

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

A BACKGROUND NOTE ON BIHAR STATE

GENERAL

Physical Background: The area spread over about 1,74,008 square kilometres and surrounded by Nepal and Darjeeling on the north, West Bengal on the east, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on the West and Orissa on the south, now constitutes seventeen districts of the present State of Bihar. This area can be divided physically into two distinct but almost equal units- the Gangetic plain and the Chotanagpur plateau. The Gangetic plain, which is divided by the river Ganga into north and south Gangetic plains, is a flat alluvial part, the plateau region abounds in hills, mountains and forests and has an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 feet. The peninsular portion of Bihar is of great economic importance as it contains the most valuable minerals like iron ores, coal, mica, etc. North Bihar is mostly a flat plain and is often called the Garden of Bihar. In South Bihar the Kaimur range of hills, the easternmost termination of the Vindhya Ranges, extends to the Shahabad district. The Rajmahal Hills form the principal range in the Santhal Parganas, the Chotanagpur as a whole abounds in hills and forests. In 1961 there were 67,665 villages in Bihar as against 1,12,624 in Uttar Pradesh, 70,414 in Madhya Pradesh and 5,64,718 in India as a whole.

Important Rivers: The State of Bihar is endowed with many rivers. The most important one is the Ganga, which flows west to east over a distance of about 350 miles in the State. The Gorga, the Gandaki, the Burhi Gandak, the Bari Gandak, the Bagmati, the Baya, the Kamala, the Tiljuga, the Kosi, the Mahanada are the other important rivers which run through North

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Bihar. The principal rivers which are in South Bihar include the Sone, the Punpun, the Phalgu, the Karmansand, the Durgawati while those which run through Chotanagpur are the Damodar, the Subarnarekha, the Barakar and the Koel. Broadly, there are three main flood zones in the area, namely (i) the Gandak Valley, (ii) the Adhwara or the Central zone and (iii) the Kosi Valley.

Civilisation in Bihar grew along the river Ganga and spread outwards, north and south although towards the latter direction it was checked by the hills and the plateau of Chotanagpur. This formidable barrier kept the people immobilised with the result that the cultural and economic patterns of Chotanagpur remained distinct from those of the river valley civilisation of the north. The result of this geographical isolation was that economically the immense natural resources of the plateau remained undisturbed until the end of the last century. The people of Chotanagpur retained their tribal social patterns and methods of production, depending on hunting and primitive agriculture and crude industry. Commerce developed along with the river Ganga and many towns on it grew as centres of trade even in ancient times.

Forests and Forest Products: Bihar had an area of 31,427 square kilometres as forest in 1964-65, quite a substantial portion of which is in Chotanagpur. The major products of Bihar's deciduous forests are various types of timber and firewood. There are also the minor forest products such as the Sabai grass, valuable in the manufacture of ropes and paper; bamboo, fibres and leaves with an estimated growing stock of 6,066.5 million cubic feet and which provide among other things materials for tanning, dyes, and various oils and medicinal preparation. Bihar accounts for 60 per cent of the total Indian production of stick lac of 42,000 tons (average) per annum. Bihar had realised

about 27 million rupees as revenue from the forests during 1964-65.

Minerals: Bihar is the most important mineral-bearing State in India and accounts for 38 per cent of its mineral production. It produces 100 per cent of India's copper and apatite, 95 per cent of Kyanite, more than 50 per cent of coal, mica, bauxite and china-clay and about 40 per cent of iron ore. Chotanagpur plateau contains 80 per cent of India's known deposits of coal and 100 per cent of its coking coal. Important coalfields of India such as Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Daltonganj, Jainti, and many others which outturned about 296 lakh tonnes of coal in 1964-65 are in the State of Bihar.

Climate and Rainfall: The annual mean temperature varies from 75.3°F to 80.3°F. The maximum variation in temperature is between 104°F and 115°F and the minimum between 39° and 49° F. May is the hottest month of the year, with the mean temperature shooting above 90°F, and Gaya in South Bihar is the hottest place with the temperature rising upto 115°F.

The normal average rainfall for the State is 50 to 53 inches, nearly 85 to 90 per cent of the rainfall being concentrated between mid-June and mid-October. Generally, rainfall is heavy in the Chotanagpur plateau, but the area of heaviest rainfall is the districts of Champaran and Purnea in North Bihar.

Per Capita Income: Agriculture being the main source of subsistence for the people, it is not surprising that the per capita income of Bihar (Rs.279.37) is much lower than the national average (Rs.421.5). It is also lower than the per capita income in any of the other major States.

MANPOWER

Bihar had a population of 38.8 millions in 1951 constituting 10.74 per cent of the total population of India

which rose to 46.4 millions or about 11.12 per cent of the total population of India in 1961. By size of population it is the second largest State in India. About 92 per cent of the people live in villages and only a little over 8 per cent in towns and cities. The population density of Bihar is 691 persons per square mile as against the all-India average of 373.

Working population constitutes about 41.4 per cent of the total population. About 77 per cent of the workers in Bihar are employed in agriculture as against 69.5 per cent in India. Although the plateau region of Bihar contains large reserves of coal and other raw materials of industry, and a few large manufacturing concerns have been established, only 2.2 per cent of workers in Bihar are employed in manufacturing industry as against the average of 4.2 per cent in India. The percentage of workers employed in household industries, trade and commerce, construction, transport and communications and other services is also significantly lower than the all-India average. In rural areas agricultural wage employment is available to male workers for only 190 days in the year, as against the all-India average of 194 days while non-agricultural employment is available for 31 days as compared to 27 days for all-India.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The net sown area in Bihar is as much as 21 million acres, which represents 74 per cent of the topographically usable area and about 50 per cent of the total area. Area sown more than once is about 27 per cent of the net area of cultivation per capita is 0.42 acre for the State as a whole. The average size of holdings in the State is about 2.94 acres and well over 80 per cent of the holdings are below 5 acres in extent. Cultivation is mainly dependent on rainfall. As rainfall is often inadequate and erratic, droughts

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occur not infrequently over large part of the State. The North Bihar plains are also susceptible to heavy floods. Consequently, agricultural yields have been generally low and uncertain.

Of the four harvests, corresponding to seasons of the year, there is heavy dependence on the aghani or winter crops (paddy, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane) which cover 50 per cent of the area sown, while rabi (wheat, gram, barley) and bhadai (maize, paddy and jute) crops cover 29 and 18 per cent respectively. Summer crops cover only a small area in North Bihar. About 81 per cent of the total area sown is under food crops, rice being the predominant crop with 49 per cent of the total sown acreage and 75 per cent of the acreage under principal food crops. The important cash crops, which together account for only about 5 per cent of the net area sown are jute, sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes and chillies. Gross irrigated area forms about 19 per cent of the total area sown.

Bihar has a total livestock population of 31 million, its bovine stock of 16 million constitutes the third largest among the Indian States. Milk available for consumption is only 1.7 ounces per head per day. There are only 2.84 acres of land under fodder for 100 bovine stock, as compared to 32 acres in Punjab. Bihar ranks first among the States in the yield of fresh inland water fish, with 20 per cent of Indian production.

TRANSPORT

There is one mile of railway in Bihar for every 10,800 persons, as against 10,600 in India as a whole.

