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Industrial and Labour Development in March, 1950.

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

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CHAPTER 1. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

INDIA - MARCH 1950.

11. Political Situation and Administrative Action.

Tenth Session of Indian Labour Conference,
New Delhi, 20 - 22 March 1950: Workers
oppose proposed Labour Bills.

The tenth session of the Indian Labour Conference, convened to consider the proposed Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill (vide pages 76-84 and 8-10 respectively of the report of this Office for February 1950), was held at New Delhi from 20 to 22 March 1950. The conference was attended by representatives of Central and State Governments, employers* and workers*. Dr. P.P. Pillai and Mr. S.K. Jain of this Office attended the meeting by special invitation. The Central Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, presided.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram's address.- Addressing the conference Mr. Jagjivan Ram said the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 was the Government's first effective venture in the field of labour-management relations. It had been responsible for reducing industrial unrest and promoting cordial relations between workers and employers. The proposed Bill had been built on practically the same foundations as of the earlier Bills, whose working had encouraged the belief that a more systematic approach to the problem of labour-management relations would pay good dividends.

Explaining the cardinal points of the Bill, Mr. Jagjivan Ram stated that its first object was to see that there were no disputes before negotiations. A compromise would be possible before launching of mutual recriminations. Towards this end works committees had to be made strong and effective. Another important point was the building up of a strong, self-reliant and responsible trade union movement "which will cease to be a pawn on the political chessboard".

Mr. Jagjivan Ram warned against other purposes ^{other} than labour welfare ^{in which} that trade unions were ~~put to~~ ^{utilised} and said that he failed to see what objections there could be to the Government trying to ban strikes and lock-outs which had objects other than the settlements of labour disputes. A strike or lock-out was a weapon for the settlement of labour disputes. Mr. Jagjivan Ram asked why should anybody deem it his right to use it for some other purpose. He added that the trade union movement in India had hitherto had a stunted growth largely because of the spoon-feeding it had received from outsiders. While he did not minimise the important part that outsiders had played in the past and would continue to do so for some time, he felt that it was time that they encouraged their wards to stand on their own.

Commending the idea of developing a spirit of collective bargaining on sound lines, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that the sooner employers and workers developed the habit of planned collective bargaining, the sooner would they find themselves freed from the shackles of courts and tribunals, boards and committees which, however inevitable they might be, seemed at times so ^{great} a burden. In conclusion, Mr. Jagjivan Ram emphasised that the Labour Relations Bill ensured greater rights to and imposed greater responsibilities on both the parties than the existing Act. The Bill held even the scales and, if something was taken from one side the equilibrium could not be maintained. He, therefore, asked each party to consider before asking for the removal of a restriction whether it would agree to a corresponding load being taken off the shoulders of the other party.

Bills criticised by workers: A.I.T.U.C.
representatives refuse to discuss details:- During the preliminary discussion on the principles of the Bills representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who were present for the first time since the adoption of the "Industrial Truce Resolution" in 1948, opposed the Bills, which they considered "atrocious" and "inimical" to the fundamental rights of workers, including their right to strike and walked out in protest.

Representatives of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and employers also expressed their opposition to the Bills. The INTUC and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha opposition was on the plea that there was no particular hurry now for the Bills. The Mazdoor Sabha delegates argued that the main conditions of the Industrial Truce like fair wages and profit-sharing had not been implemented and there was therefore no hurry

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for the Bill. The exclusion of civil servants from the purview of the Bills and the authority of the Government to alter awards were objected to. The Government's aims, they said, were laudable, but the methods adopted would produce opposite results and encourage illegal strikes. Further, the responsibility for the Government would be too great for it to be able to shoulder.

Employers did not find the measures acceptable though they felt that these contained certain redeeming features.

Labour Relations Bill.- The Conference took up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Labour Relations Bill. Consensus of opinion appeared to be in favour of settlement of disputes by negotiation and encouragement of collective bargaining by a single bargaining agent. Workers' representatives were opposed to references to an appellate tribunal on account of the delays involved in such appeals. On the question of retrenched workers, employers contended that a dismissed worker was only entitled to damages and not reinstatement but representatives of workers did not accept this view. Referring to strikes and lock-outs, representatives of employers and workers advocated deletion of the respective penal provisions relating thereto, particularly the provision relating to sentences of imprisonment.

