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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE  
BRANCH OFFICE, NEW DELHI.

Industrial and Labour Developments in  
January-February 1967.

N.B.- Each Section of this Report may be taken out  
Separately.

ANNEXE  
430

I.L.O. REGISTRY-GENEVA

11 APR 1967

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CHAPTER 1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

11. Political Situation and Administrative  
Action.

Parliament Not Empowered to take Away  
Fundamental Rights of the Constitution  
of India : Decision of Supreme Court.

According to a majority judgment of the Supreme Court announced on 27 February 1967, the Parliament has no power to take away or abridge any of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution by the process of constitutional amendment. These rights are given a transcendental position and kept beyond the reach of parliamentary legislation.

The Constitution First, Fourth and Seventeenth Amendment Acts protecting legislation relating to the acquisition of property by the State from judicial review on the ground of violation of fundamental rights was beyond Parliamentary competence. Great social and economic changes, however, had been made on the basis of these laws and having regard to the requirements of justice the Court would limit the effect of its judgment to future legislation only. The existing amendments to the Constitution were therefore declared valid.

The Chief Justice of India giving judgment for himself and four other judges of the Supreme Court dismissed on 27 February 1967 the petitions by Golak Nath and others against the State of Punjab and summarized his main conclusions as follows:-

"1. The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution is derived from Articles 245, 246 and 248 of the Constitution and not from Article 368, which only deals with procedure. Amendment is a legislative process.

"2. Amendment is 'law' within the meaning of Article 13 of the Constitution and, therefore, if it takes away or abridges the rights conferred by Part III governing fundamental rights, it is void.

"3. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act 1951, Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, and the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act 1964,

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abridge the scope of fundamental rights. But, on the basis of earlier decisions of this Court, they were valid.

"4. On the application of the doctrine of "Prospective over-ruling" this decision will have prospective operation only, and therefore, the said amendments will continue as valid.

"5. Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein.

"6. As the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act holds the field the validity of the Punjab Security & Land Tenures Act 1953 and the Mysore Land Reforms Act 1962 challenged in these proceedings cannot be questioned on the ground that they offend Articles 13, 14, or 31 of the Constitution."

The Chief Justice giving his reasons in support of the judgment said that a correct appreciation of the scope and place of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution would give the right perspective for solving the problem presented to the Court. The Fundamental Rights to equality, freedom, property and equality were embodied in Part III of the Constitution. After declaring the Fundamental Rights the Constitution enjoins the State by Article 13(2) not to make any law which takes away or abridges these rights and declares such laws void.

While recognising the immutability of Fundamental Rights the Constitution provides for their modification in social interest and even suspension during an emergency. Both Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar were of the view that the Fundamental Rights could not be amended. In this background and upon the interpretation of Articles 368 and 13(2) of the Constitution, his lordship felt that the Fundamental Rights could not be amended by Parliament.

(The Statesman, 28 February, 1967 ).

President's address to Joint Session of  
Both Houses of Parliament, 11 March 1967.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India, addressed on 11 March 1967, a joint session of both houses of Parliament comprising of newly elected and re-elected members consequent upon the Fourth General Election held in India during the month of February 1967. Addressing the session the President said that for the first time since Independence, Governments of political complexions different from that of the Government at the Centre had been formed in several States and in a federal democratic policy, this was to be expected. Constitution has provisions defining and regulating the relationship between the Union and the States and their mutual obligations. The President assured the House that the Government would respect the Constitutional provisions in letter and in spirit without any discrimination and endeavour to strengthen the arrangements for a cooperative approach to thenational problems.

Dr. Radhakrishnan told the House that the Government have decided upon ~~from~~ four major objectives in the economic sphere. These were: To end dependence on food assistance from abroad by the end of 1971; to do all that was possible to ensure that the rising trend in prices of the basic necessities of life was halted and conditions of stability were achieved in the shortest possible time; to obtain and sustain an adequate rate of economic need for external assistance by 1976; and to pursue the national programmes of family planning.

The President said that the success of all the plans and projects depended upon the efficiency and integrity of the ~~administrations~~ administration. To ensure efficiency in performance changes would be made in the administrative set-up. The Planning Commission would be re-organised. The working of controls would also be reviewed; those found unnecessary would be withdrawn and others re-adjusted as might be required to make ~~them~~ them more purposeful and efficient.

(The Statesman, 14 March 1967).

Fourth General Elections: Ruling Party  
Loses Absolute Majority in Eight States:  
Majority reduced in Lok Sabha.

The Fourth General Elections in India began on 15 February 1967 and were practically completed on 21 February by which date over 251 million strong electorate in the country cast its votes for 16,215 candidates for the State Assemblies and 2,334 for the Lok Sabha.

At the Centre the ruling party, the Indian National Congress, was returned with a considerably reduced majority.

In the States the Congress has formed Governments in Andhra, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Nagaland. In Madras the Dravida Munnetra Kazaham has formed the Government with a big majority, while in Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, various opposition parties have combined to form the Governments. In Rajasthan President's Rule has been imposed. In the other States and Union Territories, the Congress lost in Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu but won in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry.

The names of the Central Council of Ministers and their portfolios are given below:-

Members of the Cabinet

Mrs. Indira Gandhi	-	Prime Minister and Minister for Atomic Energy.
Mr. Mgrarji R. Desai	-	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.
Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	-	Industrial Development and Company Affairs.
Mr. M.C. Chagla	-	External Affairs.
Mr. Y.B. Chavan	-	Home Affairs.
Mr. Dinesh Singh	-	Commerce.
Mr. Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	-	Labour and Rehabilitation.
Mr. Jagjivan Ram	-	Food and Agriculture.
Dr. Karan Singh	-	Tourism and Civil Aviation.
Mr. Asoka Mehta	-	Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare.
Mr. P. Govinda Menon	-	Law.
Mr. C.M. Poonacha	-	Railways.



Dr. Ram Subhag Singh	- Parliamentary Affairs and Communications.
Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao	- Transport and Shipping.
Dr. M. Chenna Reddy	- Steel, Mines and Metals.
Dr. Triguna Sen	- Education.
Mr. K.K. Shah	- Information and Broadcasting.
Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha	- Minister without Portfolio.
Mr. Swaran Singh	- Defence.

#### Minister of State

Mr. B.R. Bhagat	- Defence.
Dr. S. Chandrasekhar	- Health and Family Planning.
Mr. Parimal Ghosh	- Railways.
Mrs. Phulrenu Guha	- Department of Social Welfare.
Mr. Jagannath Rao	- Works, Housing and Supply.
Mr. L.N. Mishra	- Labour and Rehabilitation.
Mr. K.C. Pant	- Finance.
Mr. K. Raghuramaiah	- Law.
Dr. K.L. Rao	- Irrigation and Power.
Mr. Raghunath Reddy	- Industrial Development and Company Affairs.
Mr. P.C. Sethi	- Steel, Mines and Metals.
Professor Sher Singh	- Education.
Mr. Anna Sahib Shinde	- Food and Agriculture.
Mr. V.C. Shukla	- Home Affairs.

#### Deputy Ministers

Mr. Bhakt Darshan	- Transport and Shipping.
Mr. Rohanlal Chaturvedi	- Department of Parliamentary Affairs.
Mr. D.R. Chava	- Ministry of Law.
Mr. D. Ering	- Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.
Mrs. Jahanara Jaipal Singh	- Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
Mr. S.C. Jamir	- Ministry of Railways.
Dr. (Miss) Sarojini Mahishi	- No portfolio.
Mr. B.S. Murthy	- Health and Family Planning.
Mr. Mohd Shafi Qureshi	- Commerce.
Mr. K.S. Ramaswamy	- Home Affairs.
Mr. J.B. Muthyal Rao	- Department of Parliamentary Affairs.
Mrs. Nandini Satpathy	- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

- Mr. Bhanu Prakash Singh - Industrial Development and Company Affairs.
- Sardar Iqbal Singh - Works, Housing and Supply.
- Mr. Surendra Pal Singh - Ministry of External Affairs.

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CHAPTER 2. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL  
ORGANISATIONS.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

21. United Nations and Specialised Agencies.

South-East Asian Experts' Conference on  
Co-operative Marketing held at New Delhi,  
15 January 1967: Expansion of Consumer  
Market Recommended.

A Conference of South-East Asian Experts on Cooperative Marketing was held at New Delhi under the auspices of the International Cooperative Alliance, on 15 January 1967. The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. Cedric Day, Deputy Regional Representative of the Food and Agricultural Organisation. Among others, the Conference was addressed by Shri Braham Parkash, General Secretary of the National Cooperative Union of India and, Dr. S.K. Saxena, Regional Officer of the International Cooperative Alliance. The Conference was attended by delegates from Ceylon, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and observers from various international organisations.

Shri N.N. Kaul attended the Conference on behalf of the I.L.O.

(Documents and Report of the Conference were sent to the Headquarters vide this Office minute F.42/301/67 dated 30 January 1967).

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26. Organisations of Foremen and of Manager  
of Undertakings.

India - January-February 1967.

Textile Labour Association: Its Activities  
and Contribution towards Improvement of  
Workers' Welfare.

According to an article which has been published in the Statesman, 15 February 1967, a textile worker in Ahmedabad today is the highest paid among his colleagues elsewhere in the country. He was getting about 20 per cent. less wages than that prevailing in Bombay in 1920 when the Textile Labour Association came into being. But today his is 10 per cent. more. This is the TLA leaders claim, is entirely attributable to the long spell of industrial peace in Ahmedabad, which, in its turn is the result of its general adherence to the principle of arbitration in settling labour disputes. In this respect, the TLA can certainly claim to be the pace-setter.