The total road network in Bihar is about 81,026 kilometres which is the highest for any State except U.P. Village and district roads account for 45,557 and 29,458 kilometres respectively. The length of roads maintained

by the State Government is 6,011 kilometres of which 1,505 kilometres are National Highways.

POWER AND INDUSTRIES

About 92 per cent of the power generation in the State is from coal-burning plants as against corresponding all-India figure of 54 per cent. As far as hydro-plants are concerned, the contribution is only 6 per cent while the share of Diesel stations is about 2 per cent. With installed capacity of 349 thousand K.W., Bihar ranks seventh among the States of India. The per capita consumption is 53.92 K.W.H. as against the all-India figure of 54.44 K.W.H. Bihar is unique in having practically all its electricity consumption concentrated in industry and public works. Only about 4 per cent of the consumption is in households.

The economy of Bihar continues to be predominantly agricultural and rural in character, with only about 7.7 per cent of the workers in the State being engaged in household and manufacturing industries as against 10.6 per cent in the country as a whole. Bihar has fewer registered factories with higher employment per unit as compared to the all-India average. The total number of industrial units in the State in 1965 was near about 2 lakhs. As much as 95.8 per cent of these were unorganised small-scale units; only 0.3 per cent were large-scale and 3.9 per cent were organised small-scale units. From the angle of employment the organised small-scale sector was the most important, employing 53.2 per cent of the total labour force; the large-scale units, though few in number, employed 37.2 per cent of the labour force, while the small organised sector provided employment to only 9.6 per cent.

The most important industries in Bihar are based on her

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mineral resources, such as iron and steel and mica.

Important industries with an agricultural base are sugar, paper and pulp and tobacco. Public sector industries include iron and steel plant, fertiliser plants, general engineering workshops, electrical generating units, printing press, oil refinery, machine tool plant.

BIHAR AND FIVE-YEAR PLANS

The annual net State output increased during the period of three plans from about Rs.590 crores to over Rs.1,000 crores. The outlay fixed for different sectors during the three plans was as follows:

Head	Rs. in lakhs		
	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan
1. Agriculture and Community Development	16.04 (21.9)	54.20 (30.4)	68.62 (20.4)
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	12.94 (17.7)	26.98 (15.2)	75.95 (24.8)
3. Power	9.46 (12.9)	31.14 (17.5)	84.73 (28.2)
4. Industry and Mining	1.04 (1.4)	8.47 (4.8)	9.69 (3.3)
5. Transport and Communications	10.78 (14.7)	15.20 (8.5)	17.09 (5.5)
6. Social Services	21.19 (28.9)	41.28 (23.2)	57.98 (17.6)
7. Miscellaneous	1.82 (2.5)	0.71 (0.4)	0.70 (0.2)
Total	73.27	177.98	314.76

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

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An outlay of Rs.602.10 crores has been proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State. The distribution of the Plan outlay among the various economic heads in percentage is 23.5 for Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, 19.8 for Irrigation and Flood Control, 21.4 for Power, 5.8 for Industry and Mining 6.5 for Transport and Communications, 22.8 for Social Services, and 0.2 for Miscellaneous works.

AGRICULTURE

At the commencement of the First Plan the annual production of foodgrains was about 51 lakh tonnes which increased to 72.50 lakh tonnes i.e. by about 22 lakh tonnes or about 40 per cent approximately at the end of the Third Plan. The total Fourth Plan outlay for agricultural production is Rs.270.45 crores which works out to be 45 per cent of the proposed total outlay of the Fourth Plan.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The Kosi project was one of the major projects which was completed by the end of the Third Plan. Among other major projects completed by the end of the Third Plan mention may be made of the remodelling of the Sone canals and the construction of the barrage over the river Sone near Dehri. These along with other projects provided irrigation for about 5.86 lakh acres at the end of the Third Plan. It is expected that with the execution of these projects, acceleration of certain projects, more especially the Gandak, it would be possible to provide effective irrigation to an additional 26 lakh acres by the end of the Fourth Plan. Under the minor irrigation schemes i.e. ground water schemes and small reservoir and weir schemes to the irrigation potential created is approximately 6 lakhs and 19 lakh acres respectively. During the Fourth Plan the Gandak

project and other small projects will be made effective to provide irrigation for 3.3 million acres.

POWER

Power generation in Bihar was largely confined to self-generating units in a few mineral and industrial centres and electricity supply was available in only 10 towns and villages out of a total of about 68,000 before the commencement of the Planning era. Total installed generating capacity was increased from 244 (M.W.) in 1950 to 859 (M.W.) in 1965. Similarly per capita energy and number of places electrified which were 15.3 (K.B.S.) and 10 in 1950 increased to 60.0 and 4070 in 1965 respectively. Thus the increase in 1965 over 1950 in installed capacity works out to 252 per cent and in per capita consumption to 292 per cent. About 6 per cent of the towns and villages in the State have been electrified so far, and in rural electrification and development ground water resources with the help of electrical pumps, the State is well below the average for the country as a whole.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

A few large-scale industries based on the mineral resources of the State had been established well before the First Plan period, but their presence did not attract many ancillary or subsidiary industries in the State. Only two factories viz. the Superphosphate Factory at Sindri and the High Tension Insulator Factory at Ranchi with a total outlay of Rs.1.83 crores have come into existence. Some of the factories such as Electrical Equipment Factory, Oil Refinery and Barauni, Fertiliser Factory, Petro Chemical Complex, Machine Building Plant, Foundry Forge and Machine Tools

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Plant are in the initial stages. The decision to locate a large steel plant based on the coking coal resources around Bokaro was taken in the Second Plan period, but its construction could be taken up only towards the fag-end of the Third Plan. The index of industrial production in Bihar with 1956 as base-year works out to 151.3 as against 184.4 for all-India.

The southern part of the State is the most mineralised tract in India. The net output of mineral production in Bihar rose from Rs.23.05 crores in 1950-51 to Rs.39.29 crores in 1965-66. The percentage increase in the net output in 1965-66 over 1950-51 works out to 70.46 per cent. The index of mineral production in the State, taking 1955-56 as base (100) was only 151 in 1965-66 as against 184 for all-India.

During the Fourth Plan period the installed capacity of the Superphosphate Factory at Sindhri will be increased from 72,000 tonnes to about 2 lakh tonnes per year. While that of the High Tension Insulator Factory at Ranchi will be raised from 2400 tonnes to 4800 tonnes, during the plan period.

Coal production in Bihar will go up by nearly 80 per cent while value of mineral production will rise from Rs.85.61 crores in 1965-66 to Rs.153.72 crores by 1970-71. The chief items of minerals and the quantities to be mined are:

	Minerals	1965-66	1970-71
		(Million Tonnes)	
1.	Coal	31.00	54.00
2.	Iron ore	5.60	14.00
3.	Limestone	2.50	5.15

The production of steel will increase from the present level of 2 million ingot tonnes to about 3.5 or 4 million tonnes by 1970-71.

It is estimated that the total output worth Rs.50 to Rs.60 crores will be obtained as a result of a large industrial complex which is likely to come up in Bihar around Ranchi for the production of industrial machinery, metallurgical machinery, heavy machine tools, etc.