Trade Unions Bill.- The conference next considered the provisions of the Trade Unions Bill in detail. Important among the clauses which were discussed was the one relating to the restriction of outsiders on the executive of a trade union to four or one-fourth, whichever is less. Representatives of workers while conceding that restriction of outsiders was desirable observed that its limitation to four would be hard on large unions and federations. They contended that the advice and ~~view~~ assistance of outsiders ~~was~~ necessary in view of the backward state of the workers in this country and suggested that the number of outsiders should be restricted to one-fourth. They also felt that the penal provisions were severe on outsiders who were officers of a trade union involved in unfair practices.

Referring to the recognition of a trade union, it was urged on behalf of the workers that they were opposed to recognition by agreement with employers as it would tend to encourage an unhealthy rivalry between various trade unions and assist employers in promoting "company" unions. It was suggested that a trade union which qualified itself as a certified bargaining agent should be the sole recognised union.

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With regard to cancellation of registration of a trade union, it was pointed out that the provision which allowed cancellation in the event of failure to comply with any award of a tribunal interfered with the organisational rights of a trade union.

Views expressed would be taken in^{to} consideration: Labour Minister's assurance.— In winding up the proceedings, Mr. Jagjivan Ram assured the meeting that the views expressed by the conference would be placed before the Select Committee to be set up by Parliament to examine the provisions of the Bills.

He observed that he was particularly gratified to notice the collaboration between the INTUC and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha in this conference and hoped that in the interest of the working classes, they would sink their differences and present a common front, as it would then be easier for the Government to deal with one central organisation.

(The Hindustan Times, 23 and
24-3-1950)

Requests for Grants for Labour Ministry
passed by Parliament.

On 14 March 1950 the Indian Parliament passed requests for grants to the Ministry of Labour.

Industrial Tribunals' awards: cut motion moved.— Mr. Sarangdhar Das (Orissa), moving a 100 rupees cut to discuss awards of industrial tribunals, said that such awards in many cases were not implemented by employers. "There is no use making platitudinous cries of increasing production when all parties to industrial disputes do not implement the awards of the arbitration tribunals".

Mr. R. Venkataraman (Madras) said that the arbitration tribunals were too "legalistic". He wanted the working classes to be more and more associated with the proceedings of these tribunals. He urged that third party insurance be made obligatory on all employers to insure their workers against accidents under the Compensation Act. To increase production, he said, it was necessary to ensure equitable distribution also.

Government criticised for not implementing legislative measures.- Mr. Hariharnath Shastri (U.P.) said that while the pace of labour legislation in 1948-49 had been rapid, implementation had been slow. The Employees State Insurance Act, the Minimum Wages Act, etc., were still to be enforced. No action had been taken on the main points of industrial truce, housing for labour, fixation of fair wages/and profit-sharing.

Conditions of agricultural labour.- Mr. V.C. Kesava Rao (Madras) wanted the Government to provide means for the uplift of agricultural labour. He suggested creation of multi-purposes co-operative societies in the villages and the fixation of a minimum wage for agricultural labour.

Mr. Chandrika Ram (Bihar) said that food production could not be increased in the country if the "plight of agricultural labourers, who number 70 million is not improved". In several States, including Bihar, they were sold like "cattle from zamindar to zamindar", and their wages, paid in kind, amounted to eight annas per day.

Mr. K. Balmiki (U.P.) pleaded for improvement in the conditions of domestic, agriculture and other labour.

Labour Minister's reply.- The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, replying to the debate praised the sense of patriotism and duty of the working classes. That was the one thing which had sustained the State. "In spite of rising prices and a number of other difficulties, these workers had very sincerely and scrupulously observed the industrial truce." Replying to criticism regarding implementation of various legislative measures passed by the House, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that, under the Constitution, in vast field of labour activities administrative power lay with the State. It would not be possible for the Union Government, for instance, to do anything substantial in the direction of education, sanitation and other facilities for the working ~~and other~~ class. The staff at the disposal either of the Union or State Governments was inadequate for the work. It could not be increased due to financial difficulties.