With its 1.2 million rupees annual budget, a highly efficient secretariat to assist workers in their day-to-day grievances about service conditions, a bank the working capital of which rose to over 53 million rupees in 1963 from a mere 3.1 million rupees 15 years ago; a 200-strong paid cadre mainly to be among the workers in the mills and to act as liaison between them and the employer; and with over 100 co-operative societies run under its aegis, the Association has today an outfit easily comparable to the very best evolved by a trade union in a Western country.

Benefits.- In Ahmedabad and its industrial suburbs, the TLA's presence is pervasive. On one of ~~the~~ his days off from work, a textile labourer can put up his case against the employer for examination, admit his son to a school, buy his weekly ration ~~from the~~ after withdrawing some money from the bank, send his wife to hospital for a check-up and end his busy day with an hour in the community centre or the reading room.

All these benefits and many more are provided by the TLA.

The Majdoor Sahakari Bank run by the TLA functions more as an apex co-operative bank than a banker. With over 37,000 members each with a minimum investment of Rs.10 in its shares, the bank has to attend to about 400 transactions daily. The bank's total deposits rose from 0.95 million rupees in 1948 to 3.2 million rupees in 1963. It has so far advanced 4 million rupees as loans to about 7,000 members against personal security of immovable properties.

This bank also assists about 15 consumers' co-operative and 32 credit societies run by the Association, and has encouraged with material help as many as 60 housing societies. These co-operative housing colonies with electricity and pipe water supply consists mostly of two-roomed tenements, each costing 12,000 rupees to 16,000 rupees and can easily be classed among the very best of their type in any other part of the country. Indeed, they are much better in lay-out and more utilitarian than any conceived so far in Bombay or Calcutta under the Industrial Housing Schemes. Land for most has been obtained free from the Government.

Apart from intervening effectively in the grievances of the employers and the employees, the Association makes available victimization and unemployment benefit and legal and medical aid. It runs a number of schools, particularly for trade union education, and its burden in this respect has been largely lightened by the Government taking over charge of primary education recently. It has its own printing press. Its headquarters has as many as 14 departments, each specialized in particular aspects of the TLA's activities. One of them is entrusted with research. It keeps track of the movement of the industry's profit curve so that the Association is not outwitted by the employers individually or collectively.

(The Statesman, 15 February, 1967 ).

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## Chapter 3. Economic Questions.

### 32. Public Finance and Fiscal Policy.

India - January-February 1967.

Interim Budget for 1967-68 Presented to Parliament on 20 March 1967: Deficit of 3,500 Million Rupees Estimated: Big Allocation for Agriculture.

The Union Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai presented to Parliament on 20 March 1967 an interim budget for 1967-68, which envisages a revenue and expenditure of 30,710 million rupees. On the revenue side, it anticipates a surplus of 2,320 million rupees with receipts at ~~2,932~~ 29,322.4 million rupees and expenditure at 26,990 million rupees. The capital budget stands balanced at 23,802.7 million rupees after taking into account the revenue surplus. The budget being an interim one contained no taxation proposals.

The Union Finance Minister painted a dismal picture of the budgetary position and regretted that in spite of an economy of 910 million rupees in administrative expenditure, the budget for 1966-67 would show a deficit of 3,500 million rupees against 320 million rupees anticipated earlier. This was attributed to an increased expenditure ~~to an increased~~ of 2,350 million rupees on the purchase and sale of foodgrains and of 2,610 million rupees of special assistance to States, including 1,130 million rupees of loans to them to clear their unauthorised overdrafts on the Reserve Bank.

Next year's anticipated revenue receipts of 30,700 million rupees at the existing level of taxation meant an increase of 2,140 million rupees over the revised estimates for 1966-67.

The Finance Minister expected an increase of 860 million rupees from excise duties on petroleum products; 580 million rupees from customs; 150 million rupees from income-tax; and 370 million rupees from interest receipts. Of the total revenue receipts the State's share of Central excise duties would be 3,700 million rupees.

The Central Plan outlay during the current financial year ~~would~~ would be 17,650 million rupees - 1,170 million rupees more than budgeted earlier. Defence spending would be higher by 290 million rupees and interest charged by 480 million rupees.

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The Finance Minister estimated next year's defence expenditure at 9,690 million rupees - 8,454.9 million rupees on revenue account and 1,233.8 million rupees on capital account.

Agriculture programmes will get 4,050 million rupees including 1,050 million rupees by way of fertilizer credits to the States, and family planning 280 million rupees.

A summary of the estimates is given below:-

<u>CAPITAL BUDGET</u>			
Receipts.	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Million Rupees)		
Revenue Surplus.	3,039.7	1,744.9	2,328.4
Public Debt (excluding PL 480 Loans).	7,438.5	9,215.3	11,863.0
(a) Raised in India.	2,840.0	2,792.9(X)	3,513.0
(b) Raised abroad.	4,598.5	6,422.4	8,350.0
PL 480 Receipts.	2,060.0(Y)	3,232.6	2,850.0
(a) PL 480 Loans.	3,250.0	3,500.0	1,500.0
(b) PL 480 Deposits.	- 1,190.0	- 267.4	1,350.0
Floating Debt(Net)(Other than Ttry Bills - mainly securities issued to IMF,IBRD,IDA &ADB).	- 12.1	3,485.9	24.9
Repayment of loans.	3,700.0	3,840.0	4,300.0
(a) States & U Territories.	2,880.0	2,750.0	3,430.0
(b) Others.	820.0	1,090.0	870.0
Small Savings.	1,350.0	1,250.0	1,300.0
Other Debt heads (Net) (Z).	1,631.4	2,176.7	1,136.4
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>19,207.5</b>	<b>24,945.4</b>	<b>23,802.7</b>

(To be continued to next page)

CAPITAL BUDGET

	Budget 1966-67	Revised 1966-67	Budget 1967-68
	(In Millions Rupees)		
<u>Disbursements</u>			
Capital Expenditure (Z).	6,273.8	10,770.9	8,083.9
(a) Civil:			
(i) Developmental.	3,178.4	3,261.7	3,334.8
Govt. Cos. & Corpns.	1,116.7	1,162.9	1,591.6
Other expenditure.	2,061.7	2,098.8	1,743.2
(ii) Other Items.	- 159.1	4,333.2	1,606.0
Foodgrains & Fertilizers (Net).	- 102.0	2,245.2	1,589.4
Trading losses written off to Revenue.	- 184.5	- 182.9	- 234.7
Addl. subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA & ADB consequent to Devaluation.	..	2,061.5	..
Other expenditure.	<del>127.4</del> 127.4	208.4	251.3
(b) Railways.	1,806.0	1,751.4	1,617.5
(c) Posts and Telegraphs.	242.5	276.0	286.8
(d) Defence.	1,206.0	1,149.6	1,238.8
Loans and Advances.	10,109.3	14,133.4	11,184.0
(a) States & U. Territories.	6,659.3	9,208.7	7,392.5
(b) Others.	3,450.0	4,924.7	3,791.5
Repayment of Debt.	3,141.9	2,541.1	1,534.8
(a) Raised in India.	1,936.0	1,859.6	2,580.4
(b) Others Raised Abroad.	1,205.9	1,681.5	1,954.4
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	<b>19,525.0</b>	<b>28,445.4</b>	<b>23,802.7</b>
<b>OVERALL DEFICIT.</b>	<b>- 317.5</b>	<b>- 3,500.0</b>	<b>..</b>



## REVENUE BUDGET

RECEIPTS

(In Million Rupees)

Hheads of Revenue.	1965-66 Accounts.	1966-67 Budget	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Budget
<u>Tax Revenue:</u>				
Customs.	53.897	56.020	59.600	65.400
Union Excise duties.	89.792	101.059	103.021	111.588
Corporation Tax.	30.484	37.207	34.500	35.000
Taxes on Income.	27.180	29.290	28.000	29.000
Estate Duty.	0.666	0.810	0.675	0.725
Taxes on Wealth.	1.206	1.400	1.225	1.250
Expenditure Tax.	0.042	0.015	0.011	0.009
Gift Tax.	0.226	0.129	0.185	0.150
Other Heads.	2.574	2.697	2.899	3.200
Total.	206.067	228.627	230.116	246.322
<u>Non-tax Revenue:</u>				
Debt Services.	30.767	36.000	37.173	40.911
Administrative Services.	0.925	0.945	0.939	0.930
Social & Developmental Services.	1.938	2.256	2.223	2.287
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	0.012	0.012	0.014	0.015
Public Works, etc.	0.459	0.415	0.431	0.460
Transport & Communications.	0.773	0.845	0.959	1.095
Currency and Mint.	6.367	6.494	6.580	7.802
Miscellaneous.	2.700	1.907	2.208	2.142
Contributions & Miscella- neous Adjustments.	3.370	4.334	4.146	4.164
Extraordinary Items.	8.667	3.066	0.853	0.948
Total.	55.978	56.336	55.526	60.754
Total - Gross Revenue.	262.045	284.963	285.642	307.076
<u>Deduct - States Share -</u>				
Income Tax.	(-) 12.334	(-) 13.045	(-) 13.710	(-) 13.158
Estate Duty.	(-) 0.679	(-) 0.780	(-) 0.454	(-) 0.694
Total.	(-) 13.013	(-) 13.825	(-) 14.164	(-) 13.852
Total- Net Revenue.	249.032	271.138	271.478	293.224
Deficit on Revenue Account.	..	..	..	..
Total.	249.032	271.138	271.478	293.224

