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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE  
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Industrial and Labour Developments in  
May-June 1967.

N.B.-Each Section of this Report may be taken  
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CHAPTER 1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

INDIA - MAY-JUNE 1967.

11. Political Situation and Administrative Action.

Meeting of the Congress Working Committee,  
New Delhi, 12 May 1967: Resolution for  
Social Control of Banks and Nationalisation  
of General Insurance Adopted.

In a major policy resolution which was adopted by the Congress Working Committee on 12 May 1967, the Committee has called upon the Central Government to bring most of the banking institutions under Social Control in order to promote economic growth. The Committee also directed the Government to work out a scheme to bring general insurance under the public sector. The Committee placed on records its strong desire that the process of implementing the programme towards the attainment of a democratic socialist society should be accelerated.

The Committee adopted the following proposals for the prompt implementation by the Government and has called for :

- (a) Social control of banks.
- (b) Nationalisation of general insurance.
- (c) Progressive take-over of export and import trade.
- (d) A National policy of public distribution of foodgrains.
- (e) Organisation of consumer co-operatives for supply of essential commodities.
- (f) Effective action to curb monopolies and concentration of economic power.
- (g) Provision of minimum needs to the entire community.
- (h) Limitations on urban income and property.
- (i) Prompt implementation of land reforms.
- (j) Removal of privileges of ex-rulers other than privy purses.

The Committee has said that land reforms should be implemented promptly. Credit should be made available to agricultural labour against personal security or assets that are to be created.

Minimum wage legislation for agricultural labour should be implemented more effectively, the Committee said.

The Committee taking note of the current difficult food situation in the country has urged that "a national policy of public distribution of foodgrains particularly to the vulnerable section of the community should be worked out and for this purpose the Food Corporation of India and co-operative agencies should be utilised to the maximum extent.

(The Hindu, 13 May, 1967 ).

13. Press and Opinion.

India - May-June 1967.

In addition to the attached clippings the following references to the ILO appeared in Indian Journals received in this Office.

1. The February-March 1967 issue of 'FCI News' (Fertilizer Corporation of India) refers to a training course at which the principal speaker was "Prof. Steve Dembicki, ILO Expert in the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay".

2. The April 1967 issue of Survey - published by the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta - under its column 'Trends', publishes a note on 'Waste Reduction'. The source is given as 'Dr. Manfred Knayer, ILO Expert on Work Study'.

3. The May 1967, issue of 'Indian Shipping' publishes a review of the Second Session of UNCTAD Shipping Committee held at Geneva during February/March 1967. There is an incidental reference to the ILO.

4. The Indian Textile Journal, May 1967, publishes a review of Conference on 'human factors in industry' organised by the Bombay Textile Research Organisation. The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. Naval H. Tata. In the welcome address a mention is made of Mr. Tata's association with the ILO.

5. Asian Labour, May 1967, contains the following references to the ILO:

a) Excerpts from a statement made at the 23rd Session of the Commission on Human Rights of the Economic and Social Council of the UN by the Deputy Director-General of the ILO. The excerpts appear under the heading 'ILO in the Struggle for Human Rights'.

b) Review of the 29th International Trade Union Course conducted by the Asian Trade Union College. Among visiting dignitaries mention is made of Mr. S.K. Jain and Mr. Borek Zofka from ILO.

c) Excerpts from an address delivered by Mr. P.P. Narayanan Vice-President ICFTU-ARO at a meeting of Probationary Assistant Labour Commissioners held in Malaysia. There are incidental references to the ILO.

d) A note on 'Free Education and Estate schools in Ceylon'. The note refers to the 'ILO Convention' specially ~~recommending~~ recommending "that there should be no discrimination in the field of education on the basis of race, religion, nationality or colour".

e) A note on 'Industrial Revolution in India'. Mention is made of ILO's assistance in the organisation of the Central and Regional Labour Institutes.

6. The 1 May issue of 'The Indian Worker' publishes an article on 'Concepts of Wages'. Mention is made of the ILO Recommendation on Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.

7. Under its 'Foreign News' column, the May 1967 issue of 'AIOIE Labour News', short notes are published relating to (a) the 168th Session of the ILO Governing Body and (b) ILO ~~Finance~~ Inland Transport Committee.

8. In an article on 'problems of railways and railwaymen' published in the 20 May 1967 issue of Trade Union Record mention is made of the publication 'Man at Work - an Outline of Work Physiology' by E.H. Christensen an "ILO Expert".

9. The Indian Worker dated 29 May 1967 publishes a news-item relating to the ILO by <sup>a complaint to</sup> the ICFTU concerning violation of trade union rights in Greece.

The same issue contains an article on the Cotton Textile Industry. There is a incidental reference to the ILO.

10. The 5 June 1967 issue of 'Trade Union Record' publishes a review of the V World Conference of Trade Unions of Chemical, Oil and Allied Industries held at Hungary. The review mentions that prominent among the 18 resolutions adopted were resolutions concerning "ILO, Korea, on Cypres -----".



11. The 19 June issue of 'The Indian Worker' publishes an article on "The International Institute for Labour Studies - 1966 a year of Progress" by Robert W. Cox, Director of the Institute. The article is based on an interview with I. Wamala, African journalist and broadcaster.

12. The June 1967 issue of 'Asian Labour' contains the following references to the ILO.

a) In an editorial on 'Emerging Challenge in Asia' a reference is made to suspension of trade union rights in Nepal although 'Nepal is now a member of the ILO and under an obligation to follow ILO Standards'.

b) A news-item concerning complaints filed with ILO by the ICFTU regarding infringement of ILO Convention 87 by the Argentine Government.

c) A news item concerning a protest made by the ICFTU to the Government of France against the illtreatment of striking dockworkers in French Somaliland. The protest draws attention to I.L. Conventions 87 and 98.

d) A note on 'Women at Work'. The note says:-

" --- Another organisation active in defence of women workers is the International Labour Organisation. Working Women provided a prominent item on the Agenda at the ILO annual conference in 1964 and 1965, and it has adopted one Convention calling for equal pay for women (which has so far been ratified by 48 countries) and another on discrimination against women (ratified by 51 member-States). "

e) A review of a meeting of the Action Committee of the ICFTU-ARO held at Manila during May 1967. The note mentions that among other matters the Action Committee "suggested that the statement to be made on behalf of the ICFTU at the forthcoming ILO Conference should include a specific reference to trade union rights stressing the role which the ILO must play for their protection and promotion."

The review also says that as regards suppression of trade union rights in Nepal a 'suggestion was made to raise the matter in the ILO as the Government of Nepal had now become a member of that body'.

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## Chapter 3. Economic Questions

### 32. Public Finance and Fiscal Policy.

India - May-June 1967.

Balanced Budget for 1967-68 presented to Parliament: Levies on Cigarettes, Tea, Coffee, Petroleum and Footwear Increased.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai placed before the Parliament on 25 May 1967 a revised budget for 1967-68. The budget aims to neutralise an overall deficit of 680 million rupees through enhanced or fresh levies on selected items to bring in 690 million rupees, ~~the~~ to the Centre in the remaining part of 1967-68. The total income from new excise levies is expected to be 1155.2 million rupees. Under the budget consumer items like tea, coffee, cigarettes, motor spirit and footwear will become more expensive.

The Deputy Prime Minister has made a series of changes in the structure of direct taxes, on individuals as well as on companies, the main objective being to stimulate savings, investment, tourism, export and research. The consequent net reduction in direct taxes will be no more than 50 million rupees and this is likely to be made up by better collection of taxes in the coming year.

The following table gives a summary of estimate of the budget:-

(Please see table on the next page)

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(In Thousands of Rupees)

Budget Estimate 1966-67	Revised Estimate 1966-67	Budget Estimate 1967-68
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REVENUE RECEIPTS:

Taxes, Duties and other  
Principal Heads of Revenue:

Customs.	5,602,000	5,960,000	6,540,000 - 109,200*
Union Excise Duties.	10,105,900	10,302,100	11,158,800 + 786,300*
Corporation Tax.	3,720,700	3,450,000	3,500,000
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	1,624,500	1,429,019	1,584,178
Estate Duty.	3,000	22,057	3,059
Taxes on Wealth.	140,000	122,500	125,000
Expenditure Tax.	1,500	1,100	900
Gift Tax.	12,900	18,500	15,000
Other Heads.	269,717	289,926	320,040
Debt Services.	3,606,202	3,717,266	4,090,037
Administrative Service.	94,481	93,863	93,051
Social and Developmental Service.	225,614	222,260	228,655
Multi-Purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.	1,153	1,434	1,527
Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	41,493	43,156	45,979
Transport and Communications (other than Roads).	84,549	95,926	109,523
Currency and Mint.	649,416	657,999	780,213
Miscellaneous.	190,683	220,812	214,196
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments (other than contributions from Railways and P. & T.).	65,578	76,228	64,671
Contributions from Railways.	326,091	313,881	309,806
Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs.	41,718	24,483	40,618
Extraordinary Items.	306,555	85,279	94,753
Total.	27,113,750	27,147,789	29,320,006 + 677,100*

(Table continued on next page)

Table continued:-

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Budget Estimate 1966-67	Revised Estimate 1966-67	Budget Estimate 1967-68
<b><u>DISBURSEMENTS:</u></b>			
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues.	308,369	324,115	345,339
Debt Services.	4,148,272	4,628,080	4,099,716
Administrative Services.	1,100,847	1,228,998	1,237,711
Social and Developmental Services.	1,955,652	1,959,204	2,400,183
Multi-Purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.	20,300	23,257	31,567
Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	238,293	257,926	283,906
Transport and Communication (other than Roads).	109,414	129,234	141,231
Currency and Mint.	178,251	205,550	214,480
Miscellaneous.	1,523,511	1,830,153	1,671,751
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.	6,140,735	6,392,089	6,904,916
Extraordinary Items.	373,771	151,411	104,818
Defence Services (a).	7,976,670	8,272,855	8,424,948
<b>Total.</b>	<b>24,074,085</b>	<b>25,402,872</b>	<b>26,860,566</b>
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus.	3,039,665	1,744,917	2,459,440 + 677,100*
<b>Total.</b>	<b>27,113,750</b>	<b>27,147,789</b>	<b>29,997,106.</b>

\* Effect of Budget Proposals.

The following are some of the new tax proposals provided in the budget.

Export duty on jute sacking other than cotton sacking reduced by 150 per cent. on carpet packing and jute specialities by 300 rupees per tonne and on other hessians 550 rupees per tonne.

