONOMICS—

Divettia and Trivedi. *Industrial Capital in India.*

Rastogi, T. N. *Indian Industrial Labour.*

INDUSTRIES AND MANAGEMENT—

Lever, E. J. *Labour Management Co-operation.*

Samules, H. *Industrial Law.*

Wunderlich, F. *German Labour Courts.*

Institute of Personnel Management. *Preparing an Employee Handbook.*

LABOUR—

Davis, S. *Labour Problems in America.*

Faulkner, H. *Labour in America.*

MISCELLANEOUS—

Osborn, F. *Our Plundered Planet.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE—

Palekar, S. A. *Commerce.*

TRADE UNIONS—

Grunman, R. L. *Getting along with Unions.*

Peterson, F. *American Labour Unions: What they are and how they work.*

WAGES—

Northcott, C. H. *Wages.*

JAPAN

Cohen, B. J. *Working Conditions and Employee Services.*

Lloyd, E. *The Human Problems of Management.*

Locke, H. W. *Fundamentals of Personnel Management.*

Moxon, G. R. *The Growth of Personnel Management in Great Britain during the War 1939-1944.*

Urwick, L. *Relation to Factory Organisation.*

II. PUBLICATIONS

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

INDIAN

Agricultural Situation in India.—Volume IV, No. 5 (August 1949). (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.)

Bombay Co-operative Quarterly.—Volume XXIII, No. 2 (October 1949). (The Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.)

Capital.—Volume CXXIII, Nos. 3079-3080. (Capital, 4 Lyons Range, Calcutta, No. 1.)

Commerce.—Volume LXXIX, Nos. 2020-2024. (F. Berton for Commerce, 1935, Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.)

Economist. Volume XLII, Nos. 13-16. (Eastern Economist Ltd., 52, Queensway, New Delhi.)

Engineer. Volume XXVII, Nos. 10-11. (October-November 1949). (The Mechanical Engineer Association (India), Bombay.)

Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs.—Month (June-July 1949). (Office of the Economic Adviser, Finance Department, H. E. H. the Nizams Government, Hyderabad.)

Indian Factories Journal. Volume I, No. VI (August 1949). (Company Law Institute of India, 17, Dr. Nair Road, Thyagaravannagar, Madras 17.)

Indian Finance. Volume XLIV, Nos. 15-18. (Indian Finance, 116 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.)

Indian Journal of Commerce. Volume II, No. 6 (June 1949). (Allahabad)

Indian Journal of Economics. Volume XXX, No. 116 (July 1949). (Indian Economic Association, Allahabad.)

Indian Railway Magazine. Volume XXV, No. 9 (September 1949). (Railway Users Federation, Madras.)

Indian Textile Journal. Volume LIX, No. 708 (September 1949). (Indian Textile Journal Ltd., Bombay.)

Indian Trade Journal. Volume CLXXV, Nos. 2249-2252. (Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, Calcutta.)

Journal of Commerce and Statistics.—Volume I, No. 12 (October 1949). (Bureau of Commercial and Intelligence and Statistics, Bombay.)

Journal of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management.—Volume I, No. 5 (September-October 1949).

Journal of the University of Bombay.—Volume XVIII, No. 35 (July 1949). (University of Bombay, Bombay.)

Labour Bulletin U. P.—Months (May-June 1949).

Labour Law Journal. Volume I, No. 7 (October 1949). (Sri R. Venkatarangan, 1711, Roy Appettah High Road, Madras.)

Maharatta. Volume LXIX, Nos. 41-42.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics U. P.. Volume III, No. 8 (August 1949). (Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Allahabad.)

Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India.—Volume 17, No. 8 (August 1949). (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.)

Mysore Labour Gazette. Volume I, Nos. 10-11 (July-August 1949). (Department of Labour, Government of Mysore, Bangalore.)

New Democrat. Volume XIX, No. 1 (October 1949). (Editor I. V. Perera, 108, Hindu Colony, Bombay 14.)

New India. Volume XII, Nos. 15-18. (Central India Printing and Litho Works Ltd., Nagpur.)

Oceanite.—Volume 4, No. 3 (July-September 1949.) (Bombay)

People's Post. Volume III, Nos. 24-25, 27-28. (Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay, Bombay.)

Railway Herald.—Volume XXI, Nos. 8-11. (Bombay)

Social Service Quarterly.—Volume XXXV, No. 2 (October 1949.) (Social Service League, Bombay.)