High temperature carbonisation of coal will go up by 4 million tonnes during the Fourth Plan while an additional capacity to 1.0 million tonnes of petroleum refining is planned by 1970-71.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Construction of National and State Highways and other major district roads has increased the road traffic in Bihar during the three plans period. The mileage under roads in these categories has increased from 3,025 miles at the commencement of the First Plan to 11,850 miles at the end of the Third Plan. The progress has been particularly marked in North Bihar where the length of metalled roads has increased from less than 100 miles in 1951 to 3,162 miles at the end of the Third Plan. Progress has also been made with the widening of trunk roads, and the length of double lane roads has increased from 57 miles in 1950 to 515 miles in 1965.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education: The enrolment in primary classes has increased from 14.6 lakhs in 1950-51 to 40.4 lakhs in 1965-66 i.e. by 280 per cent while that of middle school level and secondary stage increased from 2.2 lakhs to 7.2 lakhs and from 1.5 lakhs to 5.9 lakhs during the period under review respectively. In the latter case the increased percentage in Bihar was 15.1 per cent against 17.8 per cent for all-India. At the university stage, the enrolment has

increased from 23,000 in 1950-51 to about 1,10,000 in 1965-66 while the total enrolment for all States in India in the latter year was 11 lakhs. The percentage of students studying science at the university stage rose from 16.4 in 1950-51 to 31.5 in 1965-66, while the corresponding percentage for all-India was 40 during the latter period.

The enrolment for technical classes also increased from 132 in 1950-51 to 1376 in 1965-66. Similarly, at the diploma level the intake has increased from 100 in 1950-51 to 2129 in 1965-66.

The level of literacy in Bihar was 18.4 per cent as against 24 per cent in India as a whole in 1961. About Rs.50.10 crores have been provided during the Fourth Plan for general and cultural education. An outlay of Rs.6.94 crores has been proposed for technical education during the Fourth Plan. Emphasis will also be laid on the craftsmen training scheme, so as to increase the intake capacity in the industrial training institutes from 12976 to 19976 during the Fourth Plan.

Health: The number of hospital beds has increased from 4286 in 1950-51 to 12,755 at the end of the Third Plan. The ratio of beds to population is however only 1:4070 as against the all-India average of 1:2060. The number of doctors has increased from 4813 in 1950-51 to 7892 in 1965-66. The doctor-population ratio at the end of the Third Plan was 1:6597 as against the average of 1:5726 for all-India.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS' UNIONS

In 1956-57 the number of workers' unions on register was 532 with about 3 lakhs members which rose to 640 and 4 lakhs in 1964-65 respectively. In the latter period there were 2 employers'

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unions whose membership on register was below 500.

There has been a steady decline in the number of disputes and of man-days lost from 1957 to 1963. The number of disputes and man-days lost was 116 and 9,62,277 in 1957 while the corresponding figures for the year 1963 were 62 and 80,289 respectively. In 1966, the number of disputes reported was 95 and of man-days lost 2,67,848.

Basic Statistics - Bihar

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Basic Statistics Bihar

Table: 1.1:

Area, Population and Allied Data - Census of India, 1961.

1. Area (Sq. Km.)	1,74,008
2. Population	4,64,55,610
3. Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)	267
4. Rural Population.	4,25,41,690
5. Urban Population.	39,13,920
6. Percentage of Workers.	41.4

Table: 1.2: Population of Workers and Non-workers by sex and Industry Divisions - Census of India, 1961.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Population	2,33,01,449	2,31,54,161	4,64,55,610
<u>Total Workers:</u>	1,29,55,409	62,79,156	1,92,34,565
Cultivators	69,26,057	34,35,914	1,03,61,971
Agricultural Labour	25,74,239	18,44,236	44,18,475
Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	5,41,511	1,10,672	6,52,183
<u>Household Industry:</u>	6,02,958	4,54,942	10,57,900
Employee	54,493	8,315	62,808
Others	5,48,465	4,46,627	9,95,092
Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	3,85,396	40,500	4,25,896
Construction	99,333	9,009	1,08,342
Trade and Commerce	4,48,487	74,462	5,22,949
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,27,763	2,780	2,30,543
Other Services	11,49,665	3,06,641	14,56,306
Non-Workers	1,03,46,040	1,68,75,005	2,72,21,045

Table:1.3: Persons in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service by sex and by class of worker- Census of India, 1961.

Particulars	Males	Females	Total
Total	28,52,155	5,44,064	33,96,219
Employer	1,32,009	7,638	1,39,647
Employee	14,32,698	1,39,395	15,72,093
Single worker	9,94,148	2,85,668	12,79,816
Family worker	2,93,300	1,11,363	4,04,663

1.4. Finance

1.4.1: Revenue and Expenditure.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure
1951-52	3,433.62	3,282.99
1955-56	4,105.82	5,444.60
1960-61	7,987.71	7,239.89
1961-62	7,980.54	8,103.54
1962-63	9,336.69	8,348.50

Source:- Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1962.

1963-64	10,000.02	8,732.23
1964-65	11,139.19	9,007.53

1.42: State Income and Per Capita Income

(at current prices)

Year	State Income (Rs. crores)			Total	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
	Agricultural, allied activities	Mining, Manufacturing and Small industries	Commerce, Transport, Communication and other services		
1950-51	388.97	92.87	157.78	639.62	159.64
1955-56	361.95	126.46	170.88	659.29	150.15
1960-61	530.45	144.61	260.28	935.34	202.37
1961-62	551.61	160.11	271.58	983.30	209.44
1962-63	554.57	196.17	294.60	1,045.34	218.64
1963-64	650.37	213.28	310.72	1,174.37	241.19
1964-65	804.33	231.39	352.62	1,388.34	279.37
1965-66	794.54	259.50	381.10	1,435.14	284.19 P

P - Provisional Source:- Bihar through figures, 1965.

1.43: Plan Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Plan	Expenditure
First Plan	7,327.6
Second Plan	17,797.5
Third Plan	31,132.1

Source :- Bihar through figures, 1965

1.5 Production

1.51: Agricultural Production

(000 tons)

Crop	1957-	1958-	1959-	1960-	1961-	1962-	1963-	1964-	1965-
	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65	'66 (Provisional)
Rice	2,287	4,417	3,827	4,469	4,333	4,211	4,433	4,834	4,191
Wheat	270	431	349	435	514	521	411	411	370
Maize	370	468	916	808	825	871	879	575	745
Khesari	205	406	345	478	519	464	608	521	500
Sugar-cane	4,498	6,055	6,643	6,927	6,230	4,800	5,084	6,750	5,949
Jute *	707	1,243	850	850	1,263	1,044	1,157	909	884

* '000 bales Source:- 1) Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1962
2) Bihar through figures, 1965.