(Table to be continued to next page)

REVENUE BUDGET

Heads of Expenditure.	<u>Expenditure</u>			
	(In Million Rupees)			
	1965-66 Accounts.	1966-67 Budget	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Budget
Collection of Taxes & Duties.	3.007	3.084	3.241	3.453
Debt Services.	37.062	41.483	46.281	50.997
Administrative Services.	9.540	11.008	12.290	12.377
Social & Developmental Services.	17.972	19.557	19.592	24.744
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	0.128	0.203	0.233	0.316
Public Works, etc.	2.324	2.383	2.579	2.839
Transport & Communications.	1.107	1.094	1.292	1.399
Currency and Mint.	1.719	1.782	2.055	2.145
Miscellaneous.	12.375	15.235	18.302	17.350
Contributions & Miscellaneous Adjustments.	47.475	61.407	63.921	68.723
Extraordinary Items.	8.129	3.738	1.514	1.048
Defence Services(Net).	76.218	79.767	82.729	84.549
<b>Total- Expenditure.</b>	<b>217.056</b>	<b>240.741</b>	<b>254.029</b>	<b>269.940</b>
Surplus on Revenue Account.	31.976	30.397	17.449	23.284
<b>Total.</b>	<b>249.032</b>	<b>271.138</b>	<b>271.478</b>	<b>293.224</b>

Finance Minister's Speech.- Presenting the budget, Shri Morarji Desai said that the aspirations and hopes for economic well-being and a higher standard of living for millions of people laid in accelerating the tempo of development. But this ~~had to~~ had to be done without generating further inflationary pressures, and on the basis of a realistic assessment of the resources that could be mobilised in a non-inflationary manner. The Government's energies would be directed towards attaining their objective in the shortest possible time.

Non-Plan Grants.- The Finance Minister said that non-Plan grants to States and Union Territories next year would be 2,410 million rupees including 1,410 million rupees granted under the Finance Commission's award and 160 million rupees in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares. Non-Plan expenditure of the Centre under developmental heads next year was estimated at 1,830 million rupees - an increase of 190 million rupees over this year mainly under Education, Scientific Research and Public Works. The total interest charges next year were estimated at 5,100 million rupees which would be 470 million rupees more than the Revised. The administrative expenditure was placed at 1,640 million rupees as against 1,540 million rupees this year.

Shri Desai pointed out that the need for economy had been taken into account in making the budgetary provisions for next year on the expenditure side. He assured Parliament that the objective of the utmost economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency would continue to be pursued as a matter of the highest priority.

The resources for the Plan for 1967-68 would be 17,110 million rupees including 1,890 million rupees to be found by public sector undertakings from their own resources. Of these, the States would get 5,350 million rupees for their Plan schemes and the balance had been retained for the Central Plan including the Plan of the Union Territories.

He said the Central assistance to States would include 1,720 million rupees for agricultural programmes and 1,450 million rupees for irrigation and rural electrification schemes. Union Territories would get 80 million rupees for such programmes. The Central Plan also included 510 million rupees for agricultural programmes and 250 million rupees for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

In all, the Central Budget included 4,050 million rupees for programmes of agricultural importance. In addition, 1,050 million rupees had been provided for giving fertiliser credits to States. A provision of 280 million rupees for family planning had also been made in the Central Plan.

Shri Desai said that the Budget outlook during the current year (1966-67) had been dominated by the setback in agriculture. Considerable scarcity relief assistance to the States, subsidizing of large import of foodgrains, increased outlays on agricultural schemes and additional burden of dearness allowance were some of the causes for increased expenditure.

State Overdrafts - The Assistance of 1,130 million rupees to some of the States because of their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank had merely had the effect of increasing the deficit at the ~~Central~~ Centre. He, however, pointed out that if there were some States which had contributed to the deficit at the Centre, there were others whose financial position had been sound.

The Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Central Government, had informed the States last December that in case an unauthorised overdraft persisted in future, the Bank would issue a notice to the State calling upon it to take adequate steps to eliminate such overdraft within a period of three weeks failing which it would be open to the Bank to stop payments on account of the State.

Simultaneously, the facilities for temporary accommodation were also suitably enlarged to give the State Governments greater flexibility in their ways and means position. "It is my earnest hopes", he said, "that with these arrangements, we will begin a new phase in which deficit financing by the State Governments will be a thing of the past."

(The Hindustan Times, 21 March, 1967).

Interim Railway Budget for 1967-68  
Presented to Parliament on 20 March  
1967: Deficit of 152.7 Million Rupees  
during 1966-67: Gross Traffic Receipts  
at 8,260 Million Rupees estimated.

According to the interim Railway Budget presented by Shri C.M. Poonacha, Minister for Railways, in the Lok Sabha on 20 March 1967, a serious fall in the earnings from traffic and a steep increase in working expenses have resulted in the Railway accounts showing a deficit of 152.7 million rupees for the current year (1966-67) as against the surplus of 221.9 million rupees anticipated.

For the budget year 1967-68, the Railway Minister placed the gross traffic receipts at 8,260 million rupees - an increase of 422.5 million rupees over the revised estimate for the current year. The estimated increase would be made up of about 330 million rupees under goods earnings and about 80 million rupees under passenger earnings. The goods earnings assume about 8½ million tonnes as additional originating traffic next year.

The following table gives a summary of the Railway Budget:-

(Please see table on the next page)

	Actuals 1965-66	Budget Estimates 1966-67	Revised Estimates 1966-67	Budget Estimates 1967-68
(In Million Rupees)				
Gross Traffic Receipts.	7,335.7	7,953.3	7,837.5	8,260.0
Ordinary revenue working expenses (net) i.e. after taking credit or recoveries.	4,858.5	5,086.8	5,357.4	5,532.1
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund from Revenue.	850.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	990.0
Appropriation to Pension Fund.	120.0	135.0	135.0	149.0
Net miscellaneous expenditure (including cost of works charged to revenue).	158.8	174.7	166.9	170.5
<b>Total.</b>	<b>5,987.3</b>	<b>6,396.5</b>	<b>6,659.3</b>	<b>6,841.6</b>
Net Railway revenue.	1,348.4	1,556.8	1,178.2	1,418.4
Dividend to general revenues.	1,162.8	1,334.9	1,330.9	1,418.4
Net surplus (Plus)/ deficit (minus).	+ 185.6	+ 221.9	- 152.7	-

Railway Minister's Speech.— Reviewing the financial results, Shri C.M. Poonacha revealed that in 1965-66, the Railways actually showed a surplus of 185.6 million rupees against 299.9 million rupees anticipated in the revised estimates. The shortfall of 114.3 million rupees was on account of a decrease of 82.3 million rupees in traffic revenue and an increase of 32.0 million rupees in working expenses. Similarly the anticipated traffic revenue during 1966-67 had not been coming up to estimates.

Against the expectation of an additional 12 million tonnes of traffic, the actual materialisation was expected to be not more than 4.5 to 5 million tonnes. During the first ten months of the current year, revenue earning traffic on the Railways increased by only about 4 million tonnes. This shortfall was expected to affect revenue to the extent of 115.8 million rupees. The revised estimates of goods traffic receipts for the current year had thus to be brought down to 7,837.5 million rupees.

The Railway Minister told the House that the Railways had intensified efforts to effect economy in operating costs consistent with efficiency and safety. In August 1966, a complete ban had been placed on the recruitment of ministerial staff for administrative offices. Procedures were being rationalised and simplified and unproductive works were being eliminated. Revision of schedules for periodical maintenance of railway buildings and a watch on fuel consumption, besides extension of work study techniques to a number of railway establishments had all been yielding favourable results.

Shri PDoncha also referred to the cordial relations existing between the Railway administration and the two Federations of railwaymen. He paid a glowing tribute to railwaymen all over the country who had stood the hard test and faced stiff challenges in times of external threat and internal emergency and he was confident that the same spirit and enthusiasm would pervade their actions in the days to come.

(The Hindu, 21 March, 1967 ).

34. Economic Planning, Control and Development.

India - January-February 1967.

Larger Size of Companies Recommended:  
Study by Economic and Scientific Research  
Foundation.

The Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, after a study of the working of 200 companies, has concluded that if Indian companies have to hold their own in international business, they have to grow bigger, not smaller. According to the study, the Indian companies are not only small in size as compared to companies in other countries, but also in relation to the size of the country's economy by international standards.

According to the study, the sales of the top 10 companies in India account for 19 per cent. of the country's total industrial output as against 43 per cent. in the Great Britain and 30 per cent. in the United States and Japan. As a proportion of national income, the Indian figure is still smaller: only 4 per cent. as compared to 19 per cent. in Britain and 12 per cent. in Japan.

In regard to sales the ranking is as follows: Hindustan Steel, Tata Iron and Steel Company, Indian Iron and Steel Company, Hindustan Lever, State Trading Corporation, Imperial Tobacco, Indian Oil, TELCO, Associated Cement Companies, Delhi Cloth Mill.

The Foundation's study, which is expected to be an annual guide to the performance of Indian companies, gives complete financial information about the top 200 companies, viz., sales, net assets, net worth, gross profit and net profit, along with their rankings under each of these heads.

(The Hindustan Times, 23 January, 1967).