Weekly Bulletin of Statistics. Volume I, Nos. 45-50. (Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.)

FOREIGN

American Federationist.—July 1949. (Washington.)

American Labour News. Dated October 3rd and 18th, 1949. (United States Information Services, Bombay.)

Board of Trade Journal.—Volume 157, No. 2749-2752. (H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

British Information Services.—July-September 1949. (New Delhi.)

Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics.—Volume II No. 9 (September 1949).

Economist. Volume CLVII, Nos. 5532-5536. (London)

Economic Digest. September 1949. (London)

Industrial Court Awards. Nos. 2227-2229. (U. K.)

Industry.—September 1949. (Westminster)

Industry and Labour.—Month 1st and 15th September 1949. (I. L. O. Geneva.)

International Labour Review.—October 1949. (I. L. O. Geneva)

Journal of the Textile Institute.—August 1949. (Manchester.)

Labour.—September 1949. (London.)

Labour Monthly Survey.—July 1949. (London.)

Labour Research.—September 1949. (Research Department, London.)

Labour Review.—July-August 1949. (Quebec.)

Law Supplement.—August-September 1949. (Manchester.)

Ministry of Labour Gazette.—September 1949. (London.)

Monthly Abstracts of Statistics.—June-July 1949. (New Zealand Census and Statistics Department, Wellington.)

Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.—March-June 1949. (South Africa.)

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

New Dawn.—Volume 3, Nos. 18-20. (Manchester.)

New Statesman and Nation.—Volume XXVIII, Nos. 965-968. (London.)

New World News.—Volume 5, Nos. 9-10. September-October 1949. (London.)

New Republic.—dated July 22nd and August 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th 1949. (London.)

New South Wales Industrial Gazette.—Volume 93, (Nos. 1 and 2 Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, Sydney.)
Personnel Management.—September 1949. (London.)
Planning.—Volume XVI, No. 302. (London.)
Queensland Industrial Gazette.—Volume XXIV, No. 2, June 1949. (Queensland.)
Statist.—Volume CL, Nos. 3730-3734. (London.)
Times Review of Industry.—Month September 1949. (London.)
Textile Mercury.—Volume CXXI, Nos. 3152-3156. (Textile Mercury Ltd., Manchester.)
Textile Weekly.—Volume 44, Nos. 1120-1124. The National Federation of Textile Works Manager, Manchester.)
Two Minutes of Employment Facts.—Dated, 1st and 15th August 1949 and 1st September 1949. (New Foundland.)
World.—Month September 1949. (U. N.)

III REPORTS

The following reports were added to the Library during October 1949:

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE -

Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers of Equal Value.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
General Report (I).—3rd Session. Coal Mines Committee.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
General Report (II).—3rd Session. Island Transport Committee.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
Unemployed Women in the Iron and Steel Industry. Report (I).—3rd Session.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
Hours of work in Coal Mines. Coal Mines Committee. Report (IV).—3rd Session.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
International Standard Classification of Occupations.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
Labour Problems in Germany.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
The Protection of Young Workers employed in Coal Mines. Coal Mines Committee. Report (II).—3rd Session.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
The Protection of Young Workers in Island Waterways. Island Transport Committee. Report (III).—3rd Session.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
Technical Methods of Selection of workers in the Island Transport Industry. Island Transport Committee Report (IV).—3rd Session.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
Technical Improvements in the Iron and Steel Industry and their Effects on Employment. Report (III).—3rd Session.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
Vocational Training of Disabled Miners. Coal Mines Committee. Report (III).—3rd Session.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)
Wage and Pay Roll Statistics.—(I. L. O. Geneva, 1949.)