1.52 Industrial Production

('000 tons)

Item	' 1957	' 1958	' 1959	' 1960	' 1961	' 1962	' 1963	' 1964	' 1965	' 1966
Sugar@	311.8	275.1	310.3	328.8	385.4	358.0	170.0	239.0	392	371
Cotton yarn ('000 lb)+	1849	2189	1239	1173	1301	1457	1674	1731	2369	2057
Cloth ('000 yds)*	5121	4855	4335	4635	3549	2335	594	860	1601	119
Cement	1097.4	1265.3	1383.2	1534.8	1421.8	1504.0	1563.0	1597.0	1628	1615
Refrac- tions	212.8	237.2	231.5	246.9	229.9	253.4	250.6	232.0	253	244
Pig Iron	989.6	1010.6	1448.0	1566.4	1566.9	1792.0	1880.0	1865.0	1956	N.A.
Direct Casting	112.7	72.5	44.0	35.2	41.5	32.0	32.0	N.A.	%	%
Ferro- alloys	2.4	19.1	14.8	22.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Steel ingots	1089.3	1126.2	1458.2	1644.3	1620.4	1769.0	1894.0	1913.0	1969	N.A.
Semi- finished Steel	935.1	1041.8	1421.7	1584.4	376.0	434.0	472.0	461.0	458	N.A.
Finished Steel	660.9	591.6	692.4	971.3	865.4	1069.0	1158.0	1203.0	1294	N.A.
Electri- city ('000 Kw)	951.2	1233.5	1362.6	1703.6	1783.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

@ Relates to Crop years 1956-57, etc.

+ From 1961 figures are in '000 kg.

* From 1961 figures are in '000 metres.

% Included in Pig Iron.

N.A. : Not available.

Source: 1) Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1962.

2) Bihar through figures, 1965.

1.53 Mineral Production

('000 tonnes)

Mineral	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal	19590	21027	22164	22730	25051	27163	29791	32141	29580	31046	31177
Iron ore	1849	1355	2262	3234	2847	2945	1672	3466	3532	4227	5370
Limestone	1573	1498	1805	1754	2051	2036	2264	2149	2129	2237	2113
Chinaclay	41.9	88.5	99.5	139.3	195.5	132.3	194.0	29.0	31.0*	N.A.	N.A.
Fireclay	37.4	72.9	74.9	77.3	66.8	58.3	106.0	99.0	80.0	131	141
Copper- Ore	389	393.8	411.5	403.7	447.9	423.3	492.3	474.0	473.0	468	481
Bauxite	51.0	57.8	77.4	77.0	106.3	153.7	215.0	275.0	337.0	N.A.	371

* Processed N.A.: Not available

Source: 1) Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1962

2) Bihar through figures, 1965.

..../-

1.6: Area under Principal Crops

1965-66
(Provisional)
12,956
1,668
1,839
2,258
420
378

Crop	('000 acres)									
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	
Rice	12,309	12,212	12,926	12,327	12,957	12,573	12,836	13,140	13,109	
Wheat	1,882	1,188	1,516	1,613	1,610	1,727	1,768	1,685	1,573	
Maize	1,552	1,720	1,904	1,983	1,989	2,024	2,066	2,030	1,840	
Khesari	1,762	1,308	2,160	2,202	2,402	2,417	2,383	2,343	2,309	
Sugar-cane	403	377	405	443	458	487	400	348	410	
Jute	689	476	455	399	362	565	490	497	422	

Source:-1) Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1962.
2) Bihar through figures, 1965.

Table.2.1: Number of Working Factories and Estimated Average Daily Employment.

Year	Govt. and Local Fund Facs.		All other Factories		Total Factories	
	No.	Employment ('000s)	No.	Employment ('000s)	No.	Employment ('000s)
1957	153	28	4,358	152	4,511	180
1958	166	30	4,738	153	4,904	183
1959	177	31	5,370	156	5,547	187
1960	181	31	5,326	158	5,507	189
1961	211	32	5,847	160	6,058	192
1962	234	34	6,697	169	6,931	203
1963	279	36	7,907	179	8,186	215
1964	342	43	9,069	186	9,401	229
1965	360	48	10,229	191	10,589	239
1966	365	49	11,233	189	11,598	238

P: Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table: 2.2: Wage Employment of Adult Male Agricultural Labourers during 1956-57

Type of Employment	Average number of days worked on wages during the year.
All Labourers:	
Agricultural Labour	189.81
Non-agricultural Labour	30.55
Total	220.36
Attached Labourers	223.64
Casual Labourers	217.63

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table:3.1: Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earnings less than Rs. 200/- per month in Manufacturing Industries.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average daily employment ('000s)</u>	<u>Total wage Bill ('000s)</u>	<u>Per capita annual money earnings (Rs.)</u>	<u>Index numbers of money earnings (Base 1951=100)</u>
1956	106	1,31,606	1,236	104.8
1957	108	1,40,117	1,299	113.2
1958	108	1,38,226	1,283	110.8
1959	110	1,49,894	1,359	120.9
1960	110	1,52,706	1,394	125.2
1961	113	1,68,122	1,484	132.4
1962	125	1,72,760	1,385	127.5
1963	127	1,82,336	1,432	129.1
1964	139	1,88,805	1,358	116.6

Note:- The above figures exclude those for Railway Workshops and groups of industries of seasonal nature consisting of Food, Beverages, Tobacco and Gins and Presses. The figures of per capita annual earnings have been obtained by dividing the actual wage-bills by the corresponding figures of average daily employment. Figures of average daily employment given above are as obtained from returns received under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and hence, are different from those collected under the Factories Act, 1948. *The collection of returns in respect of employees earning less than Rs. 200/- per month has been discontinued.*
Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.2 Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Average daily employment ('000s)	Total wage bill (Rs. '000s)	Average annual earnings (Rs.)	Index numbers of money earnings (Base 1961=100)
1958	118	1,79,650	1,517	-
1959	124	2,07,433	1,677	-
1960	125	2,21,723	1,778	-
1961	130	2,40,582	1,856	-
1962	143	2,50,175	1,748	97.0
1963	147	2,70,195	1,832	100.5
1964	166	2,84,555	1,717	92.3
1965	171	3,22,659	1,890	101.5P
1966	179	3,55,206	1,979	106.6

Note:- For full limitations, please see footnote under Table 3.1

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.3 per capita Average Annual money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries-By Industry Groups.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. Fundries	Local factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1958	NA		NA	594
	1959	-		500	500
	1960	-		623	623
	1961	-		870	870
	1962	288		639	598
	1963	475		652	645
	1964	-		701	701
	1965	1966	=		729 705
20. Food except Beverages	1958	NA		NA	702
	1959	-		759	759
	1960	600		774	774
	1961	600		924	924
	1962	579		907	899
	1963	807		798	798
	1964	492		862	853
	1965	11163 1,163		1,122	1,124
1966	1,789		1,152	2,941	

Table 3.3 continued.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. Fund and Local factories	All other factories	Total factories			
21. Beverages	1958	NA	NA	939			
	1959	-	909	909			
	1960	-	1,138	1,138			
	1961	-	1,086	1,086			
	1962	-	1,250	1,250			
	1963	-	1,117	1,117			
	1964	-	1,233	1,233			
	1965	1966	-	1,380	1,603	1,380	1603
22. Tobacco	1958	NA	NA	934			
	1959	-	1,107	1,107			
	1960	-	1,305	1,305			
	1961	-	2,095	2,095			
	1962	1,999	1,788	1,822			
	1963	-	1,832	1,832			
	1964	-	1,828	1,828			
	1965	1966	-	2,089	2,226	2,089	2226
23. Textiles	1958	NA	NA	818			
	1959	230	917	871			
	1960	199	630	600			
	1961	465	921	890			
	1962	140	972	898			
	1963	520	1,012	1,000			
	1964	544	1,072	1,053			
	1965	1966	626	1,194	1,184	1,252	1,112
24. Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods.	1958	NA	NA	1,872			
	1959	-	2,138	2,138			
	1960	-	2,116	2,116			
	1961	-	2,080	2,080			
	1962	750	2,234	2,230			
	1963	408	2,292	2,138			
	1964	1,210	2,343	2,257			
	1965	1,020	2,776	2,634			
	1966	1,262	2,950		4,212		