Excise duties on jute manufactures and hessians to be raised from 250 rupees and 125 rupees per tonne respectively to 350 rupees and 175 rupees per tonne.

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The concessional rate of 45 per cent. to be extended to widely-held domestic companies having a total net ~~asset~~ exceeding 50,000 rupees against 25,000 rupees at present.

Excise duty on coffee and tea raised. Additional revenue expected 84 million rupees.

Changes in postal rates to fetch an additional revenue of 18.4 million rupees.

A slight rise in postage on parcels, newspaper packets, registration fee and fee for express delivery.

Telephone tariffs to be rationalized to fetch an additional revenue of 15.8 million rupees.

Telegraph charges raised by making the present minimum 10 words applicable to eight ~~words~~ words.

Excise duty on certain petroleum products raised from 10 per cent. ad valorem to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Exemption limit for surcharge on unearned income raised from 16,000 rupees to 30,000 rupees.

A tax allowance of 400 rupees will be given to those with a total income of 10,000 rupees primarily to maintain dependent parents.

Excise duty on footwear and its parts re-imposed.

Basic excise duty on motor spirit raised from 420 rupees per kilolitre to 560 rupees.

Excise duty on artificial resins and plastics to be increased from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Excise duty on cotton and yarn used in production of fine and superfine cloth in the powerloom sector to be raised.

Finance Minister's speech.— Presenting the budget Shri Morarji said that the Centre's budgetary operations for 1966-67 since the interim budget (for details see pp.10-16 of the Report of this Office for January-February 1967) had turned out to be ~~some~~ somewhat smaller than anticipated, namely, of the order of 3,130 million rupees. The interim Budget had put the figure at as much as 3,500 million rupees. ~~was~~ The improvement of 370 million rupees was the result of a number of factors. Receipts from tax revenues had been of about the same order as estimated in the revised estimates, in fact a shade better.

External assistance, however, had shown a significant shortfall. But this had been made up by savings under various items of expenditure. Foodgrains transactions had turned out to be better than estimated. This accounted to a large extent for the reduction in the anticipated deficit.

About the Budget estimates for the current year, Shri Desai said that he anticipated some shortfall in the revenue from the excise duties on sugar on account of lower production. But this would be made up under other receipts and had, therefore, not made any change in the estimate of revenue receipts.

Reviewing the position in various fields of economic activity, Shri Morarji Desai said that there ~~are~~ were five areas of immediate concern in the economic field. These were:

The situation created by the drought concerning food supplies in general and the wellbeing of the people in the scarcity areas in particular.

The steady rise in prices which had been ~~with us~~ <sup>persisting</sup> now for more than three years had to be arrested in the shortest possible time.

There was need to revive industrial activity, particularly in a number of capital goods industries which were suffering from lack of demands.

The recent adverse trends in exports had to be reversed as soon as possible.

These immediate problems must be tackled in a manner which gave ~~us confidence that we~~ <sup>assurance</sup> ~~could look forward~~ to a long period of satisfactory growth with reasonable price stability and increasing self-reliance and without sacrificing the claims of national security and social justice.

Shri Morarji said that the present system of distribution of foodgrains imposed a heavy burden on the financial position of the Centre on account of the subsidized rates at which imported foodgrains were supplied to State Governments and others. This subsidy was expected to cost 1,180 million rupees to the Centre in the current year. Despite the ~~difficult~~ difficult budgetary situation, it had been considered prudent for the present to continue the present Central subsidies on foodgrains. However, it was the Government's policy to reduce and eliminate this subsidy as soon as circumstances permitted.

//

Speaking about price stability Shri Morarji said that a situation in which prices had risen by 46 per cent. in three years created apprehensions about further inflation. This in turn depressed savings and encouraged unproductive investment. Curbs on such investments became more important than ever. The psychology of inflation had to be ended.

It was proposed in the present budget to limit the outlays of the Central Government within the resources which could be mobilized in non-inflationary measures. Unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank by State Governments must be avoided. Taking into account both Plan and non-Plan requirements, the assistance now being proposed for the States was 980 million rupees more than in the interim Budget. This did not meet all the needs of the State Governments.

(The Statesman, 26 May, 1967 )

Railway Budget for 1967-68 presented in Parliament on 22 May 1967: Rail Fares and Freight Increased.

The Railway Minister Shri C.M. Pooncha<sup>a</sup> placed before the Parliament on 22 May 1967 the final Railway Budget for 1967-68. An increase in railway passenger fares and freight rates from 15 June 1967 to bring in an additional 380 million rupees during the rest of the current financial year and 470 million rupees in a full year was announced by the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister said that these increases had become absolutely unavoidable in view of the last year's deficit which had increased 240 million rupees as against 150 million rupees estimated in March. (For details of interim Budget please see pp.17-19 of the report of this Office for the month of January-February 1967).

The proposed increase in passenger fares will be the lowest for Third Class passengers by ordinary trains, who account for almost 90 per cent. of non-suburban railway travel, and the highest for air-conditioned accommodation. This increase is expected to bring in 190 million rupees in the remaining nine months of the current year.

The increase in goods freight rates is much lighter. The supplementary charge on freight rates, now levied at 3 per cent. is to be raised to 6 per cent. apart from some adjustments in the freight on coal for distances beyond 515 kilometres. The rates for "smalls" has been rationalized and the concession applicable to manganese and iron ores for exports adjusted slightly. This revision of freight rates is expected to bring in about 190 million rupees, which is only 3.7 per cent. of the total goods earnings at present rates.

The proposed budget estimates are given in the following table:-

(Please see table on the next page)



	<u>(In Million Rupees)</u>		
	Approximates 1966-67.	Budget Estimate 1967-68	
		As Presented in March, 1967.	As now Proposed.
Gross Traffic Receipts.	7702.9	8260.00	8470.00 (B)
Ordinary Revenue Working Expenses.	5313.6	5532.1	5672.1 (C)
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	1000.0	990.0	1050.0 (D)
Appropriation to Pension Fund.	135.0	149.0	149.0
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure (including cost of Works charged to Revenue).	164.5	170.5	170.5
Total Expenses.	6613.1	6841.6	7041.6
Net Revenue.	1089.8	1418.4	1428.4
Dividend to General Revenues.	1328.6	1418.4	1415.6
Net Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	- 238.8(A)	-	+ 12.8

The estimate now presented of passenger earnings after revision stood at 2560 million rupees and of goods earnings at 5260 million rupees. Earnings from other coaching and sundries were expected to be 20 million rupees more. Gross traffic receipts for 1967-68 had been placed at 8470 million rupees in all.

The Minister also gave an account of what the Railways had done to enforce the strictest possible economy in expenditure and to increase earnings through more efficient service. He pointed out that staff costs constituted 63 per cent. of the ordinary working expenses, and materials and equipment accounted for the remaining 37 per cent. The Railways could exercise control only on the number of staff employed and the quantity of materials used. The level of wages and prices for materials, which depended on the general economic conditions in the country, were beyond their control.

The ban imposed in August last year on new recruitment would continue except where unavoidable. All over the Railways, there was a growing consciousness of the supreme need to keep strict control on increases in staff and expenditure, and earnest efforts were being made to achieve this objective.

There was strict control on expenditure on works also. In future investments priority would be given for schemes which would maximize returns from capital investments already made or which would quickly improve the Railways' earning capacity. Though steel prices had increased, expenditure on works and rolling stock was being kept at the March estimate of 3050 million rupees.

The Railway Minister assured the House that the economy measures would not be allowed to impair the efficiency of the railway system or its capacity to meet the future transport demands in full. In fact, in achieving economies the maximum emphasis would be on better and more efficient management and utilization of existing and future assets.

(The Statesman, 23 May, 1967).

34. Economic Planning, Control and  
Development.

India - May-June 1967.

Economic Survey for 1966-67 presented to  
Parliament on 24 May 1967: Measures to  
Check Inflation Outlined.

Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister placed before Parliament on 24 May 1967 the Economic Survey for 1966-67. The Survey outlines the various budgetary and monetary correctives that were introduced during the year to combat the inflationary trend in the economy. But a major consideration in pursuing such a policy was that production was not hampered by a severe shortage of credit. The Survey calls for keeping in check public and private sector outlays in the present inflationary situation and tightening of credit controls.

At the same time, the Survey suggests, in order to combat recessionary tendencies in some sectors of the economy, "selective inducements for specific industries which merit attention within the overall constraint of budgetary resources and such savings as private industry can mobilize on its own."

"While investments whether in the public or the private sector have necessarily to be selective for the time being, it should be recognised that higher levels of demand might emerge soon when agricultural production is at higher levels as a result both of more normal weather conditions and the considerable effort being made to increase agricultural productivity."

It emphasizes that "suitable investment" in export industries, to take advantage of the change in the par value of the rupee, is a matter of urgent importance in order to improve the balance of payment position.

On the credit and monetary policy, the Survey says there has to be restraint on the overall pace of credit expansion, particularly on credit for speculative and less essential purposes.

"At the same time, it has to be recognised that the price rise increases the genuine requirements of credit for productive purposes. It is partly in recognition of this that the Government is endeavouring to appropriate a smaller part of the permissible limit of credit expansion in the economy for its own purposes."

The Survey points out that continued vigilance will be required on the expansion of credit through the banking system both by the Government and the private sector if the policy of bringing about a reasonable stability of prices consistent with the growth of output is to succeed. An expansion of bank credit to the private sector on a scale significantly in excess of the growth of output has clearly to be avoided.

On the industrial depression, the Survey says selective attempts to stimulate demand cannot be made through credit expansion in a situation of acute food shortage. Selective inducements for specific industries have to be considered within the overall constraint of budgetary resources and mobilization of savings by private industry. The prospect of applying selective measures with success depends a great deal on the expectations in regard to agricultural production and incomes in the near future.

Acknowledging that internal demand for investment is depressed and that there are limits to a policy of selective stimulus, the Survey says production levels can be sustained by diversification and the building of export markets. The import policy must be geared to meeting specific supply shortages, to some extent, despite the difficult payments position. With all these efforts, it might not be possible to avoid under-utilization of capacity for some time at least in some industries.

Notwithstanding the "highly complex and difficult situation" at present, the Survey adds, the tempo of development should be resumed "as soon as possible".

The Survey points out that the public sector, private industry and financial institutions "will all have to combine to exercise considerable restraint in the matter of starting new projects for the present with sustained effort to prepare for higher levels of investment activity in carefully selected areas as soon as circumstances become more propitious than at present."