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

	Bombay (1)				Ahmedabad (2)				Hollapur (3)				Jalgaon (4)										
	Fuel and lighting	Cloth-ing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Food	Fuel and lighting	Cloth-ing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Food	Fuel and lighting	Cloth-ing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Food	Fuel and lighting	Cloth-ing	House rent	Miscellaneous				
1989 Average	114	100	80	100	97	106	72	107	100	73	70	89	64	107	72	74	..	..	..	..
1944 "	263	289	275	100	230	237	212	107	220	212	202	318	141	107	212	201	303	392	403	100	289	296	
1945 "	271	247	257	100	229	235	197	107	240	199	198	333	141	107	215	201	299	321	340	100	365	291	
1946 "	317	245	257	100	220	259	219	107	265	209	217	313	141	107	216	211	350	298	338	100	450	326	
1947 "	344	244	262	100	252	279	234	107	287	219	263	350	141	107	313	248	417	286	342	100	473	369	
1948 "	348	353	391	100	275	308	243	107	309	243	286	425	298	107	296	292	490	450	415	100	510	440	
September	370	366	446	100	282	323	281	107	332	290	305	459	298	107	318	309	471	490	455	100	566	437	
October	362	369	407	100	280	315	268	107	310	264	300	463	298	107	320	306	493	487	462	100	531	452	
November	363	373	423	100	275	317	271	107	306	266	295	448	333	107	314	307	496	468	472	100	530	456	
December	382	377	406	100	274	326	274	107	306	261	294	447	314	107	316	308	509	488	445	100	543	461	
1949																							
January	365	372	390	100	279	316	288	107	306	296	301	481	345	107	323	311	504	490	448	100	529	458	
February	368	351	404	100	273	307	245	107	309	240	297	419	352	107	339	309	484	453	452	100	505	441	
March	365	303	390	100	282	311	248	107	318	242	285	414	353	107	327	301	409	416	452	100	505	391	
April	354	298	401	100	281	305	246	107	323	243	278	414	348	107	343	297	442	409	420	100	560	432	
May	355	293	406	100	283	306	254	107	342	249	274	414	348	107	340	294	453	435	429	100	583	422	
June	361	303	395	100	284	300	255	107	342	245	283	414	348	107	343	294	461	431	428	100	540	424	
July	364	293	397	100	282	302	265	107	335	256	287	414	348	107	340	296	456	424	420	100	504	417	
August	372	298	397	100	283	306	261	107	335	254	297	409	348	107	341	300	465	421	418	100	505	422	
September	373	292	397	100	278	306	264	107	335	252	291	399	348	107	337	295	469	428	421	100	506	423	

(1) Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934 = 100. (2) Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927 = 100. (3) Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928 = 100. (4) Average prices for the month of August 1929 = 100.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCE IN SEPTEMBER 1949

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended			
<i>Textile Industry</i>			1949	1949			
1. The National Rayon Silk Mill, Bombay.	100	..	25 Aug.	9 Sept.	Demand for an increase in the dearness allowance from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-8-0.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	66
2. The Harichand Textile Mills, Vikhroli (Thana District).	72	53	8 Sept.	12 Sept.	Demand for increase in wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	32
3. The Subhash Mills, Andheri, Bombay.	92	..	14 Sept.	16 Sept.	Demand for enquiry into assault on South Indian workers of the mill.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	11
4. The New India Textile Mill, Bombay.	52	..	14 Sept.	15 Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of the discharged workers and stopping of harassment by the time-keeper.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	5
5. The National Rayon Silk Mill, Bombay.	28	..	15 Sept.	19 Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of the dismissed workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	51
6. Silk Manufacturing Co., Chinchvadi (Thana District).	102	..	17 Sept.	20 Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of the discharged Assistant Weaving Master.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	179
7. The Uttamram Dur-labham Weaving Factory, Surat.	18	..	26 Sept.	28 Sept.	Protest against reduction in the rates of wages.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	36
8. The Manilal Shivalal Factory, Surat.	26	..	29 Sept.	30 Sept.	Protest against discharge of a worker for his absence without leave for two days.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	26
<i>Engineering</i>							
9. Devidayal & Sons, Bombay.	31	..	1 Sept.	2 Sept.	Protest against the warning of termination of services given by the management to one of the workers for unsatisfactory work.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	19
10. The Vijay Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay.	10	..	1 Sept.	2 Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of two discharged workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	10
11. Girder Shop, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad (Poona District).	500	..	7 Sept.	8 Sept.	Demand for cancellation of transfer of one of the clerks.	The strike ended in a compromise.	250
12. The Kirkee Ammunition Factory, Kirkee (Poona District).	12,724	..	23 Sept.	24 Sept.	To protest against the refusal of the authorities to appoint a High Power Committee to look into workers' grievances relating to retrenchment and other issues.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	12,724

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCE IN SEPTEMBER 1940—contd.