There were some complaints in regard to implementation of awards under the Industrial Disputes Act. The Government had found that there were some defects in the existing Act, and that is why it had taken the opportunity of removing these defects by introducing the Labour Relations Bill, which seeks to give ^{Government} ~~us~~ more power for the

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enforcement of awards of the tribunals. At present the Government found itself in a helpless position if an employer threatened to close his factory and throw the workers out of employment rather than implement an award. Prosecution of the employer was not going to solve the problem. The only other alternative was for the Government to run the concern itself. These powers it was taking under the Labour Relations Bill.

As regards agricultural labour, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that an inquiry into conditions of agricultural labour had been taken up. He hoped it would be expedited. Meanwhile, many State Governments had agreed to extend the welfare activities of their rural-development departments. He hoped that public-spirited people would pay attention to the problems of agricultural labour.

He said that a departmental draft had been prepared on the recommendations of the Fair Wages Committee. The Law Ministry was now drafting a Bill which would be introduced at the earliest opportunity.

On the question of housing Mr. Jagjivan Ram admitted that no progress had been made. The real difficulty here again was money. The Government had, however, not abandoned the housing scheme and a provision of 10 million rupees had been made in the Budget to implement it.

As regards retrenchment, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that where the Government found that the difficulties of the employers were genuine, it could not tell them not to retrench. But it was considering a scheme under which for a short duration the retrenched workers might be able to maintain themselves and be able to get some sort of subsistence allowance for the period of their unemployment so that the rigours of unemployment might be lessened to some extent.

The cuts were withdrawn and the demands totaling ~~passed~~ 2.32 million rupees were passed.

(The Statesman, 15-3-1950).

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Work of the Ministry of Labour during
the Year 1949-1950.

The following information regarding the activities of the Central Ministry of Labour, during the year 1949-50, is taken from a note recently released by the Ministry.

Industrial Relations.— During the year under review, the recommendations of the committee on fair wages, as approved by the Central Advisory Council of Labour, were accepted by the Government. A bill is being drafted to implement them. As regards profit sharing, however, employers' and workers' representatives on the Central Advisory Council of Labour could not come to any agreed conclusion. The question is under consideration of the Government.

Constitution of works committees in industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen was a major task accomplished by the Ministry during the year. In establishments coming within the Central sphere alone, more than 300 works committees were set up by September 1949. Most State Governments have also taken action for the setting up of works committees in establishments coming within their sphere.

The Central Government by an ordinance took control over disputes in banking and insurance companies with branches in more than one State. The All-India Industrial Tribunal for Bank Disputes was appointed in June 1949. The Tribunal has already passed a number of interim awards dealing with monetary relief and individual cases of wrongful dismissal and victimisation of employees; it is expected to give its final award shortly.

The improvement in relations between labour and management, noticed in 1948, was maintained during the year, as the following figures show:

	Number of disputes.	Number of workers.	Number of man-days lost.
1947	1811	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948	1259	1,058,120	7,837,173
1949	914	684,188	6,580,887

Of the total number of man-days lost during the year, strikes accounted for the loss of 3,410,453 mandays and lockouts for 3,170,434.

Labour Legislation.- Two important bills, namely, the Mines Bill, and the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Bill were brought before the legislature and await final consideration. The Mines Bill seeks to bring the provisions regulating labour and safety in mines in line with those contained in the Factories Act, 1948. The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Bill aims at setting up an appellate tribunal for the country as a whole to hear appeals from decisions of ~~the various industrial tribunals~~ industrial tribunals in respect of certain important issues.