On the balance of payments position, the Survey says the adverse agricultural situation led to severe strain on the balance of payments during 1966-67 with a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves. India's indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund increased by \$130 million. Export earnings were largely utilized for food imports, freight charges on PL 480 supplies and raw jute imports. Debts servicing charges were also markedly higher in 1966-67 - \$ 374 million as against \$ 315 million in 1965-66.

Lower Imports.- ~~On the balance~~ Except for food fertilizers and selected agricultural raw materials, the year under review witnessed a sizable reduction in imports. Imports of iron and steel declined by 46 per cent., of machinery by 20 per cent. and of non-ferrous metals by 51 per cent. "This is a reflection both of the severe restrictions on imports that had to be imposed in 1965-66 and of the slackening in tempo of development necessitated by the concern with inflation."

Exports of jute goods and cotton textiles suffered due to shortages of raw materials. Vegetable oil exports were negligible and tobacco exports were also affected by adverse weather conditions. World demand for major Indian exports like tea slackened. There was a step-up of exports of steel and a number of manufactured products but in the aggregate, export earnings in terms of foreign exchange were "significantly lower" in 1966-67 than in the previous year.

Reviewing the budgetary and monetary trends during the year, the Survey says the total Reserve Bank credit to Central and State Governments was 1950 million rupees which was "substantially lower" than in the previous year (4040 million rupees) in spite of larger outlays on relief measures and on Dearness Allowance.

Reserve Bank credit to the Central Government alone was 3330 million rupees, but a large part of this indebtedness was incurred, however, for reducing the indebtedness of the State Governments to the Reserve Bank.

The reduced reliance on Reserve Bank credit by the Government was an important move towards the objective of avoiding the inflationary impact of public expenditures. The extent of the Centre's budgetary deficit was, however, considerably larger than had been visualized when Budget estimates were framed; and while a degree of deficit financing was unavoidable in the context of the economic situation last year, there is clearly need for strenuous efforts to improve the budgetary position of both the Central and State Governments.

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During 1966-67, overdrafts amounting to 1080 million rupees of the State Governments with the Reserve Bank had been cleared by the Government of India; and discussions were held with the State Governments with a view to avoiding the recurrence of such overdrafts. The Reserve Bank has adopted a new procedure whereby the State Governments, while having greater flexibility in regard to their ways and means position will not be able to resort to unauthorized overdrafts for any length of time.

(The Statesman, 25 May 1967 ).

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Council of Scientific and Industrial  
Research Survey: Imbalance in  
Deployment of Scientists Reported.

According to a Survey conducted by the Research Survey and Planning Organisation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, there exist imbalances in the deployment of nearly 100,000 research scientists in the country. Two vital fields of scientific activity - mathematics and technology concerning electric lamps, electric traction and thermo-electricity - appear to be receiving little attention. Of the 8,000 research papers released in 1965 only 223 were in mathematics and none in the other field.

"In view of the continued importance of technology and materials for electric lamps, large investments by the Indian railways in electrification of railway track and the possible utilization of solar energy, research and development in these fields are very important", says the study.

Papers on engineering and technology are few though the need for research work in these spheres is great.

The study also points out several defects in the organisation of scientists. It deplures the continuing trend to publish "single author" papers. In advanced countries these are discouraged and may become "extinct" by 1980.

There is a conspicuous lack of inter-disciplinary approach in preparing papers. Normally research divisions or departments hesitate to employ scientists from other disciplines. Inter-disciplinary approach to research is an essential part of technological progress, says the study.

There is also need to arrange fuller utilization of costly equipment by bringing together scientists working in the same field in different parts of the country. India cannot afford high-priced equipment for individual researchers, it says.

For the optimum utilization of research facilities it is necessary to group together the smaller research units into bigger ones.

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The annual investment on scientific research in India increased from 57.5 million rupees in 1951 to 260 million rupees in 1959 and to 840 million rupees in 1966, the study adds.

(The Statesman, 9 May 1967 ).



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Kerala: Aid Offered to Industrialists  
to Start Industries.

A wide-ranging offer of help, assistance and encouragement has been made by the Kerala Government to entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State. In the State of Kerala the Government has been formed by the United Front of Left Party composed of various communist parties.

These include insurance of industrial units against loss of production due to power cut (if ever power cut occurs), a rebate in electricity duty for power intensive industries as also for industries started outside the existing principal industrial belts, preparation and supply of projects reports on medium and small-scale industries free of cost, 75 per cent. State contribution towards cost of preparation of feasibility studies on major projects and land on easy instalment payment basis.

Inviting intending industrialists both inside and outside the State to come forward and establish industries in Kerala, a Policy Statement issued by Industries Minister, Shri T.V. Thomas, assures industrialists that the State is conscious of the necessity of fostering industrial peace and avoiding strikes and lockouts. Government, while upholding the legitimate claims of labour for a share of the wealth produced by them, wishes to stress the importance of discipline and the supreme need for the maintenance of high productivity standards. At the same time workers will be protected from "unfair labour practices on the part of the employers". The State will favour recognition to trade unions having constitutions containing adequate provisions for maintaining industrial peace. It will encourage mutual negotiations at all levels to eliminate every cause of friction between labour and management. Steps will be taken to discourage multiplicity of trade unions.

The Kerala Government, the statement says will press for assistance from the Central Government for giving positive preference in the matter of industrial licences issued by assuring Kerala a certain minimum number of industrial licences issued every year and by giving preference in the matter of re-licensing those industries for which licences first granted be developed for this purpose into a top-quality technical and management consultancy service for medium industries.

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For small-scale industries a technical assistance cell will be set up at the Directorate and advance and assistance made available at the district level. The State will contribute 75 per cent. of the cost of preparation of feasibility studies and major projects done through an approved agency. Such studies will remain the property of the State Government. If a particular project is implemented with a reasonable period in the State the full cost of the study will be converted as Government's contribution towards share capital of the project.

In the case of large industries Government will assist in obtaining from the Government of India licence and necessary approvals and clearance for import of capital goods and procurement of raw materials. They will also help in choosing proper sites for the industry and in securing land by acquisition at the cost of the industry. Land acquisition cost will be covered from the industry only in easy instalments. The industrial sites will be so chosen that in each district an industrial belt is formed. Ultimately the effort will be to extend industrialisation to every taluk.

The statement announced that the Government proposes to constitute a Small-scale Industries Board to advise Government on matters relating to the development of small-scale industries. Government will endeavour to secure maximum assistance from the National Small Industries Corporation and the Central Small Industries Organisation.

(The Hindu, 13 May, 1967).

36. Wages.

India - May-June 1967.

Madras: Minimum Rates of Wages Fixed for  
Employment in Snuff Manufactory.

In exercise of the powers conferred under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government of Madras has, with effect from 1 July 1967, fixed the following minimum rates of wages for employment in snuff manufactory.

Employment in the Snuff Manufactory:

<u>Class of Work.</u>	<u>Minimum rates of wages.</u>	
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>P.</u>
1. For converting 1 kilo of tobacco into snuff.	0	82
2. For cutting 1 kilo of tobacco.	0	05
3. For stripping 1 kilo of tobacco.	0	10
4. For roasting 1 kilo of tobacco.	0	26
5. For grinding and mixing 1 kilo of tobacco.	0	41

Provided the daily minimum wages payable under this employment shall not be less than Rs.3.45 P.

Provided further that when any category of worker is actually in receipt of higher rates of wages than the statutory minimum rates of wages, notified above, he shall continue to get the benefit of the higher rates of wages.

Provided also that when tobacco is ground by charges paid to the machine owners for grinding may be deducted and the workers should be paid the cost of mixing that is from the all-inclusive rate of 41 Paise for grinding and mixing one kilogram of tobacco, the charges for grinding paid to the machine owners should be deducted.

(GO. Ms.No.2068, Industries, Labour and Housing (Labour) dated 26 June 1967, Fort St. George Gazette, Part II, Sec.1, 28 June 1967, pp. 1225-1226).

Madras: Minimum Wages Act, 1948, extended  
to Employment in Gold Ornaments Manufactory.

In exercise of the powers conferred under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government of Madras has by a notification dated 5 May 1967 has added "employment in gold ornaments manufactory" to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act.

(G.O. Ms. No.1497, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5 May 1967, Fort St. George Gazette, Part II, Sec.1, 28 June, 67, page 1202 ).

Kerala: Revised Minimum Rates of Wages Fixed  
For Employment in Match Industry.

In exercise of the powers conferred under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government of Kerala has revised the rates of minimum wages payable to employees employed in the match industry as specified below and has fixed 1 May 1967 as the date from which the rates shall come into force.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Wage rate and work load.</u>
A. <u>Piece Rate:</u>	
1. <u>Cross cutting.</u>	Rs.3.35 per metric ton. The work load for a team of two persons is fixed as two metric tons per day.
2. <u>Splints and Tray setting.</u>	The work load is fixed at 30 trays per worker for a day. For the first 18 days the worker should be paid at the rate of 4½ paise per tray and at the rate of 5 paise per tray above 18 trays (Tray 1.524 Metres x 139.70 Millimetres).
3. <u>Veneers Tray arranging (inner).</u>	The normal workload for a day is 14 trays. The rate per inner tray is 9½ paise (Tray 1.524 Metres x 139.70 Millimetres).
4. <u>Veneers Tray arranging (outer).</u>	The normal workload is 18 outer trays of 1.524 Metres x 139.70 Millimetres. The rate is 7½ paise per tray.
5. <u>Veneers(bundling inner).</u>	The normal workload is fixed as 450 bundles. The rate is 29½ paise per 100 bundles.
6. <u>Veneers(bundling outer).</u>	The normal workload is 450 bundles. The rate is 34½ paise per 100 bundles. One bundle consists of one gross of outer boxes.
7. <u>Bottom piece bundling.</u>	The normal workload is fixed at 350 bundles. The worker should be paid at the rate of 24½ paise per 100 bundles (One bundle-one gross).

(Table continued on next page)

(Table Continued):-

<u>Category</u>	<u>Wage Rate and Work Load.</u>
<b>B. Time Rate:</b>	
1. Checker.	Rs.1.85 per day.
2. Peeling operator (Splint and Veneers).	Rs.3.06 per day. Workload is 2 Metric tons.
3. Chopping operator(Splint and Veneers).	Rs.2.80 per day. Workload is 2 Metric tons per day.
4. Veneer cutter (inner and outer Veneers).	Rs.2.80 per day. Workload is between 3,000 and 4,000 gross inner and outer veneers per day.
5. Peeling helpers:	
Men.	Rs.1.85 per day.
Women.	Rs.1.30 per day.
6. Boiler operator.	Rs.3.06 per day.
7. Dying Chamber Attender.	Rs.1.85 per day.
8. Black Smith.	Rs.3.65 per day.
9. Grinder.	Rs.2.80 per day.
10. Foreman.	Rs.122.50 per month.
11. General and Miscellaneous Workers:	
Men.	Rs.1.85 per day.
Women.	Rs.1.30 per day.