Contd....9

Table 3.3 (Contd.)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
25. Wood and Cork (except furniture)	1958	NA	NA	605
	1959	503	638	631
	1960	487	660	650
	1961	556	665	656
	1962	602	668	664
	1963	367	732	698
	1964	708	764	758
	1965	825	891	932
1966	825	891	944	
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1958	NA	NA	856
	1959	500	855	791
	1960	423	893	816
	1961	584	952	895
	1962	796	875	865
	1963	1,009	926	946
	1964	1,085	966	994
	1965	601	632	970
1966	601	632	1,102	
27. Paper and Paper Products	1958	NA	NA	1,397
	1959	-	1,373	1,373
	1960	-	1,554	1,554
	1961	-	1,524	1,524
	1962	-	1,269	1,269
	1963	-	1,379	1,379
	1964	-	1,650	1,650
	1965	-	2,031	2,031
1966	-	2,031	2,031	
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,121
	1959	1,124	1,189	1,169
	1960	1,294	1,243	1,259
	1961	1,280	1,338	1,318
	1962	1,252	1,350	1,316
	1963	1,262	1,377	1,341
	1964	1,356	1,387	1,377
	1965	1,182	1,548	1,428
1966	1,437	1,358	2,795	

Table 3.3 (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	and all other factories	Total factories
29. Leather and Leather Products (except footwear)	1958	NA	NA	3,264
	1959	-	2,311	2,311
	1960	-	2,407	2,407
	1961	-	3,829	3,829
	1962	-	2,360	2,360
	1963	300	2,866	2,767
	1964	795	3,090	2,809
	1965	1966 624 822	3,089 3,222	2,693 4,044
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	477	477
	1965	1966 --	859 918	859 918
31. Chemical and Chemical Products	1958	NA	NA	1,399
	1959	1,852	544	1,575
	1960	1,947	1,696	1,915
	1961	1,847	686	1,680
	1962	1,794	599	1,564
	1963	2,038	675	1,765
	1964	2,117	1,232	1,832
	1965	1,603	1,623	1,611
	1966	2,500	1,736	4,236
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal	1958	NA	NA	1,867
	1959	1,449	1,811	1,778
	1960	1,548	1,758	1,740
	1961	1,623	1,641	1,637
	1962	1,666	1,706	1,694
	1963	2,022	1,955	1,977
	1964	1,348	2,034	1,638
	1965	1,983	2,124	2,051
	1966	1,909	1,940	3,849

Contd...11.

Table 3.3 (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and coal)	1958	NA	NA	1,031
	1959	-	981	981
	1960	-	1,792	1,792
	1961	632	1,257	1,256
	1962	686	967	966
	1963	542	1,081	1,079
	1964	775	1,072	1,070
	1965/1966	1,138 / 1,168	1,115 / 1,160	1,115 / 2,328
34. Basic Metal Industries	1958	NA	NA	2,229
	1959	-	2,709	2,709
	1960	-	2,999	2,999
	1961	1,332	2,931	2,922
	1962	1,333	1,468	1,468
	1963	1,114	3,067	3,043
	1964	942	2,625	2,547
	1965/1966	2,272 / 3,535	3,006 / 3,648	2,968 / 7,183
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1958	NA	NA	1,696
	1959	414	1,650	1,612
	1960	650	1,506	1,477
	1961	1,042	1,295	1,288
	1962	857	1,503	1,480
	1963	611	1,367	1,323
	1964	783	1,412	1,373
	1965/1966	628 / 1,082	1,610 / 1,516	1,557 / 2,598
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1958	NA	NA	1,607
	1959	994	1,868	1,764
	1960	1,057	1,873	1,779
	1961	1,008	2,191	2,014
	1962	961	2,220	2,032
	1963	1,181	2,157	2,019
	1964	958	1,983	1,771
	1965/1966	1,243 / 1,404	2,222 / 2,166	1,995 / 3,570

Contd....12.

Table 3.3 (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	1958	NA	NA	1,484
	1959	-	1,793	1,793
	1960	450	1,838	1,830
	1961	600	2,069	2,062
	1962	926	2,269	2,174
	1963	1,400	2,374	2,277
	1964	1,331	2,345	2,231
	1965	1,260	2,476	2,284
	1966	1,326	2,363	3,689
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1958	NA	NA	1,095
	1959	1,160	1,067	1,092
	1960	1,252	1,110	1,170
	1961	1,150	1,051	1,092
	1962	1,137	1,042	1,086
	1963	1,095	984	1,035
	1964	1,179	1,024	1,095
	1965	1,228	1,221	1,224
	1966	988	1,153	2,141
39. Miscellaneous Industries.	1958	NA	NA	625
	1959	1,220	527	593
	1960	-	577	577
	1961	-	571	571
	1962	-	599	599
	1963	600	609	609
	1964	588	739	735
	1965	915	854	855
	1966	904	851	1,755
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1958	NA	NA	1,477
	1959	1,497	1,723	1,592
	1960	1,471	1,773	1,592
	1961	1,729	1,730	1,730
	1962	1,623	1,727	1,668
	1963	1,637	1,892	1,739
	1964	1,240	2,045	1,515
	1965	1,692	2,187	1,872
	1966	2,027	2,083	4,110

Contd....13.

Table 3.3 (Contd.)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
52. Water and SANITARY Services	1958	NA	NA	1,382
	1959	1,406	2,061	1,695
	1960	1,137	2,409	1,515
	1961	965	2,272	1,299
	1962	1,052	1,917	1,274
	1963	1,131	1,609	1,266
	1964	1,216	1,732	1,394
	1965	1,233	1,299	1,374
	1966			3,113
83. Recreation Services	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-
	1966	-	-	-
84. Personal Ser- vices	1958	NA	NA	570
	1959	550	575	571
	1960	800	653	676
	1961	600	655	645
	1962	612	690	677
	1963	610	691	677
	1964	615	786	756
	1965	915	947	941
	1966	915	845	1,760

N.A.: - Not available.

All figures given in this table are provisional.

Source: - Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd...14.

Table 3.4 Per capita Average Annual Money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries-By Industry Groups.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1959	-	500	500
	1960	-	623	623
	1961	-	851	851
	1962	288	617	578
	1963	475	625	618
	1964	-	676	676
20. Food except Beverages	1959	-	722	722
	1960	600	734	735
	1961	600	885	885
	1962	574	860	852
	1963	622	793	793
	1964	479	815	807
21. Beverages.	1959	-	902	902
	1960	-	1,085	1,085
	1961	-	1,020	1,020
	1962	-	1,170	1,170
	1963	-	1,059	1,059
	1964	-	1,173	1,173
22. Tobacco	1959	-	839	839
	1960	-	902	902
	1961	-	883	883
	1962	1,999	462	801
	1963	-	526	526
	1964	-	570	570
23. Textiles	1959	226	917	871
	1960	185	620	589
	1961	458	909	879
	1962	134	961	887
	1963	498	998	985
	1964	479	1,057	1,037

Contd....15.