Two other bills, the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill, have also been introduced in Parliament recently. The former is a comprehensive law applicable to the whole of India and seeks to supersede the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the various States laws on the subject. The ^{Bill} introduces many new features in the field of labour relations, such as collective bargaining, prior resort to negotiation before a strike or lockout is declared and an appellate tribunal. It contains special provisions regarding retrenchment and the control of undertakings in certain circumstances. The Trade Unions Bill, though primarily a consolidating measure, is aimed at strengthening and developing the trade union movement. The rules regulating the registration of trade unions have been more clearly defined so as to discourage the growth of paper organisations. The number of outsiders who become officers of a trade union has been reduced, in order to encourage the management of the affairs of trade unions by the workers themselves. There are also special provisions relating to trade unions of civil servants.

Other legislative proposals under consideration include the revision of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, with a view making them suit present day conditions. Two new items of legislation contemplated are the Fair Wages Bill and the Plantations Bill. It is proposed to include in the Plantations Bill protective and welfare legislation in respect of plantation workers.

Conditions of the working class.- Economic difficulties led to retrenchment in many industries, particularly the cotton textile and jute industries. This question is receiving the attention of the Government.

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In April 1949, the Ministry of Labour prepared a scheme for housing factory and plantation labour and circulated it to State Governments. The scheme has not yet been finally considered, but a sum of ten million rupees has been provided for it in the budget for the year 1950-51.

As regards mining labour, about 1,500 quarters for colliery workers were completed during the year in the proposed township at Bhuli in Bihar. A hospital at Dhanbad with 112 beds is nearing completion. Upto the end of December 1949, 200,000 employees had joined the Coal Mines Provident Fund and about 11.59 million rupees had been contributed by the employers and workers in equal proportion. A sum of about four million rupees was distributed quarterly as bonus to colliery workers. The budget of the Mica Mines Welfare Fund, involving an expenditure of about 300,000 rupees in Madras and 500,000 rupees in Bihar, was sanctioned for the year under review.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry.- In order to obtain reliable data regarding the conditions of agricultural labourers in connection particularly with the fixation of their minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Ministry, in collaboration with the State Governments, undertook an all-India inquiry. A preliminary inquiry was conducted in 27 villages in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore; and in the light of the experience thus gained, the original questionnaire has now been revised. To keep down expenditure the number of villages to be covered has been reduced from 1,000 according to the original proposal to about 800. It is expected to be completed during 1950-51.

Plantation Labour.- The Standing Plantation Committee which met in September 1949 generally agreed that there should be comprehensive Central legislation applicable to plantations throughout the country, and that it should apply, in the first instance, to tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations.

Forced Labour.- On the basis of the recommendations made by the Officer appointed to study the various enactments dealing with forced labour, the Central Government requested the State Governments to consider the deletion of objectionable provisions in certain existing laws. In addition, the Government is collecting information in the course of the agricultural labour enquiry as to the extent of forced labour prevalent in various parts of the country. The desirability of formulating legislation to eradicate this evil will be considered after detailed information has been collected.

Employment and Training.- The future of the Resettlement and Employment Organisation (set up in July 1945 for a period of five years primarily for resettling ex-Servicemen and discharged war workers) came up for decision during the year under ~~the~~ review. It had been suggested that employment exchanges should be transferred to the States. It was, however, decided to retain the organisation for another period of two years (i.e. till the end of July 1952) under the existing financial arrangements between the Centre and the States and to remodel the training scheme, inter alia, throwing it open to all adult civilians.

The 54 employment exchanges and 55 district employment offices under the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment registered a total of 1,066,351 persons in 1949, as against 870,904 in 1948 and 629,961 in 1947. The number placed in employment in 1949 was 256,809 as against 260,088 in 1948 and 161,374 in 1947. Of those registered during 1949, 12 per cent were ex-Servicemen, 15 per cent displaced persons and 73 per cent others. Of those placed in employment, 4 per cent were ex-Servicemen, 17 per cent displaced persons and 74 per cent others.

By the end of 1949, there were 366 technical, vocational and apprenticeship training centres functioning, at which 8,914 persons were undergoing training. The number of trainees who had passed trade tests during the year was 13,313, the total up-to-date being 25,791. Three batches, consisting of a total of 196 persons, completed their training at the Central Institute for Training Instructors, Koni, during the year. Another batch of 146 instructors was under training at the end of 1949. In accordance with the decision of the Government to throw open the training organisation to all civilians, a scheme for the training of 10,000 adult civilians has been prepared and is expected to come into operation shortly.