**C. Dearness Allowance:-** The above wages are fixed in relation to an average index number of 550 in the consumer price index Numbers. All workers shall be paid in addition to the above wages a dearness allowance calculated at the rate of 1 paise per day for every 5 full points in the latest published consumer price index numbers of the District head quarters in the State in excess of 550. In case of monthly rated workers the rate shall be 25 paise per month for every 5 full points on the consumer price index numbers in excess of 550. In the case of Malabar area, the consumer price index figures published for Kozhikode may be taken for the purpose.

The adjustment of Dearness Allowance to changes in the consumer price Index numbers shall be made once in every six months beginning from 1 January, and 1 July every year based on the average of the index number for the respective District headquarters for the preceding six months. The rate so arrived at shall remain constant for the whole period of 6 months.

In case where the workers in any area are actually in receipt of higher wages than the minimum wages fixed, they shall continue to get the benefit of higher wages.

Petroleum Workers to get Higher Wages:  
Agreement Concluded with Indian Oil  
Corporation.

According to a three-year national settlement signed on 30 May 1967 at Baroda between the National Federation of the Petroleum Workers and the Indian Oil Corporation, workers employed at Gauhati and Gujarat refineries will be benefited by 20 per cent. increase in their basic salary. A similar agreement would be signed for workers of Barauni refinery in Bihar.

More than 5,000 workers of the three public sector refineries will be covered under the agreement. The new pay scales and dearness allowance ~~had also been~~ would be paid with restrospective effect from 1 April 1966. Shift allowance had also been newly introduced and would be paid at the rate of 50 paise per day to the workers in all three shifts. A gratuity scheme had also been introduced for the first time and the benefit would be paid at the rate of 15 days total emoluments inclusive of dearness allowance per year of service.

(The Hindustan Times, 2 June 1967 )

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AIR-INDIA Pilots to get more allowances  
from 1 July 1967: Award Announced by  
Central Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

The Central Industrial Tribunal at Bombay, presided over by Salim M. Merchant, in its award given on 5 July 1967, on the dispute between Air-India and the Pilots' Guild, has held that Part II of the award of the National Industrial Tribunal headed by Mr. G.D. Khosla, should be implemented by Air-India from 1 July 1967, in respect of allowances.

The Air-India pilots struck work on 27 June 1967 for redress of their grievances but resumed work on 30 June 1967. Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister of Transport, announced in the Lok Sabha on 29 June 1967, his decision to set up a job evaluation committee to lay down a scientific basis for future agreements with aviators.

Part II of the Khosla Award related to the parity or near parity in the wage structure of pilots of Indian Airlines and Air-India.

Mr. Merchant was satisfied that the demand of the pilots for the implementation of Part II of the Award of Mr. Justice Khosla from the date the Award became enforceable was not justified. He was also, on the other hand satisfied that the refusal of the management of Air-India to grant the same till 28 August 1968 when the agreement of ~~the~~ July 26, 1965 would expire was not justified. He, therefore, awarded that the date from which Part II of the Khosla Award was to be implemented should be 1 July 1967.

Air India Pilots who were already getting Rs.200 more than Indian Airlines Corporation pilots, after the acceptance of the award by Government will receive about Rs.400 more than the salaries received by Indian Airlines Pilots.

(The Statesman, 6 July 1967 ).



39. International Economic Relations.

India - May-June 1967.

Rs.90 Million Loan given by United States  
of America for Science Education.

Under an agreement signed at New Delhi on 2 June 1967, the United States of America has provided a loan of \$12 million (90 million Rupees) to assist Indian education. The loan, which will be used principally to support the science and technology education improvement programme, will provide laboratory equipment, books, films, projectors and other educational supplies required by teachers of secondary schools, polytechnics and colleges in science, mathematics, engineering and technology.

With this loan, the Government of India plans to implement an expanded follow-up programme to ensure that the new teaching methods developed in the Summer Science Institutes are applied at school and college level.

(The Hindustan Times, 3 June 1967).

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UNICEF Assistance for Science Teaching.

A five year operational plan of a joint *expanding* project for reorganising and/science teaching in Indian Schools was signed at New Delhi on 17 April 1967, with a \$1,182,000 commitment from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for the first two years. It provides for technical advice and guidance by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The health and nutritional ~~aspects~~ aspects of the project will be taken care of by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Among the main features of the scheme, which will form an integral part of the fourth five-year educational Plan, are the preparation of improved syllabi and instructional materials, improving the training programmes and training of key personnel in modern techniques and content of science and providing necessary laboratory facilities.

(The Hindustan Times, 18 April 1967).

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

INDIA - MAY-JUNE 1967.

41. Agriculture.

Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Bill,  
1967.

The Government of Kerala published on 21 June 1967 the text of the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Bill, 1967, proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill points out that the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, allowed the right of resumption of holding for certain specified purposes like personal cultivation, and construction of residential building for landlord. This has affected the interests of the tenants detrimentally. It was, therefore, considered necessary to suspend and stay all resumption proceedings and proceedings for eviction of tenants and kudikidappukars.

The Kerala Land Reforms Act also granted concession for payment of arrears of rent to be availed within a specified period. Accordingly, all arrears accrued due till 1 April, 1964, were to be discharged within six months from that date, failing which the tenants were liable to pay the entire arrears for the period to which such arrears relate. This period expired on 30 September, 1964. Many tenants were not able to avail themselves of these benefits and suits for arrears of rent for periods ranging from ten to fifteen years have been filed against such tenants causing them great hardship. With a view to mitigating the hardships to tenants, it was considered necessary to stay all suits and proceedings for recovery of arrears of rent accrued due before the 1 April, 1964 and to grant time for payment of arrears accrued due on or after that date.

Certain amendments to the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, were also considered necessary.

Since the Legislative Assembly was not in session, the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Ordinance, 1967 (4 of 1967), was promulgated by the Governor on 19 May 1967, to achieve the above objects. The Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

The Ordinance provides for the stay of eviction of tenants and kudikidappukuran (hutment dwellers). It also stays all suits and other proceedings pending in courts or land tribunals for recovery of arrears of rent accrued due before 1 April, 1964.

It amends the Kerala Land Reforms Act of 1963 to provide that in no case the "fair rent" exceeds the "contract" rent and to provide certain additional benefits to "kudikidappukars".

The ordinance further provides that no suit or application or other proceedings, for the recovery of arrears of rent accrued due on or after 1 April, 1964, and outstanding at the commencement of the ordinance shall lie in any court or land tribunal if the tenant or kudikidappukuran pays such arrears with interest thereon in three equal instalments. The first instalment should be paid, or deposited in court for payment, to the landlord within six months, from the commencement of the ordinance, the second instalment within 12 months and the third instalment within 18 months.

(Kerala Gazette, Extraordinary,  
21 June 1967, pp. 1-5;  
The Statesman, 22 May 1967 ).

State Irrigation and Power Ministers'  
Conference, New Delhi, 14 May 1967:  
Formation of an All-India Irrigation  
Commission suggested.

A Conference of State Irrigation and Power Ministers' was held at New Delhi on 14 May 1967. Dr. K.L. Rao, Union Irrigation and Power Minister presided. Among others the Union Food Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram addressed the Conference.

The Conference, inter alia, recommended the formation of an All-India Irrigation Commission to review the impact of irrigation on the country's development and to determine its place in planning for future.

A resolution adopted at the two-day Conference said that water being the most important input for agriculture, irrigation projects should be speeded up in spite of the tight resources position. Projects in an advanced stage which can be completed within two or three years should be given the highest priority, it added. The Conference also felt that new schemes for irrigation should be started in States with a low percentage of irrigated land. They include Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat. Asked about Bihar, Dr. Rao explained that once the schemes in hand in the State are completed it would have adequate irrigation.

The Ministers also urged the Centre to assist the major projects outside the State plans as all the money needed to hasten their completion could not be included in the annual plans of the States.

(The Statesman, 14 May 1967 )

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Labour Ministry's Plan to Improve  
Agricultural Labour: Rural Works  
Programme and Scientific Agriculture  
Recommended.

According to recommendations made by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for improving the conditions of agricultural labour, the permanent solution to the problem of unemployment and underemployment in rural areas lies in the universal adoption of scientific agriculture and diversification and strengthening of the rural economic structure.

While the rural economy is being built up and its employment potential is augmented on a permanent basis over a period of years, as an immediate measure the five-year plans envisaged rural works programmes for providing employment to unskilled agricultural labour in areas exposed to high incidence of unemployment and under-employment during the slack season.

Under the programme, employment was to be found for 100 days in a year in the slack season for ~~one~~ 100,000 persons in the second year, about 1 million in the third year and 2.5 million in the last year of the plan.

The programme covers 992 community development blocks. The employment generated under the programme rose from 1.9 millions man-days in the first year of the plan period to 2.224 million mandays in 1964-65.

During the last year of the third plan the employment generated was in the neighbourhood of 34.7 million man-days. The expenditure on the rural workers programme for the Third Plan period is about 190 million rupees resulting in the creation of about 83.5 million man-days of employment.

Community Assets.- The main emphasis of the programme is on creation of community assets through labour - intensive community works. Accordingly, schemes such as soil conservation, minor irrigation, construction of market, roads, etc., have been permitted under the programme.

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During the Third Five-Year Plan period, says the Ministry, 243 employment information assistance bureaux have been established in the selected community development blocks with a view to bringing the employment service nearer home to the persons living in rural areas and providing a link between the employment exchanges at district headquarters and employment seekers residing in rural areas. These bureaux assist in registration and renewal of registration of persons living in rural areas, arrange for bulk requirement, report to district exchange shortages of manpower in the block and keep the ~~informed about the~~ members of the block informed about the employment situation. They also carry out employment surveys in blocks where rural works programme are in progress.

Housing Projects.— The Ministry says that under the village housing projects scheme introduced by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development, landless agricultural workers receive house-sites for construction of houses. Financial assistance under this scheme is given in the shape of loans and grants to the State Governments by the Centre, loans for construction and improvement of houses and grants for providing house sites for landless agricultural workers and for laying of drains in selected villages.