Table 3.4 (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
24. Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods	1959	-	2,001	2,001
	1960	-	1,877	1,877
	1961	-	1,819	1,819
	1962	750	2,000	1,997
	1963	408	1,936	1,782
	1964	1,210	1,347	1,315
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1959	503	628	621
	1960	487	649	640
	1961	556	657	649
	1962	602	655	652
	1963	367	717	684
	1964	681	752	745
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1959	500	848	785
	1960	423	887	810
	1961	584	940	884
	1962	747	862	848
	1963	985	911	929
	1964	1,061	942	971
27. Paper and Paper Products	1959	-	1,369	1,369
	1960	-	1,542	1,542
	1961	-	1,512	1,512
	1962	-	1,151	1,151
	1963	-	1,264	1,264
	1964	-	1,521	1,521
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1959	1,116	908	978
	1960	1,291	933	1,055
	1961	1,279	872	1,025
	1962	1,251	910	1,045
	1963	1,261	940	1,054
	1964	1,354	984	1,116

Contd...16.

Table 3.4 (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total facto- ries
29. Leather and Leather Products	1959	-	1,991	1,991
	1960	-	1,931	1,931
	1961	-	2,043	2,043
	1962	-	1,674	1,674
	1963	300	1,933	1,824
	1964	795	1,845	1,613
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	477	477
31. Chemicals and Chemicals Products	1959	1,368	540	1,164
	1960	1,532	1,688	1,555
	1961	1,467	679	1,296
	1962	1,399	562	1,213
	1963	1,620	623	1,390
	1964	1,712	1,014	1,469
32. Products of Petroleum and coal	1959	1,449	1,748	1,720
	1960	1,539	1,689	1,676
	1961	1,620	1,572	1,583
	1962	1,637	1,643	1,641
	1963	1,993	1,816	1,869
	1964	1,288	1,878	1,529
33. Non-Metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)	1959	-	941	941
	1960	-	1,753	1,753
	1961	-	2,410	2,410
	1962	686	911	911
	1963	542	1,018	1,016
	1964	775	1,003	1,001
34. Basic Metal Industries	1959	-	2,026	2,026
	1960	-	2,125	2,125
	1961	1,138	2,149	2,142
	1962	1,162	2,212	2,205
	1963	1,026	2,150	2,129
	1964	926	1,881	1,802

Table 3.4 (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1959	414	1,376	1,344
	1960	625	1,171	1,151
	1961	995	953	955
	1962	797	1,205	1,189
	1963	585	1,105	1,072
	1964	760	1,191	1,161
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1959	964	1,742	1,646
	1960	1,019	1,699	1,619
	1961	963	2,026	1,863
	1962	893	2,085	1,902
	1963	1,086	2,013	1,879
	1964	899	1,860	1,656
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	1959	-	1,509	1,509
	1960	450	1,489	1,483
	1961	600	1,631	1,624
	1962	870	1,662	1,588
	1963	1,364	1,523	1,500
	1964	1,291	1,369	1,379
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1959	1,081	1,009	1,038
	1960	1,219	1,037	1,115
	1961	1,122	936	1,015
	1962	1,113	949	1,026
	1963	1,075	896	979
	1964	1,135	889	1,002
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1959	1,220	517	584
	1960	-	569	569
	1961	-	571	571
	1962	-	599	599
	1963	600	609	609
	1964	588	719	716
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1959	1,238	1,637	1,411
	1960	1,320	1,699	1,474
	1961	1,515	1,637	1,570
	1962	1,362	1,592	1,464
	1963	1,373	1,735	1,524
	1964	983	1,867	1,296

Table 3.4 (Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
52. Water and Sanitary Servi- ces	1959	1,160	2,005	1,538
	1960	1,041	2,170	1,346
	1961	864	1,980	1,125
	1962	982	1,704	1,157
	1963	1,055	1,378	1,141
	1964	1,132	1,447	1,232
83. Recreation Services	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
84. Personal Services	1959	550	575	571
	1960	800	633	676
	1961	600	655	645
	1962	612	690	677
	1963	610	691	677
	1964	615	786	756

1. All figures given in this table are provisional.

2. This series has been discontinued in 1965.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd...19.

Table 3.6

Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as on
30th June, 1966

(In Rupees and Paise)

Industry	Minimum wages fixed for the lowest paid unskilled male workers
1. Woollen carpet making or Shawl Weaving Estts.	45.00 p.m.
2. Tobacco (including Bidi making) Manufactory.	1.50 to 2.25 per 1000 bidis.
3. Local Authority	25.00 to 35.00 p.m.
4. Road consturction or in Building Operations.	1.75 p.d.
5. Stone Breaking or Stone crushing	1.37 p.d. (45.00 p.m. for Chowkidars)
6. Mica Works	1.44 to 1.68 p.d.
7. Cinema Industry	45.00 to 60.00 p.m.
8. Brick Manufactory	1.50 to 1.75 p.d. or 45.00 p.m.
9. Dam Construction and Irrigation Works	1.75 to 2.37 p.d.
10. Hotels and Restaurants	20.00 to 40.00 p.m. (plus food)
11. Cold Storage	1.62 p.d.
12. Rice, Flour, Dal and Oil Mills	1.37 p.d. or 40.00 p.m.
13. Tea Plantations	1.00 p.d.
14. Lao Manufacturing	1.00 to 2.75 p.d.
15. Tanneries and Leather Manufaturing	2.37 p.d. or 65.00 p.m.
16. Printing Presses	45.00 p.m.
17. Automobiler Engg. Shops	45.00 p.m.
18. Plucking and Processing of Kendu leaves	0.05 per 300 leaves or 2.05 p.d.
19. Agricultural Operations	1 seer 10 chataks of rice or wheat and 4 chataks of Sattoo or 5 seers 8 chataks of paddy inclusive of 1 seer of Sattoo per day.

Source:- State Labour Commissioner.

T A B L E 3.5

Average Daily wage of Casual Agricultural Labour during 1956-57.

Operations	(in Paise)	
	Men	Women
1. Ploughing	94	-
2. Sowing	-	87
3. Weeding	89	61
4. Transplanting	101	85
5. Harvesting	92	73
6. All Agricultural Operations	91	74
7. All Non-agricultural occupations.	115	72

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

T A B L E 3.6

Minimum Wage fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as on 30th June, 1966

Industry	(in Rupees and Paise)	
	Minimum wages fixed for lowest paid unskilled male workers	
1. Woolen Carpet Making or Shawl Weaving estts.	1.75 p.d.	
2. Tobacco (including Bidi making) Manufactory	1.50 to 2.25 per 1000 bidis	
3. Local Authority	25.00 to 35.00 p.m.	
4. Road construction or in Building Operations	1.75 p.d.	
5. Stone Breaking or Stone Crushing	1.37 p.d. (45.00 p.m. for chowkidars)	
6. Mica Works	1.44 to 1.68 p.d.	
7. Public Motor Transport	(i) 1.75 or 45.00 p.m. (ii) 35.00 to 45.00 p.m. (iii) 40.00 p.m.	
8. Cinema Industry	45.00 to 60.00 p.m.	
9. Brick Manufactory	1.50 to 1.75 p.d. or 45.00 p.m.	
10. Dam Construction and Irrigation Works	1.75 to 2.37 p.d.	
11. Hotels and Restaurants	20.00 to 40.00 p.m. (plus food)	
12. Cold Storage	1.62 p.d.	