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Joint Council to be set up to Assist  
Industrialisation of Nepal.

According to a joint communique issued at New Delhi on 28 December 1966, consequent upon week-long talks in Kathmandu between the official delegations of India and Nepal, an Indo-Nepalese Joint Industrial Councils will be set up shortly to assist Nepal's efforts at industrialisation.

An inter-governmental joint committee has been set up to resolve, for the mutual benefit of the two countries, such difficulties as may arise in practice. This committee will meet once every quarter alternately in Kathmandu and New Delhi.

The two delegations discussed the question of Nepalese tariff discriminatory to India and of the refund of additional and special excise duties to Nepal and agreed to further discuss the matter later with a view to arriving at a mutually satisfactory solution.

To provide further facilities for transit traffic across India and to remove the difficulties which have been experienced by the Nepalese importers and exporters, it has been agreed that all import cargo arriving at the port of Calcutta will be moved in the first instance to the transit shed, from where it will expeditiously cleared by the Customs authorities in Calcutta. It has also been agreed that Indian laws will not apply to the transit trade of Nepal.

(The Hindustan Times, 29 December, 1966).

Report of the Steering Group on Incomes and Prices published: Incomes Ceilings not favoured.

The report of the Steering Group on incomes and prices policy set up in June 1964 under the presidentship of Dr. B.K. Madan, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, has been published recently. The report has concluded that it is not possible in Indian conditions to enforce either a floor or ceiling on incomes. However, it has suggested a permanent body to study and recommend workable policies from time to time in relation to general economic conditions.

Social Justice.-The Group's report says that, while a national minimum income is desirable from the point of view of social justice, under the existing conditions of unemployment, under-employment and low incomes, even a modestly defined minimum income cannot be enforced by regulation over the economy as a whole. Such enforcement would require fiscal or administrative transfers of incomes ~~which~~ which are not practicable. Progress towards a national minimum has, therefore, to come largely through increases in investment, employment and productivity in all sectors of the economy taken together.

A ceiling for personal income was likewise impracticable for various reasons. It would involve limitation of total property rights and distinguished from property in specific form. It would also involve restricting freedom of contract if incomes had to be regulated at the stage of accrual.

Ceiling will Entail 100 per cent Taxation.- An indirect ceiling on incomes would require 100 per cent. taxation of incomes above the ceiling. This obtains in India at present, in a way, since the combined incidence of various existing direct taxes can work out to 100 per cent. of incomes above a certain level. But it led to tax avoidance and evasion. In practice it could be applied effectively only to salary earners, and not to self-employed and professional classes, like businessmen and others. The Steering Group has come to the conclusion that a formal ceiling will operate unevenly in this situation, and a 100 per cent. tax on incomes will give "a tremendous fillip to tax evasion and thus act as a major deterrent to productive activity".

The steering Group gives an additional reason why such a ceiling should not be imposed. It is practicable only among the salaried class, and it is here that there is need for incentives for high productivity - in both the public and private sectors. An incomes policy that involves a direct ceiling on incomes would further aggravate the brain drain at a time when technological skills are desperately needed in India. It would impede the present mobility in the higher ranges of the salaried class. This would in turn impede productivity.

Salaries in Private Sector.- Dealing with the demand that salary incomes in the private sector should be curbed since the public sector cannot afford to pay such high salaries, the report of the Steering Group observes that the rationalisation of the salary structure in both public and private sector employment has to be viewed against the background of not only technological developments but the emergence of the growing business sector in Government, which also requires persons of high calibre as the private sector does.

In this connection, the Steering Group has drawn attention to "the progressive erosion of the real worth of the salaries of public servants over the years of planned development".

In the private sector, the Group concluded that there is little room for direct restriction of salaries by Government regulation. Managing agencies are being replaced by a competent managerial class which has to be paid commensurately with the responsibilities which it now carries for promotion of enterprises.

The Steering Group has drawn attention to the fact that even an academic discussion of incomes policy can relate only to the urban half of India's national income. In the rural half of it, measures for directly influencing and regulating incomes are even more meaningless. Here the reliance should continue to be on the price policy as the medium for influencing incomes, consumption and savings.

As regards the machinery for evolving and implementing an incomes policy, the Steering Group says that it should be a two-tier organisation: the first would work at the expert level. The second would be a representative body of employees, employers and the Government. On them would fall the responsibility of making the agreed incomes policy acceptable to the various sections of the general public.

(The ~~H~~indu, 25 January, 1967).

Recommendations made by UN Team to Boost Exports from India.

The United Nations Team on export production headed by Mr. B.F. Coggan, which visited about 200 industrial plants in Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cochin, Poona and Madras in the engineering, chemical and other fields, has, among other things, recommended a reduction in shipping freight, reduction in costs of export commodities and improvement in their quality. The Team has emphasised the need for India to display quality products at inter/national fairs. At present India is known abroad ~~only~~ only as an agricultural country.

The Team has identified 20 industries which have considerable export potential. These are: machine tools; processing plant equipment and other steel fabricated products; oil engines; rubber products; electrical equipment and instruments; steel castings and forgings; rail and road transport equipment; re-exportable 'labour additive' foreign products having high labour content; cutting tools and diamond tools; electronics components; agricultural equipment; wired and figured glass; pharmaceuticals; agricultural chemicals; dyes and dye intermediates; essential oils; mica; mineral ores; fishery products; and sports goods.

The Team has recommended the following measures:

- (1) Development of quality control systems, procedures and equipment to ensure that Indian products are maintained at or above international standards;
- (2) Introduction of proper cost control methods and mechanized equipment to reduce the cost of Indian products to competitive international cost;
- (3) Projection of a new international image of India as a high quality industrialised nation;

(4) Adoption of internationally competitive packaging methods;

(5) Launching of an aggressive overseas marketing programme both by the Government and by the private sector; and

(6) Rapid development of Indian ports so that they can compete with major ports elsewhere in the world.

A detailed report will be submitted by the Team to the Government of India sometime towards the end of next month.

(The Hindustan Times, 21 February, 1967).

Assistance for Export Promotion to be given to India by USAID.

The United States Agency for International Development is setting up a special division known as Export Promotion Division with a view to provide to India technical assistance to increase exports, particularly to the hard currency areas, including the U.S. The Division will work in close co-ordination with the Ministry of Commerce and other official bodies devoted to promoting exports.

The first assignment the division will undertake will probably be to survey the prospects for creating larger foreign markets for India's major export such as tea, jute and iron ore. For example, in the case of jute, the division will employ experts to determine whether new lines of jute products can be manufactured or whether even a new type of fibre with a greater use potential can be produced from this crop.

Besides commodity surveys, which it will entrust to Indian economic and business institutions, with the assistance of foreign experts if necessary, the division will carry out a comprehensive survey of foreign markets.

It is felt that the export potential of certain types of traditional and non-traditional Indian goods is very great, provided the task of export promotion is taken up more seriously and with a great sense of direction.

The division will not take a direct hand in exporting Indian goods, but it will provide advice and expert information to policymakers in the Commerce Ministry and other Government agencies connected with the export trade.

While its functions will be mainly advisory, it may also help develop collaboration arrangements with import agencies in the U.S. which will be useful to Indian exporters.

(The Hindustan Times, 19 February, 1967).

36. Wages.

India - January-February 1967.

Report on the Working of the Fair Wage Clause and C.P.W.D. Contractors' Labour Regulations for the Year 1965\*.

The main object of the Fair Wage Clause and C.P.W.D. Contractors' Labour Regulations is to safeguard the interests of workers, employed by the contractors and sub-contractors in the building and construction works executed by the Central Public Works Department, who are mostly illiterate, unorganised and migratory. The Regulations cover matters like payment of fair wages, timely payment of wages without unauthorised deductions, weekly day of rest, working hours and overtime and certain minimum welfare measures.

Enforcement.- The enforcement machinery during the year consisted of 9 Labour Officers, 39 Assistant Labour Commissioners and 118 Labour Enforcement Officers. These officers are required to make on the spot enquiries at the work-sites and report the irregularities noticed to the Executive Engineer concerned for securing rectification thereof by the contractors. A copy of the inspection report is also handed over on the spot, to the contractor or his representative by the Inspecting Officer.

The Regional Labour Commissioners are the appellate authorities under Regulation 14 in their respective regions for hearing appeals against the decisions or recommendations of Labour Officers, Assistant Labour Commissioners, or Labour Enforcement Officers, as the case may be. The Chief Labour Commissioner, and the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner are the authorities for deciding any question as to the application, interpretation or the effect of these regulations.

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\* Indian Labour Journal, Vol.VIII, No.2, February 1967, pp. 121-123.



There were as many as 6,575 contractors' establishments covered by the Clause and the Regulations during the year as against 5,607 during the previous year. The average daily number of workers in the establishments covered by the Clause and the Regulations during the year 1965 was 36,105 as against 28,261 during 1964. During the year under report 2,441 establishments were inspected by the Labour Officers of the Central Public Works Department and 647 establishments were inspected by the Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery as against 2,474 and 423 establishments respectively during the previous year. Thus, the percentage of inspections conducted in relation to the total number of establishments by the Labour Officers and by the Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery came to 37.12 and 9.84 respectively. The total number of inspections made during the year was 5,799 as against 4,673 during 1964. The workers covered by the inspections made by the Labour Officers and Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery were 42.72 per cent. and 63.67 per cent. respectively of the total number of workers employed in the establishments, as against 56.34 per cent. and 21.95 per cent. covered during the previous year.