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended			
<i>Transport</i>			19	19			
13. The Indian Overseas Airlines, Santacruz, Bombay.	170	..	13 Sept.	15 Sept.	Demand for immediate payment of wages to all the employees.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	319
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							
14. Bombay Municipality (Health and Engineering Department), Bombay.	10,690	..	13 May		Demand for (1) abolition of daily wage system, (2) fixed grades of pay on increased rates of pay scales, (3) dearness allowance according to cost of living index, (4) provision of free quarters, (5) six hours' working day, (6) revision of leave rules, (7) gratuity, free medical aid and clothing, etc.	The strike continues	86,740
15. The Mahalaxmi Glass Works Ltd., Bombay.	125	..	1 Aug.	16 Sept.	Demand for abolition of the shift system introduced by the management.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	686
16. Four Bidi Workshops at Dharangaon, Dharangaon (E. K. District).	80	..	19 Aug.	3 Sept.	Demand for an increase in the rate of wages: from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 for making 1,000 bidis.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	105
17. The Imperial Industrial Co., Bombay.	12	..	30 Aug.	7 Sept.	Demand for holiday on August 31st on account of "Gouri Pujan Day"	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	27
18. Five Printing Presses at Barsi, Barsi (Sholapur District).	13	..	30 Aug.	5 Sept.	Demand for increase in pay, one month's wages as bonus, 8 hours' working day, dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 45 per month, weekly holiday, etc.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	39
19. The Victory Printing Press, Bombay.	20	..	3 Sept.	4 Sept.	Demand for withdrawal of the discharge notice served by the management on one of the workers.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	29
20. Bidi Factories at Nipani, Nipani (Belgaum District).	986	..	14 Sept.		Demand for reinstatement of the workers removed from service, withdrawal of notices issued to the workers and implementation of the agreement reached previously with the Unions of the workers.	The strike continues	14,606
21. H. J. Foster & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	278	..	17 Sept.	18 Sept.	Protest against the dismissal of one of the employees.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	278

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCE IN SEPTEMBER 1949—concl.

Occupation and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended			
<i>Miscellaneous—contd.</i>			19	19			
Salvation Army, Waste Paper and Salvage Departments, Bombay.	110	..	19 Sept.	21 Sept.	Demand for double wages on 19th, 20th and 21st September 1949 as these were declared holidays by Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	220
The Indian Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay.	957	..	23 Sept.	24 Sept.	To protest against the refusal of the authorities to appoint a High Power Committee to look into workers' grievances relating to retrenchment and other issues.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	95
Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road (Poona District).	6,797	..	23 Sept.	24 Sept.	To protest against the refusal of the authorities to appoint a High Power Committee to look into workers' grievances relating to retrenchment and other issues.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	6,79

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1949*

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

Articles	Price per	August 1949				September 1949		
		Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Cereals—</i>								
Rice	Maund	20 0 0 <i>319</i>	15 6 2 <i>258</i>	21 14 9 <i>473</i>	16 7 11 <i>224</i>	20 0 0 <i>319</i>	15 6 2 <i>258</i>	21 14 9 <i>473</i>
Wheat	"	14 13 1 <i>265</i>	12 4 11 <i>426</i>	18 4 9 <i>354</i>	13 12 0 <i>204</i>	14 13 1 <i>265</i>	12 4 11 <i>426</i>	18 4 9 <i>354</i>
Jowari	"	9 7 11 <i>240</i>	10 5 2 <i>271</i>	13 5 3 <i>464</i>	12 8 9 <i>366</i>	9 7 11 <i>240</i>	10 5 2 <i>271</i>	13 5 3 <i>464</i>
Bajri	"	13 2 8 <i>305</i>	10 5 2 <i>219</i>	9 6 0 <i>487</i>	10 0 0 <i>244</i>	13 2 8 <i>305</i>	10 5 2 <i>219</i>	9 6 0 <i>267</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>282</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>390</i>
<i>Legumes—</i>								
Gram	Maund	26 3 8 <i>610</i>	29 1 5 <i>727</i>	22 13 5 <i>532</i>	20 0 0 <i>548</i>	26 3 8 <i>610</i>	26 10 8 <i>667</i>	22 13 5 <i>532</i>
Turdal	"	25 6 4 <i>435</i>	32 0 0 <i>520</i>	24 8 6 <i>420</i>	22 13 9 <i>346</i>	25 6 4 <i>435</i>	29 1 5 <i>473</i>	24 8 6 <i>420</i>
<i>Index No.—</i>		<i>393</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>476</i>