For resettlement of landless agricultural workers on available Government waste land and surplus lands above the ceiling limits, a target of resettling ~~seven~~ 700,000 families on 5 million acres of land during the Third Plan was proposed.

For locating waste lands, surveys were undertaken by the Centre and the State Governments from grants by the Centre. So far 2.6 million acres have been located for reclamation and resettlement and more area is likely to be available as survey progress.

(The National Herald, 16 May 1967).

42. Co-operation.

India - May-June 1967.

Annual Report of the Department of Cooperation  
for 1966-67 published\*.

According to the annual report of the Department of Cooperation for the year 1966-67, there has been a substantial increase in the provision of agricultural credit through cooperatives. At the beginning of the Third Plan the total short and medium-term credit disbursed was 2030 million rupees. This increased to about 3450 million rupees in the last year of the Third Plan ending in June 1966. During the same period, membership of the societies increased from 17 millions to 27 millions and the coverage of rural population increased from 24 per cent. to 33 per cent. Emphasis on the implementation of the production-oriented system of crop loan and the strengthening of the resources of the cooperatives was the keynote of the programme during the year under review.

Significant progress was registered in the field of marketing and processing of agricultural produce by cooperatives. The value of agricultural produce marketed during 1965-66 was 3600 million rupees as against 3010 million rupees in the preceding year. Fiftytwo cooperative sugar factories which were in production during the 1965-66 season accounted for 26.9 per cent. of the national production of sugar. A promising start was made in external trade with cooperatives exporting agricultural produce of the value of 9.6 million rupees. In the field of rural supplies, the progress made by cooperatives during 1965-66 was satisfactory. They distributed consumer articles of the value of 1940 million rupees during 1965-66 as against 1010 million rupees during the preceding year. The supply of agricultural inputs by cooperatives has also registered an increase from 1040 million rupees to 1200 million rupees.

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\* Report 1966-67, Department of Cooperation:  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community  
Development and Cooperation, Government of India,  
1967, pp.51.



Urban consumer cooperative stores established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme recorded significant progress during the current year. In the wake of devaluation, the programme was accelerated to open more selling points and strengthening the existing structure so that essential consumer goods could be made available at fair prices. During the year, 80 new wholesale stores ~~in the~~ with a net work of about 1,000 primaries/branches and 25 department stores in the metropolitan and big towns were functioning. The sales turn-over of the stores under this scheme during the year 1966 amounted to 1600 million rupees as against 1250 million rupees in the last year. The daily sales turn-over of the department stores exceeded 0.5 million rupees.

The recommendations made by the Committee of Direction on Cooperative Farming under the Chairmanship of Professor D.R. Gadgil led to important policy decisions regarding the approach to the development of cooperative farming societies during the Fourth Plan and revised patterns of financial assistance to be provided for the different items of the programme. The report gives a review of the programme and the broad approach to future ~~prog~~ development.

The National Cooperative Union of India and the Committee for Cooperative Training continued to be in overall charge of programmes of cooperative education and training in the country. Details of the courses conducted and the personnel trained are given in the report. A decision was taken to establish an Apex Institute of Cooperative Training. As a preliminary step the Central Institute of Management for Consumer Business was merged with the National Cooperative College and Research Institute, Poona.

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CHAPTER 5. WORKING CONDITIONS AND LIVING  
STANDARDS.

INDIA - MAY-JUNE 1967.

50. General.

Working of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951  
during the Year 1965\*.

The object of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 is to provide for the welfare of labour and to regulate the conditions of work in plantation. The following is a brief review of the working of the Act during the year 1965, which has appeared in May 1967 issue of the Indian Labour Journal.

Employment.- The total number of estates/ plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, number of estates submitting returns and average daily labour employed in various States/Territories during 1965 are given below:-

State/Union Territory.	No. of estates/ plantations.	No. of Estates/ Plantations submitting returns.	Average Daily labour employed.
Assam.	674	588	408,473
Bihar.	13	12	424
Kerala.	402	N.A.	200,000*
Madras.	284	267	69,767
Mysore.	638	157	5,352
Punjab.	20	20	1,336
Uttar Pradesh.	17**	12	1,455
West Bengal.	273	246	168,649
Himachal Pradesh.	1	1	54
Tripura.	45***	23	3,426

\*Approximate number of workers employed.

\*\* Number of working tea plantations at the end of the year was 12.

\*\*\* In all there are 57 tea estates out of which only 45 are are covered under the Plantations Labour Act.

N.A.- Not Available.

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Hours of Employment.— The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 has fixed the maximum weekly hours of work for adults at 54 and for adolescents and children at 40. It has also prescribed the daily hours of work, their spread over and the time for rest intervals. The available information shows that normal weekly hours of work in Bihar were 42 for daily-rated workers and 18 to 24 for workers employed under the contract system as there was insufficient work available to them. In Kerala, Madras and Mysore, the maximum weekly hours of work were 54 for adults and 40 for adolescents and children. In Punjab, the weekly hours of work were between 45 to 48 hours. In Uttar Pradesh, the normal weekly hours of work were 48 for adults and 40 for adolescents and children. In Himachal Pradesh, the normal working hours per week were 48 for adults and 24 for children. In Tripura, the normal weekly hours of work were 48 but usually plantation workers did not work for more than 36 hours.

Leave with Wages.— The Act provides for the grant of leave with wages at the rate of one day for every 20 days worked for adults and one day for every 15 days worked for young persons. The number of persons who were granted leave with wages during the year was 419,896 in Assam, 67,675 in Madras, 1,649 in Uttar Pradesh and 193,065 in West Bengal.

Health.— The important provisions of the Act in respect of health relate to (i) supply of drinking water, (ii) arrangements for conservancy and (iii) provision of medical facilities. The extent to which these facilities were available to the workers in different States during the year was described in the Review.

Enforcement.— In Assam, 472 plantations were inspected by the field staff. In Bihar, all the plantations were inspected by the inspectors and concerned. In Kerala, 1,552 inspections were conducted and 9 prosecutions were launched during the year. There was a carry-over of 10 prosecutions from the last year. Of these 19 prosecutions, 11 were disposed of and 8 remained pending at the end of the year. In Madras, the inspectors appointed under the Act inspected 7 plantations thrice, 221 plantations twice and 56 plantations once during the year. In Punjab, 63 inspections were conducted, 6 prosecutions were launched and 4 convictions were obtained. In Uttar Pradesh, 74 inspections were carried out to enforce the statutory provisions of the Act and 3 prosecutions were launched. The Inspector also made 59 inspections in order to check whether the provisions of Payment of Wages Act, 1936, were complied with properly. In West Bengal, 358 inspections were carried out and 11 prosecutions were launched during the year under review.

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Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments  
(Amendment) Bill, 1967.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh published on 28 June 1967 the text of the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1967, proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill points out that during the working of the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958 certain practical difficulties were experienced. It is, accordingly, proposed to amend the said Act for the purposes enumerated below:-

(i) for enlarging the scope of definition of the "commercial establishments" so as to include societies which carry on business whether for gain or not;

(ii) for making provision for the supply of identity cards by the employers of residential hotels, theatres, etc., to their employees;

(iii) for fixing working hours for women and reducing working hours of young persons.

For the purposes aforesaid, the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Employments (Amendment) Bill, 1963 ( 4 of 1963), was previously introduced in the Vidhan Sabha and referred to the Select Committee. After the Select Committee had made its report, the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was placed before the House, but further action on the Bill was not possible after the 26th January 1965, as the language of the Bill was in English and under Article 210 of the Constitution, as it stood on and from that date, the business of the Vidhan Sabha could only be transacted in Hindi. Accordingly, it is now proposed to introduce the Bill in Hindi, incorporating the modifications suggested by the Select Committee.

Opportunity has also been taken to remove certain other ambiguities and difficulties experienced during the its working. Hence the Bill.

Abrief summary of the more important amendments to the Act of 1958 is given below.

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Hours of Work.- For the existing sub-section(1) of sec.11 of the Act a new sub-section is to be substituted providing that :

(a) no employee in any shop or commercial establishment shall be required or allowed to work for more than 48 hours in a week.

(b) Subject to clause (a) no employee shall be required to work:-

(i) in any shop, for more than nine hours on any day;

(ii) in any commercial establishment, for more than ten hours on any day.

Deductions.- For the existing sub-sec.(4) of sec.13 a new sub-section is to be substituted to provide that :

no deduction shall be made from the wages of any employee in a shop or commercial establishment on account of any day on which it has remained closed under this section. If any employee is employed on a daily wage he shall none the less be paid wages for the weekly holiday equal to the average of the daily wages earned by him during the preceding six working days. If any employee is paid a piece rated wage, he shall nonetheless be paid his wage for the day on which the shop or commercial establishment remains closed at a rate equivalent to the daily average of his wages for the days on which he has actually worked during the six days preceding such closed day, exclusive of any earning in respect of over time:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any person whose total period of continuous employment is less than six days.

Identity Cards.- A new section 18A is to be added to the Act providing that the employer shall furnish every employee in a residential hotel, restaurant or eating house an identity card which shall be kept by the employee when on duty and shall be produced on demand by an Inspector. Such card shall contain the following and such other particulars as may be prescribed, namely:-

- (a) the name of the employer;
- (b) the name if any, and the postal address, of the establishment;
- (c) the name and age of the employee;
- (d) the hours of work, the interval for rest, if any, and the holiday of the employee;
- (e) the signature(with date) of the employer;
- (f) the identity card mark of an employee; and
- ~~(g) the signature of thumb impression of the~~

(g) signature or thumb impression of the employee.

A similar provision is made in the new section 23A providing for the issue of identity cards to employees in theatres or other places of public amusement or entertainment.

Employment of Children, Young Persons and Women.- For the existing chapter VI of the Act dealing with employment of children, young persons and women, a new chapter is to be added.

Sec.24 provides that no child shall be required or allowed to work whether as an employee or otherwise in any establishment, notwithstanding that such child is a member of the family of the employer. Provision is made for the prohibition of night work of young persons and women in any establishment (before 7 a.m. and after 9 p.m.). The daily hours of work of young persons in any establishment is limited to five hours in any day. No young persons or woman working in any establishment, whether as an employee or otherwise, shall be required or allowed to perform such work as may be declared by the State Government, by notification, to be work involving danger to life, health or morals.

Other provisions of the Bill relate inter alia to enhanced penalty in certain cases after previous conviction, summary disposal of cases, etc.

(Madhya Pradesh Gazette, Extraordinary,  
28 June 1967, pp. 1852-1860 ).