In all 10,022 irregularities were ~~detected~~ detected during the year under review as against 11,690 during the previous year. The largest number of irregularities i.e. 2,004 related to non-maintenance of wage registers, which accounted for about 20 per cent. of the total irregularities. The next in order were non-display of notice regarding wages and hours of work (1,259), miscellaneous (1,122), delay in payment of wages (1,119), non-maintenance of wage slip/card (1,082), non-display of acts and omissions for which fines can be imposed (1,003), non-maintenance of fine register (904), non-maintenance of deduction register (894) and non-submission of returns (500). Of the total irregularities noticed, 7,635 irregularities or 76.18 per cent. were rectified during the year. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was about 81. (The figures in brackets show the number of irregularities).

During the year, 13 appeals were filed by the contractors before the Regional Labour Commissioners and 5 appeals were pending from the previous year. Thus, there were 18 appeals for disposal, of these, 14 were disposed of during the year.

The Inspecting Officers investigated the cases of non-payment and short payment of wages and submitted their reports to the Executive Engineer concerned specifying the amounts to be withheld from the contractors' bills on this account. As a precautionary measure the contractors' are required to obtain clearance certificates in this regard from the Labour Officers before their bills are finally passed for payment and their security deposits are refunded. As many as 2,201 clearance certificates were issued by the Labour Officers during the year. An amount of about Rs.69,517 was actually withheld in 54 cases from the contractors' bills during the year under review as against an amount of about Rs.69,583 in respect of 62 cases during the previous year.

Welfare Facilities.- Certain model rules for the protection of health and provision of sanitary arrangements for workers employed by the C.P.W.D. and their contractors are incorporated in the standard form of contract entered into by the C.P.W.D. with the contractors and are binding on the contractors in the same manner as other conditions of contract contained in the standard form. These rules are applicable to building and construction works in which on an average 50 or more workers are employed. They require the contractors to provide first aid facilities, drinking water, washing and bathing places, latrines and urinals (separate for men and women), rest shelters, creches and canteens. As most of the contractors are small and of short duration, the welfare facilities provided by contractors are generally scanty and the far from satisfactory. However, Inspecting Officers also examined these items in their periodical inspections of contractors establishments and pointed out the defaults in this regard to the contractors as well as to the Executive Engineers concerned for necessary action. The Maternity Benefit Rules provided 8 weeks maternity leave to women workers in case of confinement, four week upto and including the day of delivery and four weeks following delivery and three weeks maternity leave in case of miscarriage from the date of such miscarriage. Under these rules the women workers get wages for the period on maternity leave at the rate of their average normal earnings preceding the leave or at the rate of 75 paise per day whichever is higher. During the year under report, 727 cases of defaults in this regard were reported by the Labour Officers to the Executive Engineers concerned. The Executive Engineers concerned took action in 700 cases leaving a balance of 27 cases at the end of the year.

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CHAPTER 4. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO CERTAIN  
BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

41 Agriculture.

Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and  
Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966  
(Mysore Act No. 1 of 1967 ).

The Government of Mysore gazetted on 2 February 1967 the text of the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966, which received the assent of the President on 5 January 1967. The Act defines 'fragment' to mean a holding of land of less extent than the appropriate standard area determined under the Act and provides that after the commencement of the Act all fragments in a village shall be entered in the Record of Rights or in prescribed village records. Provision is made for the sale of ~~fragments~~ fragments to owners of contiguous survey numbers and transfer, portion of land to ~~each~~ create a fragment is ~~prohibited~~ prohibited. The Act prescribes in detail the procedure for consolidation of holdings, and deals with the effect of consolidation proceedings and of consolidation of holdings. Other provisions of the Act relate inter alia, to powers of consolidation officers, appointment of officers and staff and delegation of powers.

(The Mysore Gazette, Part IV, Sec. 2B,  
2 February 1967, pp. 1-31 ).

Tea Industry: Committee set up to undertake a comprehensive review of the economic conditions and problems of the Industry.

A Resolution dated 9 January 1967 of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, says that having regard to the important place that tea occupies in the National Economy, the Government of India has decided to set up a Committee for undertaking a comprehensive review of the economic conditions and problems of this Industry, in all its aspects, and, (bearing in mind the reports of the Plantation Enquiry Commission and the Tea Finance Committee), to make recommendations regarding the measures required to be taken for its appropriate development on the right lines, during the Fourth Plan Period. In particular, the Committee shall look into -

- (a) the question of devising ways ~~and~~ and means for the quantitative as well as qualitative increase in production, (such as, through expansion of acreage and improvement of yields per hectare) to levels required to meet the rising demand for consumption whether at home or abroad;
- (b) the urgent problems of marketing, financing and research that are facing the Industry and which may be standing in the way of its appropriate development, and;
- (c) any other aspect which in the Committee's opinion, is germane to the broad purpose of this Enquiry.

The Committee consists of 13 persons including representatives of tea planters' associations with Shri P.C. Barooah, Member of Parliament as Chairman.

The Committee, shall submit its report to Government as early as possible and in any case not later than three months from the date of its appointment.

(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 9 January 1967, Part I, Sec.1, pp.13-14).

Food Self-Sufficiency by 1970-71:  
Crash Production Programme approved  
by Government.

After a Cabinet meeting held at New Delhi on 10 February 1967 at which the agricultural situation and the question of food imports in the current year were discussed, the Union Government decided to stop concessional imports of ~~wheat~~ after 1971 when the target of food self-sufficiency is expected to be achieved. It also approved a crash programme to increase food production in 1967-68 through extension of the programme of high-yielding varieties of seeds to 15 million acres of irrigated land against 6.2 million acres covered during the year.

The Government has also decided to provide all necessary support in the form of inputs and organisation to achieve food self-sufficiency by 1970-71.

The two major "encouraging" factors what have enabled the Government to take this decision are stated to be the keenness of the farmers to use chemical fertilisers and the success of the high yielding varieties programme.

Although the total fertiliser requirement in terms of nitrogen next year will be 1.3 million tonnes, indigenous production will amount to only 500,000 tonnes. Arrangements for the import of the remaining quantity have been made. The requirements of phosphatic fertilisers are estimated at 300,000 tonnes, of which 0.275 million tonnes will be locally available.

This programme will be supplemented by a new multiplecropping programme under which additional crops in about 7.5 million acres of irrigated land will be raised. The emphasis will be on growing short duration grains and legumes to be introduced during the intervals or as overlapping growth of existing crop. The necessary fertilisers for this programme are also being arranged. An additional areas of about 200,000 acres will be brought under intensive production for raising potatoes and vegetables and for the package approach which will be made applicable to oil seeds and sugarcane, among other things.

A comprehensive minor irrigation and water utilization programme will form part of the intensified efforts. During 1967-68 an additional 3 to 3.5 million acres of land will be provided with minor irrigation facilities through 0.23 million pumps, 23,400 tubewells and 1.5 million masonry dug wells, besides kutchha wells.

The programme of rural electrification is being suitably augmented for meeting the needs of agriculture. Special attention will be paid to water utilisation in the command area of both major and minor irrigation works. A special unit has been set up in the Department of Agriculture and an Ayacut Development Programme has been drawn up.

Soil conservation measures, which covered 3.8 million acres in 1966-67, will be stepped up in the light of current discussions with State Governments. Similarly, plant protection measures, which covered only 63 million ~~acres~~ acres in 1966-67, will be extended to 126 million acres.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Industry and Department of Co-ordination, arrangements are being made for stepping up the indigenous production of agricultural machinery. Agro-Industries Corporations will be set up in the States and these corporations will organise in the interior areas facilities for hire purchase of agricultural machinery for growers.

The operational measures that are being discussed by the Central teams with the States will concentrate on specification of tasks, assignments or responsibilities at different levels, organisation of resources and inputs and drawing up of time-tables for performance of various tasks.

(The Hindustan Times, 11 February, 1967).

42. Co-operation.

India - January-February 1967.

Third Asian Agricultural Cooperative Conference  
held at New Delhi, 23 January 1967.

The third Asian Agricultural Cooperative Conference was held at New Delhi on 23 January 1967. The Conference which was convened by the National Cooperative Union of India, the International Cooperative Alliance and the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, was attended by about 70 delegates from Asian countries. Shri P.M. Menon, Director of this Office attended the Conference on behalf of the I.L.O.

A report of the Conference together with documents was sent to Geneva on 31 January 1967 vide this Office minute C.1/366/67 of the same date.

(The Hindustan Times, 24 January, 1967).

CHAPTER 5. WORKING CONDITIONS AND LIVING STANDARDS.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

50. General.

Review of the Working of Legislation Governing Conditions of Employment in Shops and Commercial Establishments during 1964\*.

The working conditions of the employees in shops and commercial establishments in India are governed largely by Acts passed by the State Governments and the Rules framed thereunder. These Acts regulate, inter alia, the daily and weekly hours of work, rest intervals, opening and closing hours of establishments, payments of wages, overtime pay, holidays with pay, annual leave, employment of children and young persons etc. Besides, the State Acts, there is also a Central Act known as "Weekly Holidays Act 1942" which provides for the grant of weekly holidays to persons employed in shops, commercial establishments, etc.