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Contd....

-20-
T A B L E 4.1

Average annual income and expenditure of agricultural labour households (casual and attached during 1956-57.

Particulars	Amount
1. Total Income (Rs.)	420
2. Percentage to total income from	
(a) Agricultural Labour	71.31
(b) Non-agricultural Labour	10.76
(c) Cultivation of Land	9.00
(d) Others	8.93
2. Total Expenditure (Rs.) *	617
3. Percentage to total expenditure on	
(a) Food	81.7
(b) Clothing, bedding and footwear	4.6
(c) Fuel and lighting	8.2
(d) Services and Miscellangons including house rent	5.5

* - Exclusive of expenditure incurred on ceremonials.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

T A B L E 4.2

Average size and number of wage earners in agricultural labour households during 1956-57.

Particulars	Number
1. Average size of households	4.8
2. Average no of wage-earners in agricultural labour households.	
(a) Men	1.18
(b) Women	0.57
(c) Children	0.10
(d) Total	1.85

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Contd....

TABLE 4.3

Results of Working class Family Budget Enquiries, 1958-59

Particulars	Jamshetpur	Manghur-Jamalpur	Jharia	Kodarma	Noamandi
1. Size of family	4.78	5.99	2.94	3.60	4.35
2. No. of adult consumption units per family	3.85	4.75	2.47	3.01	3.42
3. No. of earners per family	1.20	1.09	1.24	1.21	1.50
4. Monthly income per family (Rs.)	204.97	149.83	100.63	60.16	98.37
5. Monthly total expenditure * per family (Rs.)	185.79	146.62	102.81	73.17	97.50
6. Monthly consumption expenditure per family (Rs.)	168.41	139.32	89.29	65.97	90.90
7. Expenditure on food to Consumption expenditure	56.48	65.72	64.24	68.97	58.82
8. Monthly income per capita (Rs.)	42.87	24.97	34.22	16.73	22.63
9. Monthly expenditure per capita (Rs.)	38.91	24.45	34.96	20.34	22.42

* includes expenditure on taxes, interest, litigation and remittances to dependants.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 5.1 Number of Workers' and Employers' Unions on register number submitting returns and their membership.

Year	Workers Unions			Employers' Unions		
	No. on register	No. submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns ('000)	No. on register	No. submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns ('000)
1956-57	532	386	309	-	-	-
1957-58	539	406	318	5	1	@
1958-59 *	565	428	371	-	-	-
1959-60	608	474	377	-	-	-
1960-61	642*	488*	371*	-	-	-
1962-63	617	537	379	1	1	@
1963-64	631	534	378	3	1	@
1964-65 P	640	539	422	2	1	@

@ less than 500

P- Provisional * Includes figures in respect of Employer's unions also.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd....

T A B L E 5.2

Number of Workers' Unions submitting returns and their Membership in the Public Sector by state and Central Spheres.

YEAR	Unions in the state sphere		Unions in the Central sphere	
	Number submitting returns	Membership	Number submitting returns	Membership
1962-63	7	6,948	2	7,294
1963-64	83	32,563	20	26,061
1964-65 P	82	60,191	29	28,922

P- Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

SA/-

Contd....

YEAR	No. on register submitting returns of unions	Membership (000)	No. on register submitting returns of unions	Membership (000)
1964-65 P	82	60,191	29	28,922
1963-64	83	32,563	20	26,061
1962-63	7	6,948	2	7,294
1961-62	-	-	-	-
1960-61	-	-	-	-
1959-60	-	-	-	-
1958-59	-	-	-	-
1957-58	-	-	-	-
1956-57	-	-	-	-

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics. Contd....

T A B L E 6.1

Cash and Other Benefits given under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

YEAR	Attendances in dispensaries in respect of insured persons	No. of cases referred to hospitals for admission	No. of domiciliary visits paid to insured persons	Disablement Benefit			Sickness Benefit		Meternity Benefit		Dependants' Benefit	
				Claims admitted	Amount of T. D.B. Paid (Rs. '000)	Capitalised value of P.D.B. claims admitted (Rs. '000)	including Ex. S.B. Claims admitted	Amount of benefit payments (Rs. '000)	No. of Confined	Amount of benefit paid (Rs. '000)	No. of death cases	Capitalised value of claims paid (Rs. '000)
1957-58	-	-	223	60	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958-59	1,47,696	247	1,380	348	9	160.0*	4,322	4300	6	0.6	-	-
1959-60	1,74,279	251	2,885	442	12	-	9,979	144.0	12	1.7	-	-
1960-61	3,67,164	1,203	8,535	834	30	10.0	8,867	160.0	10	1.2	1	11.0
1961-62	4,71,424	2,037	8,082	1,256	44	63.0	20,802	412.8	213	34.8	5	65.1
1962-63	4,74,296	1,686	7,750	1,277	49	65.7	19,404	452.5	198	56.5	8	69.5
1963-64	5,47,784	1,814	9,371	1,211	53	98.5	20,074	515.1	237	57.3	8	83.8
1964-65	5,85,566	1,085	10,544	6,388	227	515.2	59,415	1,577.6	71	14.8	11	126.4
1965-66	5,95,048	1,730	8,499	1,477	67	106.0	23,837	737.6	266	36.1	7	85.0

* Actual amount of benefit paid

T.D.B - Temporary Disability Benefit

P.D.B - Permanent Disability Benefit

Ex. S.B - Extended Sickness Benefit

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

SA/-

Contd....

T A B L E 6.2

Coverage under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 -
Bihar Region

Reference date	Number of factories/establishments covered			No. of workers working in factories/ establishments covered			No. of subscribers covered		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
28th February, 1958	57	115	172	1,22,395	41,371	1,63,766	1,02,517	27,707	1,30,224
31st October, 1960	72	200	272	1,43,650	69,794	2,13,444	1,17,426	55,358	1,72,784
31st October, 1961	81	518	599	1,49,149	82,860	2,32,009	1,29,216	52,681	1,81,897
30th September, 1962	88	570	658	1,45,358	84,521	2,29,879	1,30,672	53,176	1,83,848
30th September, 1963	86	637	723	1,49,450	86,412	2,35,862	1,31,182	58,478	1,89,660
30th September, 1964	92	739	831	1,51,415	95,163	2,46,578	1,31,436	68,322	1,99,758
30th September, 1965	99	946	1,045	1,55,197	1,14,590	2,69,787	1,35,165	84,840	2,20,005
30th September, 1966	120	1,059	1,179	1,55,738	1,21,306	2,77,044	1,37,394	88,026	2,25,420

Figures given in this table relate only to factories/establishments submitting returns.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

30th September, 1967	124	1,183	1,307	1,74,964	1,56,058	3,31,022	1,53,280	99,191	2,52,471
31st January, 1968	110	1,222	1,332	1,62,678	1,71,353	3,34,031	1,41,015	1,13,816	2,54,831

T A B L E 7.1

Number of Industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages, Workers involved and Man-days lost.