Articles of food—												
Sugar (refined)	..	..	..	Mauud	40 0 0 693	40 0 0 500	25 9 0 356	40 0 0 423	40 0 0 693	40 0 0 690	40 0 0 690	40 0 0 690
Jagg (grl)	..	..	..		35 2 411	26 10 8 649	16 13 6 217	24 10 9 352	35 2 8 411	26 10 8 649	24 9 9 317	24 9 9 317
Tea	(1)	(1)	(1)	Ib.	2 2 8 693	2 7 0 500	2 2 1 286	1 15 2 412	2 2 8 693	2 7 0 500	1 15 2 254	1 15 2 254
Salt	(1)	(1)	(1)	Mauud	4 6 3 206	2 8 0 166	7 2 8 322	3 5 4 177	4 6 3 206	2 8 0 166	7 2 8 322	7 2 8 322
Beer	—	—	—	Beer	1 4 0 491	1 4 0 333	1 4 0 801	2 0 0 152	1 4 0 387	1 4 0 333	1 4 0 301	1 4 0 301
Mutton	—	—	—		2 8 0 600	2 8 0 667	1 12 0 467	1 14 0 500	2 8 0 690	2 8 0 667	1 12 0 467	1 12 0 467
Milk	—	—	—	Mauud	26 10 8 382	30 6 0 609	26 10 0 366	40 0 0 400	50 0 0 644	24 9 10 492	26 10 0 366	26 10 0 366
Ghee	—	—	—	..	213 4 2 420	290 14 8 635	182 12 8 326	200 0 292	213 4 0 420	290 14 8 655	182 12 8 326	182 12 8 326
Potatoes	—	—	—		20 0 0 417	30 7 7 800	16 0 0 400	12 8 0 371	20 0 0 447	20 0 0 525	18 13 3 471	18 13 3 471
Onions	—	—	—		10 0 0 644	20 0 0 1000	7 2 8 287	10 0 0 499	8 0 0 805	20 0 0 1000	7 2 8 287	7 2 8 287
Coconut oil	—	—	—		80 0 0 315	47 0 11 235	64 0 0 240	88 0 0 395	80 0 0 315	47 0 11 235	64 0 0 240	64 0 0 240
Index No.—Other articles of food				....	463	556	370	406	493	520	356	356
Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)				....	428	502	387	376	447	473	398	398

* The prices of the price quotations used this year are the Returns of Prices Current supplied Director of Agriculture, Po

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA AND THE U. K.

Centre	Bomba	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Patna	Cuttack	Madras	Kanpur	Bangalore
Period	Year ended Jan- 1934 =100	Year ended July 1927 =100	Year ended January 1928 =100	Average prices in August 1939 =100	January 1927 =100	January 1927 =100	Average of five years ending 1914 =100	Average of five years ending 1914 =100	Year ended June 1936 =100	Average prices in August 1939 =100	Year ended June 1936 =100
Included index	a-e	a-e	a-c	a-c	a-d	a-d	a-c	a-c	a-c	a-c	a-c
1948	106	73	74	61	57	108	104	100	..	189	189
	237	212	201	295	184	333	340	202	314	197	197
	235	199	201	291	164	310	296	222	308	221	221
	259	209	211	326	181	360	309	235	329	265	265
	279	219	248	369	203	190	416	272	378	265	265
	303	243	292	440	237	224	528	309	471	265	265
	105	73	73	100	64	58	109	103	98	100	...
1948	323	260	309	437	244	234	602	460	311	558	299
	315	264	306	452	246	236	566	464	310	547	305
	317	266	307	456	247	239	542	459	311	534	304
	326	261	308	461	248	241	502	424	322	508	298
1949	316	236	311	458	242	230	484	422	324	506	300
	307	240	309	441	238	228	495	434	324	515	297
	311	242	301	391	238	230	544	440	326	479	300
	305	243	297	412	239	...	544	440	320	468	297
	306	249	294	422	240	...	568	449	320	482	300
	300	248	294	424	241	...	556	454	322	483	302
	302	256	296	417	241	...	572	448	320	486	303
	306	254	300	422	241	...	555	...	320	488	...
	306	252	295	425	243	...	537	...	320	484	...

a=food; b=fuel and lighting; c=clothing; d=miscellaneous; e=house-rent.
* The U. K. figures on base 17th June 1947=100 are only retail price index numbers.