Number of Establishments and Persons covered.- The largest number of establishments covered was in West Bengal (295,721), followed by Maharashtra (269,403), Uttar Pradesh(209,113), Punjab (188,812), Madras (181,384), Gujarat (139,174), Andhra Pradesh (130,204), Rajasthan (118,382) and Mysore (109,906). The number of persons covered was the highest in Maharashtra (555,153). Next in order comes West Bengal (546,735), Uttar Pradesh (217,508), Madras (208,068), Delhi (168,134), Gujarat (144,167), Andhra Pradesh (124,720), Mysore (117,286) and Punjab (114,028).

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\* Indian Labour Journal, Vol.VIII, No.1, January 1967, pp. 1-10.



Enforcement.- In the total number of establishments reported, i.e., 1,915,913 as many as 2,164,187 inspections were made - the highest number of inspections was recorded being 684,134 in Madras. Irregularities detected during the year pertained to non-payment of wages, arrears, overtime, leave wages, non-maintenance of prescribed records and registers, non-display and non-observance of working hours, weekly holidays, etc. In some States, exemptions from the provisions of the Acts were granted for some specified time to facilitate shopping on the eve of festivals, as was done in earlier years.

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52. Workers' Welfare, Recreation and Workers' Education.

India - January-February 1967.

Servants of the Workers' Society of India  
to be set up.

At a meeting of prominent ~~trade~~ trade unionists of Bihar held in Patna on 26 January 1967, an all India body to safeguard the interests of industrial workers is in the offing there. Its name will be the Servants of the Workers' Society of India. The society plans to train a cadre of social workers willing to dedicate at least 15 years to the welfare of industrial labour as whole time workers. Their aim is to establish a socialist society by selfless work.

(The Hindustan Times, 30 January, 1967).

CHAPTER 6. GENERAL RIGHTS OF WORKERS.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

60. General.

Industrial Disputes in India during 1965\*.

The figure of man-days lost is taken as a measure for comparing the degree of industrial unrest between States, Industries etc., because it takes into account both the number of workers involved and the duration of the work-stoppage. The following table compares the time-loss per 1,000 workers on account of industrial unrest for the year 1963, 1964 and 1965:-

Year	No. of Man-days lost in (in '000)	Estimated employment (in '000)	Time-loss per 1,000 workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>MANUFACTURING SECTOR</u>			
1963	.. 2,525	4,149(R)(E)	609
1964	.. 5,893	4,358(E)(P)	1,352(E)(P)
1965	.. 4,756	4,358*(E)(P)	1,091(E)(P)
<u>PLANTATIONS</u>			
1963	.. 110**	N.A.	N.A.
1964	.. 435**	N.A.	N.A.
1965	.. 306**	N.A.	N.A.
<u>COAL MINES</u>			
1963	.. 42	451	93
1964	.. 282	431(R)(E)	654
1965	.. 166	431*(E)	385(P)(E)

(P) - Provisional. N.A. Not Available. (E) - Estimated.  
 (R) - Revised. \*Figures for 1965 are not available and hence figures for 1964 have been repeated. \*\* Relates to all Plantations.

\* Indian Labour Journal, Vol.VIII, No.1, January 1967, pp. 11-53.

The above table reveals, that in both the 'Coal Mines' and 'Manufacturing' sectors, time-loss per 1000 workers was the lowest in 1963.

Analysis by States.— The following table gives State-wise number of disputes, workers involved and mandays lost during 1965 and 1964:—

State/Union Territory.	1965			1964		
	No. of dis-putes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of mandays lost.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of mandays lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh.	109*	24,720*	203,859*	106	67,697	517,135
Assam.	39	21,571	52,327	38	17,150	52,368
Bihar.	78	19,760	251,474	104	62,164	536,716
Gujarat.	38	7,475	50,853	76	15,535	120,599
Goa.	12	3,201	27,882	17	8,717	78,455
Jammu & Kashmir.	—	—	—	2	1,235	4,700
Kerala.	200	156,110	868,690	210	78,707	868,734
Madhya Pradesh.	81	31,395	190,786	60&	27,782&	235,494&
Madras.	137	47,749	377,790	236	77,978	444,552
Maharashtra.	586	379,956	1,203,388	636	285,395	1580,243
Mysore.	75	59,657	726,777	110	53,431	217,393
Orissa.	23**	7,651**	91,128**	25	9,436	130,532
Punjab.	26	4,106	54,120	46	5,822	61,087
Rajasthan.	25	5,618	37,217	54	12,486	62,341
Uttar Pradesh.	115	45,696	447,391	171	78,227	735,317
West Bengal.	238	152,315	1,745,944	211	190,306	2015,055
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	6	1,006	1,522	9	2,382	11,658
Delhi.	36	18,448	134,358	36	8,045	49,839
Himachal Pradesh.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry.	6	3,566	823	1	62	248
Tripura.	5	1,158	3,663	3	398	2,228
Total.	1,835&&	991,158&&	6469,992&&	2,151&	1,002,955&	7724,694&

\*The figure for the State Sphere of Andhra Pradesh were subsequently revised by the State Government. The revised figures of number of disputes, workers involved and mandays lost for the State as a whole, are, 133; 38,874 and 512,583 respectively. The break-up of the additional 24 work-stoppages involving 14,154 workers and resulting in a time-loss of 308,724 mandays is not available and hence not included in the table above.

\*\* The information excludes 51 work-stoppages involving 23,297 workers and resulting in a time-loss of 124,807 mandays in the State Sphere of Orissa as the detailed break-up of the same is not available and hence not included in table above.

&& The inclusion of the additional figures in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa (State Sphere) as mentioned above, the revised all-India figures for numbers of disputes, workers involved and mandays lost would be, 1,910; 1,028,609 and 6,903,523 respectively.

& The figures for the State Sphere of Madhya Pradesh were subsequently revised by the State Government. The revised figures for the State as a whole are 62; 25,750 and 209,795 respectively. As such the revised figure all-India figures would be 2,153; 1,000,923 and 7,698,995 respectively.

Source: State Governments and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central).

It will be seen from the above table that in 1965 West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala States together accounted for 55.8 per cent. of the total number of disputes, 69.5 per cent. of the total number of workers involved and 59.0 per cent. of the total number of mandays lost (time-loss). As compared to 1964 the time-loss decreased in all the States/Union Territories except Mysore, Delhi, Pondicherry and Tripura during the year 1965.

Average per dispute.— The following table gives the average time loss per dispute, average number of workers involved per dispute and average duration of disputes in 1965 and 1964 for All Sections and Plantations, Mines and Manufacturing Industries:—

Item.	1965				1964			
	All Sec-tors.	Manu-factur-ing indust-ries.	Mines.	Plan-ta-tions.	All Sec-tors.	Manu-factur-ing indust-ries.	Mines.	Plan-ta-tions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Average time-loss per dispute (Mandays).	3,526	3,924	4,103	2,686	3,591	4,273	2,203	3,923
Average No. of Workers involved per dispute.	549	593	437	641	466	500	359	404
Average duration of dispute (Days).	6.5	6.6	9.4	4.2	7.7	8.5	6.1	9.7

Analysis by lockouts. Out of 1,835 disputes reported during the year, lockouts were declared at some stage or the other, in 138 cases involving 101,798 workers with a time-loss of 1,853,180 mandays. The disputes which resulted in lockouts accounted for 28.6 per cent. of the total time-loss in all industrial disputes during the year 1965, although by number they formed only 7.5 per cent. The average time-loss per lockout was 13,429 mandays as against the average time-loss of 2,721 mandays for strikes. The highest number of lockouts was reported from West Bengal which accounted for 51.3 per cent. of the total time-loss due to lockouts. In 1965 there was no lockout in Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

The 'manufacturing industries' were responsible for as many as 118 of the 138 lockouts involving a time-loss of 1,593,268 out of the total of 1,853,180 mandays. In 76 cases involving 55,743 workers and time-loss of 1,053,746 mandays the lockouts were declared by employers subsequent to strikes. In the remaining 62 disputes, lockouts were not preceded by strikes.

Analysis by Industries.- The 'Manufacturing Division', accounted for 73.5 per cent. of the total time-loss during the year 1965. Among other sectors, 'Mining and Quarrying', accounted for 9.9 per cent., 'Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc.' for 5.1 per cent., 'Construction' for 3.1 per cent., 'Electricity', Gas, Water and Sanitary Services' for 3.1 per cent., 'Services' for 2.7 per cent., 'Transport and Communications (other than Workshops)' for 1.8 per cent., 'Activities not Adequately Described' for 0.6 per cent., and 'Commerce' for 0.2 per cent. In the 'Manufacturing Division', the highest time-loss was recorded by the group "Textiles" (37.7 per cent.). As compared to the preceding year, the time-loss decreased in all but three major industry groups, viz., 'Mining and Quarrying', 'Construction' and 'Services'.

Important Industrial Disputes.- During the year under review, there were 20 disputes involving a time-loss of more than 50,000 mandays. West Bengal accounted for most of the important disputes-involving amongst them alone, a time-loss of about 900,000 during the year 1965.

Analysis by Causes.- In 1965 among the disputes classified by these groups of causes, "Wages and Allowances" accounted for the highest number (612) of disputes followed by "Others" and "Personnel" which accounted for 489 and 454 cases respectively. Disputes relating to "Wages and Allowances" and "Personnel" constituted together 58.4 per cent. of the total number of disputes for which the relevant information was available and accounted for 59.1 per cent. of the total time-loss. The corresponding percentages for 1964 were 61.6, 49.1 and 58.4 respectively. As compared to 1964 it will be seen that there was a decrease in percentages to the total number of disputes and mandays lost due to "Wages and Allowances", "Personnel" and "Others" while there was a slight increase in the case of "Bonus", "Retrenchment" and "Leave and Hours of Work".