National and International Labour Conferences.- Among the labour conferences convened under the auspices of the Ministry, were the Labour Ministers' Conference and the Standing Plantations Committee.

The Government of India participated in the I.L.O. General Conference and technical meetings held during the year. Mr. S. Iall, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, was chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. for the year 1949. The 110th session of the Governing Body was held in India (Mysore). This was the first meeting of the Governing Body on Asian soil. India ratified the Convention (No.81) concerning Labour Inspection in

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Industry and Commerce, 1947. It was also decided during the year, to ratify two further Conventions viz. the Convention (No.89) concerning Night Work of ~~Wom~~ Women employed in Industry (Revised), 1948, and the Convention (No.90) concerning Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry (Revised), 1948.

(Note on the working of the Labour Ministry during the year 1949-50, issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India).

U.P.: Tripartite Committee set up to
Interpret Orders on Labour Enquiry
Committee's Report dissolved.

By a notification dated 17 February 1950, the Uttar Pradesh Government has dissolved the tripartite board set up in March 1949 to decide all questions arising in connection with the interpretation and implementation of the Government orders on the United Provinces Labour Enquiry Report (vide page 7 of the report of this Office for March 1949) as it has served its purpose.

(Government Gazette of the Uttar Pradesh,
Extraordinary, dated 17 February, 1950).

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Bombay: Labour Minister's Resignation
accepted.

The Governor of Bombay accepted on 29 March 1950, the resignation of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister of Bombay, who had been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, (vide pages 42-44 of this Report) with effect from 26 March, 1950.

(The Bombay Government Gazette,
Part I, dated 6 April, 1950,
page 1766)

Chapter 3. Professional organisations.

33. Employers' Professional Organisations.

India - March 1950.

Annual General Meeting of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce: Seven-Point Programme to step up Production.

The 23rd annual general meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce was held at New Delhi on 11 and 12 March 1950. Mr. K.D. Jalan, President of the Federation, presided. The session was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Federation passed a number of resolutions relating, among others, to the economic situation in the country, increased production, state enterprise, plight of middle classes and evacuee property. The resolution on production suggested a seven-point plan to achieve greater output and emphasised the need for closer co-operation between the Central and State Governments. The plan urged simplification of control and encouragement of industrial ~~rationalisation~~ rationalisation.

Presidential address: Government urged to clarify nationalisation policy.— Mr. K.D. Jalan, in the course of his presidential address, demanded of the Government a more precise definition of the fields that would be left for private enterprise. Such a declaration was of utmost importance in view of the conflict of the development plans of the State Governments with the industrial policy of the Central Government. Calling upon the Government to allay misgivings regarding its nationalisation policy, Mr. Jalan hoped that the Planning Commission would

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succeed in creating conditions conducive to participation by all sections of the community in the economic regeneration of the country, (vide pages 42-44 of this report). The business community were all for a planned policy and for a co-ordination of ~~economic~~ effort. But ~~of~~ planning meant regimentation of economic life and increase of bureaucratic control in industry and trade it would not, in their opinion, succeed in increasing production and achieving the ~~major~~ objects all had in view.

Balance of trade: removal of restrictions on cash crops urged.- Mr. Jalan stressed desirability of removing all restrictions on raising of cash crops and of securing a decrease in production costs through increased availability of raw materials as well as raising the per capita productivity of labour. It was the Federation's view that production of cash crops was more valuable both in terms of acre of land and unit of cost of production than cereals and, therefore, even if the growing of cash crops resulted in the diminution of production of foodgrains, and, thereby, increased import requirements, it should be tolerated as a lesser evil. Forecasting a possible decline in the favourable balance of trade in the coming months owing to ~~the~~ shortage of jute and cotton and other limiting factors, Mr. Jalan said that the need to liberalize export trade control had already been recognised by the Government. But the question of encouraging exports needed careful examination. Referring to deterioration in Indo-Pakistan trade he said that it might prove a blessing in disguise inasmuch as the necessity of India becoming self-sufficient in jute and cotton had been forced on the country. Mr. Jalan emphasised that the Government's commercial policy should be one of protecting and developing home industries. Controls were a war-time measure and should now be done away with. Wherever they were essential they must be reorientated so as not to cause the least amount of interference to the normal working of industry and trade.