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

India - May-June 1967.

Annual Report on the activities financed  
from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund  
during the Year 1965-66.

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation published on 27 May 1967 the annual report on the activities financed from out of the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund for the year 1965-66. A brief summary of the report is given below.

Medical Facilities: (a) Hospitals.- The two Central Hospitals (one each at Dhanbad and Asansol) ~~fields and one~~ and the eight Regional Hospitals (two each at the Jharia and Hazaribagh Coalfields and one each at Raniganj, Pench Valley, Vindhya Pradesh and Korea Coalfields) continued to function. The construction of the Regional Hospital at Bhuli was completed during December 1964. Regional Hospitals at Bagmara (Jharia Coalfield) and Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh Coalfield) were under construction. Work in connection with the expansion of Regional Hospitals at Katras (Jharia Coalfield) from 30 to 50 beds reached roof level. Work relating to the expansion of the Regional Hospital at Jamal (Pench Valley Coalfields) from 30 to 50 beds was completed. In order to meet the increasing demand for medical facilities in the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol, sanction for increasing the bed strength from 250 to 300 was accorded and work on the expansion of the two Central Hospitals was in progress. During the first three quarters of the year, the total number of new cases of in-patients and out-patients treated at the two Central Hospitals was 19,113 and 69,963, respectively and at the Regional Hospitals 8,891 and 29,633 respectively. The foundation stone of another Central Hospital with one hundred general and 50 T.B. beds at Manendragarh in the Korea Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh, was laid on ~~22~~ 22 December, 1965 by the Union Minister for Labour and Employment.

Possession of the requisite land was obtained and necessary formalities for putting the work to tender were under way. There was also a proposal for provision of similar Central Hospitals in Pench Valley and Ramgarh-Karanpura Coalfields.

(b) Allopathic Dispensaries.- The two dispensaries at Bhuli and Mugma treated 32,066 patients during the year. Steps to start a dispensary at Bhara in the Raniganj Coalfield (West Bengal) in rented accommodation were being taken.

Colliery owners maintaining dispensaries of the prescribed standards were given grants amounting to Rs.1,332,981.20 Paise.

(c) Ayurvedic Dispensaries.- Twenty three Ayurvedic Dispensaries were run by the Organisation in the various Coalfields. The number of new patients treated at these dispensaries during the period under review was 121,145. For the manufacture of medicines required for distribution to the Ayurvedic Dispensaries, the Ayurvedic Pharmacy continued to function at Patherdih in the Jharia Coalfield.

(d) Family Welfare Centres and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.- The family Welfare Centres attached to each of the Regional Hospitals continued to function. Besides, 8 such centres already established by the Fund in the various Coalfields were also functioning as independent units each under the charge of a qualified health visitor. Similarly 53 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were being run by the Asansol/Jharia/Hazaribagh Mines Boards of Health for which the Fund continued to pay grants-in-aid towards their maintenance.

(e) Other Medical Facilities: (i) Anti-T.B. Measures.- Two 100 bedded T.B. Wings of the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol started functioning. The 50 bedded T.B. Hospital at Searsol and the 12 bedded T.B. Clinic at Katras continued to function. Besides, 86 beds had also been reserved in various sanatoria for the benefit of such patients.

The Domiciliary T.B. Treatment scheme as well as the scheme for payment of subsistence allowance to dependents of T.B. patients were continued.

(ii) Leprosy Relief.- The number of beds provided by the Fund in the three leprosy hospitals remained the same, at 54.



(iii) Relief for victims of Cancer.- The arrangements for the treatment of Cancer patients at the Patna Medical College Hospital were continued. The number of cases attended to at the Deep X-Ray Therapy department of the Central Hospital, Asansol was 2150.

(iv) Rehabilitation.- A Rehabilitation-cum-Physiotherapy Centre attached to both the Central Hospitals continued to function. A total of 27,790 patients were treated during the year.

(v) Family Planning.- Due importance to the provision of family counselling service in the coalfields continued to be given by the Organisation. All the Medical Institutions as well as the family Welfare Centres of the Fund have a family planning clinic attached to them. The Scheme of cash payment to those who underwent sterilization operations was continued.

(vi) Others.- Other important activities of the Fund were: Establishment of Blood Banks at the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol, establishment of Health Promotion Centres, ~~maintainance~~ ~~ing~~ maintainance of ambulance vans, supply of spectacles, dentures, etc. Malaria Control Operations and Anti-Filaria Measures were the other important activities of the Fund.

(f) Educational and Recreational Activities.- Some relevant statistics of the existing activities are given below:-

Miners' Institutes	57	
Welfare Centres for Women	60	) Includes 57 Centres in Multi-Purpose Institutes.
Adult Education Centres	62	
Feeder Adult Education Centres	163	
<del>Holiday</del> Holiday Home		1
Boarding Houses for Children		2
Miners' Institutes under Construction.		4

Bharat Darshan Special Trains for Coal Miners.- After a lapse of two years the scheme for running of Special Trains for Bharat Darshan carrying colliery workers to different places of important all over India was revived. The 6th Special Train carrying about 500 workers left Dhanbad on 29 March 1965 on the North India tour. The train returned to Dhanbad on 13 April 1965. The miners were given a reception at New Delhi Station by the Union Labour Minister, the Deputy Labour Minister, and the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

Boarding Houses for School-going Children of Coal Miners.- For the benefit of the school-going children of colliery workers studying in high schools far away from their place of residence, two Boarding Houses - one each in West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh - continued to function.

(g) Other Welfare Activities: (i) Water Supply.- Financial assistance from the Fund was given/~~sanction~~ for augmentation of water supply scheme as under:-

- (1) Rs. 253,932 to M/S. Andrew Yule & Co.Ltd.
- (2) Rs. 5,000 to M/S. West Bokaro Colliery Co. Ltd. in addition to Rs.14,921 paid earlier.
- (3) Rs.1.39 millions to the Government of Bihar for Jharia Water Supply Scheme.
- (4) Rs.2.5 millions to the Government of West Bengal for Raniganj Water Supply Scheme.
- (5) Rs.29,775 to M/S.Satgram Colliery Ltd.

Under the scheme of sinking of wells on 50 per cent. subsidy basis, 388 wells were sanctioned in different collieries. Out of these 149 wells have since been completed and construction of most of the remaining wells was in progress.

(ii) Co-operatives.- The Organisation continued to make rapid strides in the promotion of co-operative movement in the Coalfields. The total number of Credit Societies/Stores organised upto the end of the year reached 512. One new Central Stores was also opened, thus raising the total number of Central Stores Organised and functioning in the Coalfields to 10.

During the year, financial assistance to the extent of about 7.9 million rupees was given to the Co-operative Societies/Stores/Central Stores from the Fund by way of ~~clear~~ credit, temporary advance for bulk purchase of food grains, share capital contribution, loan etc.

(iii) Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme.- An amount of Rs.100,248 was sanctioned for payment to 353 widows and 34 school going children of victims of accidents.

According to the Statement of Accounts for the year 1965-66, receipts amounted to 47.733 million rupees including a closing balance of 29.636 million rupees; expenditure during the year amounted to 29.461 million rupees leaving a closing balance of 18.271 million rupees.

(Notification SO 1851 dated 18 May 1967, the Gazette of India, Part II, Sec.3, sub-sec(ii), 27 May 1967, pp.1879-1882).

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## Chapter 6. General Rights of Workers.

### 63. Individual Contracts of Employment.

India - May-June 1967.

#### Madhya Pradesh Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh published on 24 June 1967 the text of the Madhya Pradesh Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, seeking to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, in their application to the State of Madhya Pradesh and the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill declares that the Law Commission in paragraph 25, chapter 36 of its fourteenth report on the reform of the Judicial Administration has recommended as follows:-

"In minor cases, the accused should be allowed to plead guilty without appearing in the Court. For this purpose, provision should be made on the lines of section 130 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and as suggested in paragraph 25, chapter 36. Such procedure should be extended to suitable cases under the Indian Penal Code, traffic cases and minor breaches of rules and regulations under various local and minor enactments."

The aforesaid recommendation has been accepted by the State Government and accordingly it is proposed to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 in their application to the State of Madhya Pradesh and the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961.

Opportunity has also been taken to amend section 10 of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, with a view to affording the amenities provided therein to certain other classes of workers as well.

Amendments to Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.- A new sub section (5) is proposed to be added to section 13 of the above Act providing that a Court taking cognizance of an offence under sub-section (2) shall state upon the summons to be served on the accused person that he -

(a) may appear by pleader and not in person; or

(b) may, by, a specified date prior to the hearing of the charge, plead guilty to the charge by registered letter acknowledgement due and remit to the Court such sum as the Court may, subject to the maximum limit of fine prescribed for the said offence, specify.

Where an accused person pleads guilty and remits the sum in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5), no further proceedings in respects of the offence shall be taken against him.

Nothing contained in this section shall apply to the continuing offence referred to in sub-section (2).

Amendments to Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 .- For the existing section 10 a new section is to be substituted providing that :

(1) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring an employer of a motor transport undertaking to provide for the drivers, conductors, cleaners, watchmen and line-checking staff employed in that undertaking such number and type of uniforms, raincoats or other like amenities for their protection from rain or cold as may be specified in the rules.

(2) There shall be paid to the drivers, conductors, cleaners, watchmen, and line-checking staff by the employer an allowance for washing of uniforms provided under sub-section(1) of such rates as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such allowance shall be payable by an employer who has made at his own cost adequate arrangements for the washing of uniforms.

Another new section 35A provides for the summary disposal of cases of offences under Sec.30 of the Act.

Amendments to Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961.- A new section 17A proposed to be added provides for the summary disposal of cases of offences under section 17 of the Act.

(Madhya Pradesh Gazette, Extraordinary,  
24 June 1967, pp. 1815-1819 ).

67. Conciliation and Arbitration.

India - May-June 1967.

Andhra Pradesh: Industrial Disputes  
(Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Bill,  
1967.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh published on 17 June 1967 the text of the Industrial Disputes (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 1967, introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State on 17 June 1967. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill declares that according to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the State Government may, if satisfied that public emergency or public interest so requires, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any industry specified in the First Schedule to the said Act to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period not exceeding six months at a time. "Service in hospitals and dispensaries" is one of the industries specified in the First Schedule to the Act and therefore, service in hospitals and dispensaries in this State, is being declared by the State Government from time to time for a period of six months at a time as public utility service. As the need for declaring the service in the hospitals and dispensaries as a public utility service is a permanent one, it has been decided to include the service in hospitals and dispensaries within the definition of 'public utility service' in clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, so as to obviate the need for a declaration every six months. It is, accordingly proposed to amend section 2(n) of the said Act, in its application to this State and to omit item 9 in the First Schedule to the said Act.

(Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Part IVA,  
Extraordinary, 17 June 1967, pp. 1-2).

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Officers' Course of Central Institute for  
Training in Industrial Relations held at  
New Delhi, 11 May 1967: Labour Minister's  
Address.

The first senior officers' course of the Central Institute for Training in Industrial Relations was held at New Delhi on 11 May 1967. Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation inaugurated the Course. In his inaugural speech, the Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation stressed the need for smooth industrial relations. Shri Hathi said: "In our complex industrial society, cordial employer-labour relationship is the most important prerequisite for achieving and carrying forward progress in various fields of activity. The extent to which we could achieve this would determine the progress of our five-year Plans."

Shri Hathi ruled out all possibility of enforced peace in industry in a democratic society like that of India. He said workers had the fullest freedom to organise themselves for protecting and advancing their interests. In fact political freedom had given an edge to their economic expectations - expectations which could be met only through rapid industrial development.

On the specific question of dealing with disputes, the policy in India had been not to eliminate disputes but to contain them and devise methods for resolving them in a peaceful manner without resort to trial of strength.

"We have our legal system which provided for conciliation and compulsory adjudication", Shri Hathi said. A purely legal system, he felt, hardly suited a society which was on the move. It had, therefore, been supplemented by a voluntary code of discipline and the current emphasis of policy was on voluntary arbitration, he added.

(The Hindustan Times, 12 May 1967).

CHAPTER 7. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF WORKERS.

INDIA - MAY-JUNE 1967.

71. Employees and Salaried Intellectual Workers.

Gajendragadkar Commission Report placed before Parliament: Additional Dearness Allowance recommended to Central Government Employees.

In its report Gajendragadkar Commission on dearness allowance for Central Government employees (vide page 48 of the report of this Office for the month of July 1966) has recommended that employees drawing basic pay in the slabs Rs.450-499 and Rs.500-575, the additional dearness allowance would be Rs.11 and Rs.12 respectively for every ten point rise but this would be payable when the index reaches 205 in the case of the former and 225 in the case of the latter.

This means that with the index having already touched 185 points in January last, the employees drawing pay from Rs.70 to Rs.449 would get the additional dearness allowance from 1 February, if the Commission's recommendations in this regard are accepted. Neutralisation so far has been done for 175 points.

The Commission has recommended neutralisation ranging from 90 to 25 per cent. for a ten point rise in future.

The following table sets out the rates of additional dearness allowance recommended by the Commission:

(Please see table on the next page)



Pay range (Basic pay without dearness allowance).	Percent- age of neutra- lisation for a 10 point rise in the aver- age of the index above 175.	Amount of dear- ness allow- ance for a 10- point rise.	Dear- ness allow- ance now being paid at index 175.	Additional dearness allowance to be paid in future when the average of the index reaches					
				185	195	205	215	225	235

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Rs.</u>		<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
70-109*	90	6	47	6	12	18	24	30	36
110-149	60	7	70	7	14	21	28	35	42
150-209	55	8	90	8	16	24	32	40	48
210-399	45	9	110	9	18	27	36	45	54
400-449	25	10	120	10	20	30	40	50	60
450-499	24	11	120	-	-	33	44	55	66
500-575	24	12	120	-	-	-	-	60	72

\* This is to be taken to mean Rs.70 and above but below Rs.110. The same applies to all the other slabs except the last.

In regard to employees drawing pay between Rs.1,000 and Rs.2,250 per month, who receive at present dearness allowance of Rs.120 or Rs.100 per month, the Commission says that these categories would now cease to be eligible for the payment of additional dearness allowance in respect of the rise in prices beyond 175 points.

The present recommendations of the Commission will be valid for the next two years or until the 12-monthly average of the index reaches 245 whichever is earlier. When this happens, the Commission feels that the Government should revise pay scales and sanction suitable interim relief.

The report was presented to Parliament on 6 June 1967.

(The Statesman, 7 June 1967)

54

Government Empowered to Retire its  
Employees at 50.

The Union Government decided on 6 May 1967 to invest itself with the power to retire a Government servant after he has attained the age of 50 years or completing 25 years of qualifying service, whichever is earlier. The Government servant concerned will be given three months' notice.

Under the present rules, the retirement age of a Government servant is 58 years.

However, in cases of ~~senior~~ services or posts which have a late age of entry, that is 35 years and above, the right will be exercisable at the age of 55 years or on the completion of 25 years of qualifying service, whichever is earlier.

The implication of the decision is that normally speaking a Government servant can continue to be in service till he is 58. The power that is being taken by the Government will be used only to retire Government servants who are found incompetent or corrupt.

(The Statesman, 7 May 1967 ).

CHAPTER 8. MANPOWER PROBLEMS.

INDIA - MAY-JUNE 1967.

81. Employment Situation.

Employment Exchanges: Working during  
the Month of March 1967.

According to a Review of the principal activities of the Directorate General of Employment and Training the following was the position of registrations, placements, live register, vacancies notified and the employers using employment exchanges, during the month of March 1967:

Item	February, 1967	March, 1967	Increase(+) Decrease(-)
Registrations --	230,945	299,050	+ 68,105
Placements --	31,373	37,151	+ 5,778
Live Register --	2,574,422	2,560,503	- 13,919
Vacancies Notified--	49,383	57,442*	+ 8,059
Employers using Exchanges. --	9,760	11,319	+ 1,559

\* Includes 1,211 vacancies notified by private employers falling within the purview of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, against which submission action was not required.

Gorakhpur Labour Organisation.- The Labour Depot Gorakhpur recruited and despatched 901 workers to various worksites during the month of March, 1967.

Employment Market Information.- At the end of March 1967 intensive employment market studies were in progress in 315 districts of the country. The following reports were released during the month.

1. Employment Review: 1961-66;
2. Report on Biennial Survey of establishments employing 5 to 9 workers.

A news digest containing a list of important news (in brief) having a bearing on employment situation in the country was prepared for the quarter January-March, 1967 for circulation and use by State Directorates of Employment.

Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling.- Vocational Guidance Sections were functioning at 174 Employment Exchanges at the end of the Month under report. One more UEIGB at Agra University started functioning which makes a total of 38 Bureaux at the end of the month under report.

For validating the aptitude tests for August, 1967 ITI recruitment, collection of the trade tests results of the candidates in the validation sample were completed.

Deployment of surplus and retrenched personnel at Projects.- During the month under review 22 persons were retrenched, 903 were registered and 14 placed in employment. The detailed information is given below:-

Name of Project.	No. awaiting assistance at the end of February, 1967.	No. retrenched during the month.	No. of retrenched personnel (including those left voluntarily registered during the month for employment assistance).	No. placed during the month.	No. left of the month.	No. awaiting assistance at the end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Damodar Valley Corporation.	914	14	856	-	-	1,770
Bhakra Nangal Project.	13	1	1	-	4	10
Bhilai Steel Project.	880	-	39	13	-	906
Durgapur Steel Project.	11	-	-	-	1	10
Special Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	84	7	7	1	5	85*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,781</b>

50-2=48 2 expired/retired.

\* Class II ..... 48, Class III & IV.... 37 = 85.

Note- Total of columns 2 and 4 is equal to the total of columns 5,6 and 7.

Displaced persons from East Pakistan.-During the month under report 372 East Pakistan Migrants were registered with various Employment Exchanges and 88 placed in employment. The total number of EPMS placed upto the end of the March 1967 was 2,462 against the total number 37,285 registered with various Employment Exchanges.

Repatriates from Burma.- During the month of March, 1967, 363 repatriates from Burma were registered and 18 placed in suitable employment. This brings the total number of such registered persons to 3,738 and those placed in employment to 395.

Repatriates from Ceylon.- During the month of March, 1967, 17 repatriates from Ceylon were registered and none placed in employment. This brings the total number of such registered persons to 154 and those placed in employment to 10.

Central Institute for Research & Training in Employment Service:

Staff Training Officers' Course.- A special training course for State Staff Training Officers was held. Seventeen Officers from 14 States participated in the course.

12th Integrated Training Course for Employment Officers.- The 12th Integrated Training Course for Employment Officers commenced during the month. Twenty Officers from 9 States are attending the Course which is continuing.

Foreign Trainees.- On completion of three months' training Mr. Camili K. Rwebisaka, an officer from Uganda, left in the last week of the month.

The training of Mr. Aiad Taiari, I.L.O. Fellow from Libya, continued during the month.

Study of Coal Industry.- Data collected through field survey relating to investment, structure of employment, educational/training requirements, etc. was analysed and the outlines for working Paper No.4 on the Coal Industry prepared.

The total number of employment exchanges including 38 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux and 11 Professional and Executive Offices in the country at the end of March 1967 was 435.

(Monthly Review of the Principal Activities of the Directorate General of Employment and Training for the month of March 1967: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India, New Delhi).

Employment Exchanges: Working during  
the Month of April 1967.

According to a Review of the principal activities of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the following was the position of registrations, placements, live register, vacancies notified and the employers using employment exchanges during the month of April 1967:-

Item	March, 1967	April, 1967	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Registrations.	299,050	325,460	(+) 26,410
Placements.	37,151	34,201	(-) 2,950
Live Register.	2,560,503	2,588,189	(+) 27,686
Vacancies Notified.	57,442	60,101*	(+) 2,659
Employers using Exchanges.	11,319	11,684	(+) 365

\* Includes 2,040 vacancies notified by private employers falling within the purview of the employment exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 against which submission action was not required.

Gorakhpur Labour Organisation.- The Labour Depot Gorakhpur recruited and despatched 958 workers to various worksites during the month of April, 1967.

Employment Market Information.- Intensive employment market studies were in progress in 315 districts of the country.

The following reports were released during the month:-

All India Employment Review for the quarter April-June, 1966;  
Report on 'Occupational Pattern in India  
'Public Sector - 1964'.