Analysis by Results.- Of the total number of terminated disputes in 1965 for which relevant information was available, 30.7 per cent. were 'successful', 13.5 per cent. were 'partially-successful' and 35.9 per cent. were 'unsuccessful'. In 19.9 per cent. of the disputes, work was resumed without any final decision having been reached. In such cases the matter might have been under further negotiation or under reference to an Industrial Tribunal, etc. As compared to the previous year, the percentages of disputes which were 'successful' increased during the year 1965 while the disputes which were 'unsuccessful' increased during the same period.

Analysis by Duration.- Of the work-stoppages which terminated in 1965, and for which relevant information was available, 62.0 per cent. lasted up to 5 days. The disputes continuing for over a month accounted for only 9.5 per cent. of all the disputes. The percentages of disputes with duration 'a day or less', 'more than 5 days up to 10 days' and 'more than 10 days up to 20 days' decreased as compared to 1964 and increased in respect of disputes of longer duration.

Analysis of Terminated Disputes Classified by Normal Employment - Size of Units Affected.- 31.3 per cent. of the disputes involved units employing '100 or more, but less than 500' workers. However, the units employing '1000 or more' workers were responsible for 65.5 per cent. of the total time-loss.

Analysis of Terminated Disputes by Method of Settlement and Results.- The disputes which terminated as a result of 'Government intervention' formed 44.0 per cent. of the total for which relevant information was available. Another 23.9 per cent. of the total number of disputes terminated through 'mutual negotiations' and in 28.5 per cent. of the disputes, the workers resumed their duties voluntarily. Most of the cases of 'voluntary resumption of work by the employees' were 'Unsuccessful' or 'indefinite' from the point of view of the workers, whereas a large proportion of disputes terminating through 'Conciliation and mediation by Government' was 'successful'. In cases of disputes terminating through 'mutual settlement' also a large proportion was 'Successful' from the workers' point of view.

Analysis of Terminated Disputes Classified by Workers Involved and Time-loss.- A large number of disputes constituting 83.3 per cent. of the total disputes for which relevant information was available, involved less than 500 workers. Only 7.7 per cent. of the total work-stoppages involved 1,000 or more workers. Most of such work-stoppages, however, accounted for larger time-loss, as can be normally expected. Of the total work-stoppages, 93.8 per cent. accounted for a time-loss of less than 10,000 mandays. Only 1.1 per cent. of all the disputes resulted in a time-loss of 50,000 or more mandays.

Analysis of Disputes in Central Sphere Undertakings.- Disputes in this sphere accounted for 12.2 per cent. of the total number of disputes, 10.2 per cent. of the total number of workers involved, and 11.7 per cent. of the total number of man-days lost. During the preceding year, these percentages were 14.6, 12.9 and 8.5 respectively. During the year under review 66.8 per cent. of the total number of disputes in the Central Sphere occurred in the 'Mining Sector' involving 66.0 per cent. of the total number of workers involved and 84.1 per cent. of the total mandays lost.

Analysis of Disputes according to the Affiliation of the Workers' Unions to the Central Organisation of Workers.- Nearly 35.1 per cent. of the total disputes, 54.6 per cent. of the workers involved and 41.3 per cent. of the total mandays lost were accounted for by the affiliates of the I.N.T.U.C.. The A.I.T.U.C. and the H.M.S. together accounted for 31.6 per cent. of the total time-loss during the year 1965. The disputes sponsored by more than one Central Organisation, accounted for only 22.8 per cent. of the total time-loss involved.

Nearly 46.6 per cent. of the total terminated disputes for which the relevant information is available, were 'successful' or 'Partially successful' from the workers' point of view and these accounted for about 48.5 per cent. of the total time-loss due to all the Central Workers' Organisations. All India Trade Union Congress (A.I.T.U.C.) and Indian National Trade Union Congress (I.N.T.U.C.) together accounted for 78.1 per cent. of the 'successful' or 'partially successful' ~~disputes~~ disputes to the total of such disputes. Out of a total of 987,203 mandays lost due to all 'unsuccessful' industrial disputes as much as 360,045 mandays, i.e., 36.5 per cent. were accounted for by the Multiple Unions.



Analysis of Disputes by Wages and Value of Production Lost.- The information regarding wages and value of production lost is incomplete as out of 1,835 disputes, the information was reported for 1,624 cases for 'wages lost' and 921 for 'value of production lost'. In these cases, there was a wage-loss of 24.3 million rupees and a loss of production worth 153.1 million rupees.

Public Sector Undertakings.- The total time-loss in the undertakings which were reported to be in the public sector, in 1965 was 704,326 man-days. The time-loss was the highest in the month of January followed by that in the month of December.

Analysis of Political and Sympathetic Strikes.- Among the States, the highest time-loss was ~~report~~ noticed in the State of Punjab. There were in all 153 political and sympathetic strikes involving a maximum number of 266,334 workers and a total time-loss of 841,738 man-days.

(A review of the Industrial Disputes during 1964 was reported vide pp. 51-57 of the report of this office for December 1965).

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64. Wage Protection and Labour Clauses in  
Employment Contracts with the Public  
Authorities.

India - January-February 1967.

Mysorē: Payment of Wages Act, 1936, extended  
to Persons employed in Loading and Unloading  
Operations in Docks.

In exercise of the powers conferred under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Government of Mysore has by a notification dated 18 February 1967 extended the provisions of the said Act to persons employed in loading and unloading operations in docks, wharves or getties of the Karwar and Mangalore ports.

(Notification SO 380 dated 18 February 1967, Mysore Gazette, Part IV, Section 2c-ii, 26 February 1967, page 883 ).

66. Strike and Lockout Rights.

India - January-February 1967.

Madhya Pradesh Atyasashyak Seva Sandharan  
Adhyadesh 1967 (Madhya Pradesh Essential  
Services Maintenance Ordinance 1967).

The Governor of Madhya Pradesh promulgated on 10 February 1967 an Ordinance to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services. The Ordinance defines 'essential Service' to mean a Civil Service of the State and includes every civil post under the State but does not include an All-India Service. The term 'strike' has been defined to mean:

- (i) a total or partial cessation of work; or
- (ii) a refusal to work; or
- (iii) a demonstration or creating of disturbance in connection with the execution of regular office work; or
- (iv) continuing or remaining within the office premises outside the office hours notified by Government in the Gazette from time to time; or
- (v) absence from duty without prior sanction of leave;

by a number of persons belonging to an essential service acting in combination or in a concerted manner or under a common understanding.

The Ordinance provides that if the State Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order, prohibit strike in any essential service specified in the order.

Such an order shall be published in such manner as the State Government considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the person affected by the order and shall, in the first instance be ~~before~~ in force for a period not exceeding six months but the State Government may, by a like order, extend it from time to time by a further period not exceeding six months at one time, if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient ~~to~~ so to do.

Upon the issue of such an order -

- (a) no person employed in any essential service to which the order relates shall go or remain on strike; and
- (b) any strike declared or commenced, whether, before or after the issue of the order by persons employed in any such class of essential service, shall be illegal.

Any person employed in any essential service who commences a strike or remains or otherwise takes part in a strike which is illegal under this Ordinance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Any person who instigates or incites others to take part in, makes any preparation for, or otherwise acts in furtherance of a strike which is illegal under this Ordinance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Any person who knowingly expends or supplies any money in furtherance or support of a strike which is illegal under this Ordinance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(Madhya Pradesh Gazette, 10 February, 1967, pp. 381-382 ).

Uttar Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1966 (U.P. Act No. XXX of 1966).

The Government of Uttar Pradesh on 31 December 1966 the text of the Uttar Pradesh Essential Service Maintenance Act, 1966, which received the assent of the Governor on 30 December 1966. The Act which repeals the Uttar Pradesh Essential ~~Services~~ Services Maintenance Ordinance (vide pages 51-52 of the Report of this Office for August 1966) provides for the maintenance of certain essential services in the State and other connected matters. The Act defines 'essential service' to mean -

- (i) any public service in connexion with the affairs of the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (ii) any service under an educational institution recognised by the Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh, or by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, or Service under a University incorporated by or under an Uttar Pradesh Act;
- (iii) any service under a local authority;

"strike" means any cessation of work (including any unauthorised absence from duty) by a body of persons employed in any essential service acting in combination or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work.

The Act provides that if the State Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order, prohibit strikes in any essential service specified in the order.

Any person who commences a strike which is illegal under this Act or goes or remains on, or otherwise takes part in, any such strike shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Any person who instigates or incites other persons to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike which is or would be illegal under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Any person who knowingly expends or supplies any money in furtherance or support of a strike which is or would be illegal under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(Uttar Pradesh Gazette, Extraordinary,  
31 December 1966, pp. 3-4 ).

67. Conciliation and Arbitration.

India - January-February 1967.

Conference of Bombay Textile Research  
Association on Human Factors in Industry,  
Bombay, 30 January 1967.

The Conference of Bombay Textile Research Association on human factors in Industry was held at Bombay on 30 January 1967. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Naval H. Tata and presided over by Shri Krishnaraj M.D. Thackersey, Chairman Governing Council of the Association.