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Number of Man-days lost
1957	116	80,811	9,62,277
1958	138	86,237	9,77,110
1959	127	45,288	3,23,888
1960	91	29,465	2,00,654
1961	75	25,815	1,58,654
1962	69	31,010	1,77,532
1963	62	23,191	,80,289
1964	104	62,164	5,36,716
1965	78	19,760	2,51,474
1966P	95	43,527	2,67,848

P - Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

T A B L E 7.2

Industrial disputes in the Public Sector

Year	Number of disputes	Maximum number of workers involved	Total number of man-days lost
1963	4 (3)	2,543 (2,154)	6,945 (6,556)
1964	220 (9)	13,487 (4,482)	1,34,460 (8,400)
1965	10 (3)	2,844 (327)	9,031 (962)
1966*	2	592	3,174
1967*	5	13,438	1,15,898

Figures in brackets indicate the figures for the Central sphere and are already included in the respective total figures.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

* states sphere only.

Contd....

T A B L E 7.3

Number of mandays lost due to Industrial disputes-Monthwise

(Figures in '000)

Month	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
January	8	7	16	14	72	5	1	(a)
February	19	10	10	(a)	4	8	20	203
March	19	8	4	1	14	24	12	304
April	22	23	6	3	27	52	5	37
May	23	27	10	23	18	51	3	23
June	19	21	16	5	19	9	5	65
July	10	23	5	2	115	27	8	3
August	11	10	12	11	19	18	10	(a)
September	30	3	59	10	43	15	139	71
October	11	3	37	4	54	4	18	7
November	13	21	1	15	7	5	3	17
December	16	23	1	2	144	33	(a)	22
Total	201	159	178	80	537	251	225	752

(a) - Less than 500.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

T A B L E 8.

New Series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

(Base 1960 = 100)

Year	Jamshed pur	Monghyr	Jharia	Noamundi	Kodarma
1961	101	104	100	99	106
1962	105	104	103	100	107
1963	108	109	109	109	109
1964	118	126	124	120	130
1965	133	147	142	136	149
1966	NA	175	159	175	NA

NA - Not available.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.....

Table -9 - Accidents in Factories

Year	Number of Accidents			Mandays lost	Accidents per 1000 workers	Frequency rate *	Severity rate @
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total				
1956	21	6,564	6,585	83,913	37.2	16.1	0.59
1957	31	6,770	6,801	74,757	37.7	16.54	0.74
1958	33	7,705	7,738	94,139	42.2	18.6	0.82
1959	31	8,264	8,295	99,413	44.3	19.1	0.76
1960	31	8,425	8,456	1,00,098	44.8	19.22	0.75
1961	24	9,713	9,737	1,20,997	50.8	21.5	0.66
1962	25	9,927	9,952	1,06,960	48.0	20.78	0.39
1963	43	9,091	9,134	1,00,620	42.5	18.5	0.85
1964	26	8,990	9,016	1,03,822	39.3	16.39	0.55
1965	26	8,921	8,947	1,19,600	37.4	15.79	0.55
1966	33	7,937	7,970	1,03,867	33.4	13.70	0.60

* Frequency Rate : $\frac{\text{Total number of accidents} \times 1,000,000}{\text{Total number of man-hours worked}}$

@ Severity Rate : $\frac{\text{Total days lost} \times 1000}{\text{Total number of man-hours worked}}$

For computing severity rates, the loss from the fatal injuries and those resulting in permanent total disability has been taken as equal to the loss of 7,500 working days.

Source : State Labour Commissioner.

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T A B L E 9.

Accidents in Factories.

Year	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
1956	21	6,564	6,585
1957	31	6,770	6,801
1958	33	7,705	7,738
1959	31	8,264	8,295
1960	31	8,425	8,456
1961	24	9,713	9,737
1962	25	9,927	9,952

Source:- Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1962.

T A B L E 10.

Some Important Economic Indicators

YEAR	Index number of money earnings (Base 1961=100)	Index number of agricultural * Production (Base 1956-57 =100)	Index number of Per capita Income at prices @ (Base 1950-51 = 100) 1948-49
1954	-	-	100.0
1956	-	-	106.1
1961	100.0	231.0	133.4
1962	97.0	299.5	135.5
1963	100.5	341.2	137.2
1964	92.3	223.0	138.4
1965	101.5 P	260.8 P	141.6 P

* Relates to agricultural years 1960 - 61 etc.,

@ Relates to financial years 1950-51 = 100.

P - Provisional

SA/30/1/68.

National Commission on Labour

Reply to the Commission's Questionnaire
from Government of Bihar.

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<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Q.No.</u>	<u>Points for Elucidation</u>
1.	12(a)	What are your suggestions for revitalising the bipartite committees at the plant level to ensure improved working conditions?
2.	13	Do you favour uniformity in the total number of holidays in different regions?
3.	26	Could you give an idea as to what extent independent unionism (free of political affiliations) has developed in your State?
4.	27	Do you believe that if a sole bargaining agent is determined and only that union is given the right to raise disputes, the situation will improve?
5.	28	Could you spell out the factors which have been of late responsible for the trade unions to arrive at long term settlements at industry-level?
6.	29	What in your views can be the reasons for the change towards mutual accommodation and understanding between employers and trade unions?
7.	45 & 46	Will the linking of the membership subscription to wages with a provision for minimum, improve the situation?

- | <u>S.No.</u> | <u>Q.No.</u> | <u>Points for Elucidation</u> |
|--------------|------------------------|---|
| 8. | 47 | Can you give the reasons against making the system of 'check-off' a statutory obligation? Don't you feel that if a system of 'check-off' is introduced, the duality of membership will be minimised and may also facilitate the verification of membership of different Unions? |
| 9. | 49 | In the ultimate analysis, will your suggestion make any difference so far as the division of the trade unions on political ideology is concerned? |
| 10. | 51 | Don't you think that the leaders on whom evolves the responsibility of creating internal leadership are the very persons who would like to keep the hold on the unions? |
| 11. | 56 &(P.37 of the Memo) | For recognising a union, there is a simple criteria of majority but when an unrecognised union has to dislodge the recognised union, the union should have the following of at least 75 percent of the worker members. Will it be possible for any union to show this strength; and is it fair to have a separate criterion for initial recognition and for dislodging? |
| 12. | 61 | Often a point has been made that the procedure prescribed in the Code of Discipline is cumbersome, dilatory and prone to influences. What is your experience in this regard? |

-(3):-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Q.No.</u>	<u>Points for elucidation</u>
13.	85	Can you substantiate your reply?
14.	87-88	Can we do away with adjudication system by having an advance provision in an agreement between the workers and employers that in case of failure of collective bargaining, resort will be to voluntary arbitration?
15.	104	Will you elaborate your reply?
16.	107	Don't you think that the revival of Labour Appellate Tribunal may minimise writ applications to High Courts/Supreme Court?
17.	112	Can you give the reasons for 'tardy progress'?
18.	143	Don't you think that dearness allowance is one such subject on which workers feel very much exercised? Will it, therefore, be better if the formula for grant of dearness allowance is clearly defined?
19.	155 (a) & (b)	What steps will you suggest for safeguarding consumers' interest?
20	173	What steps will you suggest for creating this motivation for improving standard of living amongst the workers?
21.	206	You have suggested a number of avenues for a broad based programme. How many of these suggestions have been tried by the Govt. and with what results?

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Q.No.</u>	<u>Points for Elucidation</u>
22.	208(a)	Is any such legislation contemplated by your State?
23.	211	Has any attempt been made to enforce Minimum Wages Act in the agricultural field?