Deployment of surplus and retrenched personnel at Projects.- During the month under review 90 persons were retrenched, 203 were registered and 11 placed in employment. The detailed information is given below:-

Name of Project.	No. awaiting assistance at the end of March, 1967.	No. retrenched during the month.	No. of re-trenched personnel (including those left voluntarily) registered during the month for employment assistance.	No. replaced during the month.	No. of left indicating no desire for assistance.	No. awaiting assistance at the end of month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Damodar Valley Corporation.	1,770	-	-	-	-	1,770
Bhakra Nangal Project.	10	40	40	-	7	43
Bhilai Steel Project.	906	-	111	4	9	1,004
Durgapur Steel Project.	10	-	2	-	-	12
Special Cell of the M.O. Home Affairs.	85	50	50	7	-	*128
<b>Total.</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,957</b>

II

\* Class ~~III~~ --- 48, Class ~~IIIV & IV~~ --- 80 = 128.

Note:- Total of Columns 2 and 4 is equal to the total of columns 5, 6 and 7.

Displaced persons from East Pakistan.- During the month under report 397 East Pakistani migrants were registered with various Employment Exchanges bringing the total number of EPMS registered so far to 37,682. Fortytwo East Pakistani Migrants were placed in employment during the month of April bringing the total number of EPMS placed upto the end of April 1967 to 2,504.

Repatriates from Burma.- During the month of April 1967, ~~13 rep~~ 480 repatriates from Burma were registered and 32 placed in suitable employment. This brings the total number of registered persons to 4,218 and those placed in employment to 427.

Repatriates from Ceylon.- During the month of April 1967, 13 repatriates from Ceylon were registered and 2 placed in employment. This brings the total number of such registered persons to 167 and those placed in employment to 12.



One additional Professional and Executive Office was set up at Bangalore during the month under report. The total number of Employment Exchanges including 38 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux and 12 Professional and Executives Offices in the country at the end of April 1967 was 436.

(Monthly Review of the Principal Activities of the Directorate General of Employment and Training for the Month of April 1967: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India, New Delhi ).

83. Vocational Training.

India - May-June 1967.

Labour Ministry's Training Schemes:  
Working during March 1967.

According to a Review of the principal activities of the Directorate General of Employment and Training the following was the position in March 1967 of instructor trainees on role at various C.T.Is in the session which commenced in August 1966:-

<u>Name of the C.T.I.</u>	<u>No. of trainees on roll.</u>
C.T.I., Calcutta.	355
C.T.I., Bombay.	337
C.T.I., Kanpur.	322
C.T.I., Madras.	285
C.T.I., Hyderabad.	282
C.T.I., Ludhiana.	219
C.T.I. for Women Instructors, New Delhi.	111
	<u>1,911</u>

Special Short Term Courses.- Apart from the regular course for Craft Instructors the C.T.Is. also run a few short term and pilot courses. The courses that were conducted during the month under review are indicated below.

Pilot Course.- A pilot course for training Instructors in Workshop Arithmetic and Reading of Drawings is being conducted at CTIs. Calcutta. The current session which has commenced w.e.f. 1 August, 1966 which will be completed in July, 1967. Thirty trainees are undergoing training in this course.

Training of Junior Masters.- A course of above 3 months duration for training of Junior Masters was introduced at C.T.I. Hyderabad and Ludhiana w.e.f. 13 February 1967.

Training of Workshop Instructors.- A course of three months duration at C.T.I. Calcutta for catering to the need of Industry under the Apprenticeship Training Programme was being conducted during March 1967.

Training of Millwright.- This course of 6 months duration is being conducted at C.T.I. Calcutta. The present session commenced in November 1966. Eleven candidates deputed from State Governments are undergoing Training in this trade.

Training course for foremen not trained in the C.T.I.- A training course of 3 months duration for the training of Foremen (Group Instructors) who did not have the benefit of receiving C.T.I. training before their promotion, was started at C.T.I. Calcutta for Instructors, Calcutta w.e.f. 1 August 1966 and will run throughout IV Plan period.

Sanction of Seats under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.- During the month of March, 1967 no additional seats were sanctioned either under the Craftsmen Training Scheme or under the Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers. The total number of seats sanctioned in I.T.Is. upto the end of March was 156,070 (124,738 upto the end of III Plan + 31,332 sanctioned during the 1st year of IV Plan). The total number of seats sanctioned under the Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers was 6,717 (6,397 upto the end of III Plan + 230 during the Fourth Plan).

Apprentices Act, 1961.- The number of apprentices undergoing training under the Apprentices Act was 30,326 at the end of December, 1966 of which 24,999 were full-term Apprentices and 5,327 short-term apprentices. These apprentices were engaged in 2,108 establishments.

(Monthly Review of the Principal Activities of the Directorate General of Employment and Training for the month of March 1967: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India, New Delhi.)

Labour Ministry's Training Schemes:  
Working during April, 1967.

According to a Review published by the D.G.E. & T of its principal activities during the month of April 1967, the admission position in the various Central Training Institutes for Instructors was as under:-

<u>Name of the C.T.I.</u>	<u>No. of Trainees on Roll.</u>
C.T.I., Calcutta.	355
C.T.I., Bombay.	337
C.T.I., Kanpur.	321
C.T.I., Madras.	235
C.T.I., Hyderabad.	232
C.T.I., Ludhiana.	218
C.T.I. for Women Instructors, New Delhi.	111
	<u>1,809</u>

Next session of the training of Craft Instructors at all the C.T.Is. is scheduled to commence from 1 August, 1967. State Governments Public & Private Sectors, various Ministries of the Government of India etc. were asked to intimate their requirements by 31 May, 1967.

Sanction of Seats under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.- During the month of April, 1967, no additional seats were sanctioned either under the Craftsmen Training Scheme or under the Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers. The total number of seats sanctioned in I.T.Is. upto the end of April, 1967 was 156,070 (124,738 upto the end of III Plan + 31,332 sanctioned during the 1st year of IV Plan). The total number of seats sanctioned under the Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers was 6,717 (6,397 upto the end of III Plan + 320 during the IV Plan).

Apprentices Act, 1961.- (Figures are Provisional):  
The number of apprentices undergoing training under the Apprentices Act was 31,507 at the end of March, 1967 ~~which~~ of which 26,875 were ~~full-time~~ full-term apprentices and 4,632 ~~short-term~~ Apprentices. These apprentices were engaged in 2,135 establishments.

(Monthly Review of the Principal Activities of the Directorate General of Employment and Training for the month of April 1967: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India, New Delhi ).

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## Chapter 9. Social Security

### 92. Legislation.

India - May-June 1967.

Uttar Pradesh: Employees' State Insurance  
Scheme extended to Certain Areas in the  
State.

In exercise of the powers conferred under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Central Government has appointed the 28th day of May 1967 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act, shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:-

Villages:

(1) Bagahi (2) Puraini (3) Hariharpur  
(4) Chanditara (5) Khutaha (6)  
Saidpura (7) Fatehpur (8) Vyaspur  
(9) Mahabalpur (10) Karwat,  
in Pargana Radhoopur, Tehsil Chandauli, District  
Varanasi.

(Notification SO 1924 dated 22 May 1967,  
the Gazette of India, Part II, Sec. 3,  
sub-sec. (ii), 3 June 1967, pp. 1945-1946).

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Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 14 June 1967 a Bill to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 does not, by reason of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 2 thereof, apply to any factory or other establishment to which the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply. Consequently, a woman worker employed in a factory or other establishment and entitled to maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, ceases to be so entitled when the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 become applicable to such factory or establishment. But, such a woman unless she fulfils the conditions laid down under section 50 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is not qualified to claim any maternity benefit thereunder. Thus, she is deprived of maternity benefit under both the Acts. To remove this lacuna, it is proposed to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, so as to provide that in the event of the application of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 to any factory or establishment, maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act would continue to be available to women workers therein, until they become qualified to claim similar benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary,  
Part II, Sec. 2, 14 June 1967, pp. 483-485).

Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme  
(Amendment) Bill, 1967.

The Government of Assam published on 14 June 1967 the text of the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill introduced in the Assam Legislative Assembly on 9 June 1967.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the question of making statutory provision for the plantation workers under the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Act has been engaging the attention of Government for sometime. This was discussed in a meeting of the Standing Labour Committee which decided that a Pension Scheme should be drawn up. Accordingly a Pension and Gratuity Scheme through Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund has been drafted. The total accumulations in the undisbursed interest account which stand at 10.5 million rupees up-to-date and any amount left undisbursed in the Interest account to be contributed to the Pension Fund which is estimated at 2 million rupees every year will form the pension and gratuity fund.

Therefore, in order to provide statutory pensionary and gratuity benefits to the employees in the tea plantations in Assam on their retirement from service or on death, it is considered necessary to amend the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Act, 1955 in order to make provision for constitution of a Pension and Gratuity Fund.

The Bill seeks to amend the definition of the term 'Fund' to include 'the Provident Fund or Pension Fund as the case may be'. Necessary amendments to include the term 'Pension Fund' are made to several sections of the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Act, 1955.

(Assam Gazette, Part V, 14 June 1967,  
pp. 44-47 ).

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CHAPTER 12. INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES.

INDIA - MAY-JUNE 1967.

121. Special Information.

U.P.: Tripartite Conference on Textile Industry held at Lucknow, 2 June 1967:  
Appointment of a Committee recommended.

A tripartite conference on textile industry, was held at Lucknow on 2 June 1967. The conference was presided over by Shri Prabu Narain Singh (SSP), State Minister for Labour and Industries. It was attended by leading textile mill-owners and representatives of various trade unions of the industry. Among other things, the conference decided that a one-man committee, comprising a High Court Judge or an equally eminent person, should be appointed to go into the question of standardisation of wages, workload and muster in the textile mills of Kanpur, and to give its recommendations "as early as possible". The conference, considered, problems relating to standardisation and permanency of wages, rationalisation and permanency of a large number of temporary workers in the Kanpur Mills.

As regards the question of rising cost of living and the need of raising the dearness allowance of textile workers, the conference decided to await the decisions of the wage board for the textile industry, and of the single-man expert committee, which had been appointed by the Union Government.

The participants generally agreed that representative unions should be evolved so that the formation of a large number of unions could be discouraged and collective bargaining fostered on healthy lines. The Minister also agreed to discuss the matter afresh with labour leaders so that necessary steps could be taken in the matter.

(The Statesman, 4 June 1967).



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- \* " Twenty-Fourth Session (New Delhi, July 29-30, 1966): Main Conclusions and Chairman's Opening Speech - Indian Labour Conference": Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment): Government of India, New Delhi: 1967: Printed in India, by the Manager, Government of India Press, Simla for the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi: Price Re.0.85 or 2sh. or 31 cents: pp.18.

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INDIA - MAY-JUNE 1967.

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Institutional Development of Trade Unions, by S.R. Mohan Das.	The Indian Worker, March 27, 1967, p.5.
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