Inaugural Address.- Inaugurating the Conference Shri Naval H. Tata stressed the need to recognise the importance of human relations in industry. The 20th century workers was a very delicate piece of mechanism which needed handling much more deftly than the machinery in the plant, he said. Shri Tata said labour policy should avoid extremes. It should not be extremely humanitarian nor should it be harsh in dealing with employees. It should not also be a one-way traffic. The management's expectations from labour in return for good human relations were: work, performance of work in an efficient manner, loyalty to the enterprise, interest in the prosperity and growth of the concern, discipline and good conduct of service. He suggested the following procedures for handling human relations: listen patiently and sympathetically to the worker; refrain from hasty disapproval; do not argue with worker; listen to what he has to say and also to what he ~~has~~ could not say, without your encouragement; and put yourself in worker's place.

He said the management must assure full responsibility to train the staff to know all the aspects of human relations.

Presiding over the Conference Shri Thackersey said the association commenced work relating to problems on human relations about four years ago. The institute had conducted several surveys on the human problem. He hoped mill managements would take advantage of all the facilities offered by the research institute.

(The Hindustan Time, 1 February, 1967).



68. Labour Courts.

India - January-February 1967.

No Medical Bonus for Women where E.S.I. Act  
Applies: Decision of Madras High Court.

While allowing a writ petition filed on behalf of the management of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co.Ltd., the Madras High Court held on 9 February 1967, that it was clear from Section 61 of the Employees' State Insurance Act that whoever got the maternity benefits under that Act could not receive medical bonus payable under the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act. Therefore, wherever the E.S.I. Act was in force as in the case of the petitioner mills, the women workers would get only the maternity benefit provided in that Act. But, where the Madras Maternity Benefit Act was in operation, the women workers would get the maternity benefit as provided in that Act and also the medical bonus.

(The Hindu, 10 February 1967).

CHAPTER 7. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO CERTAIN  
CATEGORIES OF WORKERS.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

71. Employees and Salaried Intellectual Workers.

Maharashtra: Dearness Allowance of School  
Teachers Increased.

The Government of Maharashtra decided on 25 January 1967 to increase the dearness allowance of school teachers in Maharashtra. About 18,000 secondary teachers will get an increase of about Rs.15 in D.A. effective from 1 July 1966. The Government also decided to extend the pension scheme to primary teachers who retired between 1 May 1960 and 31 May 1962, and increase the stipend paid to teachers of Zila Parishads and Municipalities during their training period.

(The Times of India, 26 January, 1967).

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Gujarat: Dearness Allowance of Government  
Staff Increased.

The Government of Gujarat announced at Ahmedabad on 2 January 1967, an additional increase in the dearness allowance ranging from Rs.9 to Rs.15 for its 182,000 employees with effect from 1 January 1967.

Announcing the increase at a Press Conference, the Chief Minister, Shri Hitendra Desai, said the new increase involve an additional expenditure of 22 million rupees. The bulk of the employees, numbering about 161,000, getting basic pay up to Rs.149, including 69,000 primary teachers, would now get dearness allowance to the extent of 86 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the Dearness Allowance given to Central Government Employees. With the present additional increase the total expenditure on account of Dearness Allowance would now be 42 million rupees.

(The Statesman, 3 January, 1967).

Andhra Pradesh: Dearness Allowance at  
Central Rates granted to State Government  
Employees.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi announced at Hyderabad on 30 January 1967, the introduction of Central rates of dearness allowance for the Government employees ~~for~~ from 1 April 1967 and the payment of 50 per cent. of the difference between the State's rate of dearness allowance and the Central rate of dearness allowance from 1 January to 31 March 1967. The Government has also agreed to treat the strike period and 5 January (Quit Work Day) as casual or special leave.

This would result in an additional commitment to the Government of 65 million rupees for the year till 1 April 1967, and later 130 million rupees per year. The actual increase in Dearness Allowance would also be given to employees in workcharged establishments and also to the staff charged to contingencies. The staff of village establishments would get Rs.3 per month from 1 January 1967 and another sum of Rs.3 from 1 April 1967.

The increase in Dearness Allowance would also be applicable to the employees of local bodies and teachers - aided and private.

(The Hindu, 30 January, 1967 ).

Full Rail Fare Concession granted to  
Central Government Employees.

At a meeting of the National Council ~~set~~ set up under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government Employees, it was decided that henceforth the Central Government will reimburse the full actual fare paid by the employees on leave travelling beyond the 400 km. limit, instead of 90 per cent. as it has been doing so far. Also the existing restrictions ~~to~~ on the quantum of hospital leave in respect of employees other than those in the Railways will be removed. Some concessions will be given in regard to the grant of house rent allowance also.

Certain other items on the Council's agenda, like merger of dearness allowance with pay, grant of need-based minimum wage, revision of working hours and regular weekly holiday for Class IV staff were referred to the constituent committees for further examination.

(The Statesman, 6 February 1967 ).

Agreement Reached between the Management  
and the All India Reserve Bank Workers'  
Federation: Class IV Staff to get higher  
Wages.

Consequent upon an agreement reached at Bombay on 7 February 1967 between the management of the Reserve Bank of India and the All India Reserve Bank Workers' Federation, nearly 3,500. Class IV employees of the Reserve Bank will get an increase in wages ranging from Rs.15 to Rs.85. Under the settlement, effective for three years from 1 January 1966, the house rent now between Rs.5 and Rs.10, will be in the range of Rs.13 to Rs.20 a month. Provident Fund and gratuity which were being paid on the reduced pay shall now be payable on hundred per cent. pay.

The starting pay of peons, mazdoors, durwans and liftmen has been raised from Rs.100 to Rs.106 and the maximum pay from Rs.130 to Rs.160. In the first year of his service, a Class IV employee from the lower cadre will receive total emoluments of Rs.225.36 and at the maximum stage Rs.327.20.

The revised scales under the agreement are: peon, mazdoor, durwan and liftman, Rs.106-Rs.160; wireman, Rs.116-Rs.170; duftary and jamadar Grade III, Rs.120-Rs.170; head mazdoor, Rs.121-Rs.175; jemadar Gr.II, gestetner operator, viceman, Rs.126-Rs.180; record clerk, jemadar Gr.I, ~~Gr.II~~ Rs.146-Rs.200; driver Gr.II, Rs.131-Rs.190; driver Gr.I, Rs.146-Rs.220 and plumber, carpenter, Rs.148-Rs.230.

(The Times of India, 9 February, 1967).

CHAPTER 8. MANPOWER PROBLEMS.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

81. Employment Situation.

Arrangements made by Government of India  
for rehabilitation of repatriates from  
Ceylon and Burma.

Consequent upon Indo-Ceylon agreement, it is expected that during 1967-68, about 50,000 Indians will arrive in India from Ceylon. The agreement envisages repatriation in all of 525,000 persons of Indian origin over a period of 15 years.

As part of a comprehensive programme of resettlement of repatriates from Ceylon the Government is considering a proposal for setting up a 10,000-acre rubber plantation in Mysore and 3,700-acre tea plantation in Madras.

Apart from this it has been suggested to the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Kerala to allot 50 to 100-acres of land either individually or on a co-operative basis to the repatriates for setting up the plantations. Government is also making a special arrangement for absorption of plantation workers among these repatriates in the existing plantations. The United Planters' Association of South India has offered to take 1,675 workers in the existing plantations. Another 10,000 families are expected to be absorbed in the coffee plantations of Shevaroy.

In the matter of appointments to posts under Central Government already priority has been accorded and age limits have been relaxed for these repatriates. Similar priority and relaxation for appointments to State Government services have been suggested.

The frequency of the existing shipping services between Rameswaram and Talaimannar is proposed to be increased to three times a week to accommodate the repatriates. Accommodation for housing about 5,000 persons ~~for housing~~ is proposed to be made at Mandapam where the repatriates will first land. Transit camps will be set up in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala.

The expenditure on transportation of the repatriates from the port of disembarkation to the reception centre at Mandapam and from there to the transit camp will be borne by the Central Government.

Schemes for Burma Repatriates.- Similarly special schemes of industries for providing employment to repatriates from Burma are under consideration. Already two schemes by Madras - one for settlement of 750 families in vegetable gardens and the other for 200 families for dairy farming have been sanctioned.

A proposal for setting up a spinning mill at Tuticorin to provide employment for 400 repatriates from Burma and Ceylon has also been approved. The Central Government has sanctioned a loan of 1.5 million rupees for this purpose. Another proposal to expand the existing spinning mill at Nazereth to provide employment to 300 repatriates is under examination.

(The Hindu, 2 February, 1967 ).



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LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL LAWS PROMULGATED  
DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT  
FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

INDIA - JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1967.

CHAPTER 4. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO CERTAIN  
BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966 (Mysore Act No.1 of 1967) (The Mysore Gazette, Part IV, Sec.2B, 2 February, 1967, pp.1-31).

CHAPTER 6. GENERAL RIGHTS OF WORKERS.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1966 (U.P. Act No. XXX of 1966) (Uttar Pradesh Gazette, Extraordinary, 31 December 1966, pp. 3-4).
- (b) Madhya Pradesh Atyasashyak Seva Sandharan Adhyadesh 1967 (Madhya Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1967) (Madhya Pradesh Gazette, 10 February, 1967, pp. 381-383).

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- \* "Mill Statement for the year ending 31st August 1966": Compiled and Published by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

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- \*(a) "An Economic Classification of the State Government Budget 1965-66": Directorate of Economics and Statistics: Madhya Pradesh: pp.32.
- \*(b) "Estimates of State Income of Madhya Pradesh 1950-51 to 1963-64": Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh: pp. 15.
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