Economic situation.- Reviewing the economic developments in 1949, Mr. Jalan said that the major portion of the year saw a gradual deterioration. Devaluation of the currency came as a culmination of the previous maladjustment in India's external and internal economy. It however gave a jolt to the feeling of complacency and an opportunity to the business community to show to the Government that given a chance and spirit of understanding they would never lag behind in serving the best interests of the country even in the face of the most difficult and adverse circumstances. Explaining the Government's efforts at reducing commodity prices and their failure, he said that no efforts to bring down the price level in the country were likely to succeed

unless the problem ^{is} tackled on the production side. During 1949, there had been some improvement in the industrial production of the country in cases like coal, steel and paper, but the production of such important industries as cotton, textiles, jute manufactures and sugar declined with the result that overall industrial production in the country as a whole, inspite of an increase in a few cases had gone down.

It ^{would} be wrong to say that black market money was creating havoc on the price structure because it would be difficult to explain, on that assumption, the stringency developing in the money market. Incomes had shifted to agricultural and working classes who were not used to banking and investment habits. Therefore, the saving capacity of these classes has to be increased so that the reservoir from which money flowed to the investing channels was not ~~down~~ dried up. Another contributing factor in the diminution of capital was the high level of direct taxation. Foreign capital also had a definite part ~~to~~ play in the industrial development. The only limitation and condition on its investment should be that it should be left to the country to decide in which fields foreign capital was to be allowed to operate.

Capital resources. - Mr. Jalan stated that in his opinion two factors which imparted resilience to the economic structure of a country were the availability of capital resources on which one could fall back upon in times of difficulty and ~~the second~~ ~~was~~ the confidence and a sense of security. As far as India's foreign trade was concerned, she had been living at least till lately on her capital of borrowings at a rate which was alarming from any standard. Similar had been the position of the finances of the Government of India ~~which have~~ been dipping ~~into~~ deep into its deposits. The State Governments too were in no better position and all of them were running on huge deficits. In the private sector too, there was no capital formation worth the name. In fact, there was a prima facie case to show that since the end of the war the country as a whole was not saving, but that actually the process of dissaving has started and it was living on its capital. Neither had there been any capital formation in the country in recent years nor had the industries been left in a sound financial position.

In conclusion Mr. Jalan said that the problem today was to achieve a rate of saving and investment amounting to about 5000 million rupees per year if a progressive rise in the standard of living of the people was to be achieved. The country's energies and the Government's policies should, therefore, be directed to produce more wealth, savings and create conditions which might be ~~conducive~~ conducive

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to a fruitful investment. It was obvious ~~and~~ that indigenous savings, foreign capital as also created money would have to play their part in achieving such a high rate of investment according to the demands of circumstances. Apart from other reasons which had created hesitancy in the minds of investors, both Indian and foreign, the most important had been the uncertainty created by the Government's varying policies, the pace of social legislation and the threat of nationalization held out from time to time.

Pandit Nehru's address.- Pandit Nehru in his address mainly referred to the broad approach of the Government towards economic questions. Appealing for non-official co-operation in solving the range of problems before the Government, Pandit Nehru said, that the Government just could not solve them by Governmental effort alone. Governmental effort and Governmental direction were essential, but it must be allied to large-scale public effort. It was not good enough, that one worked for the good of the masses. The masses must get the sensation of being partners in a large undertaking. That would apply to the future working of industry, whatever the economic or other pattern. He stressed the need for psychological approach in business dealings and said that the economic machinery could not ignore the human factor.

It was not enough for a Government to feel that it was working for the masses. It should function so as to produce a sensation in the masses that they and the Government were working together for the good of the country as a whole. This spirit should animate the working of industry also in all its relations - with labour, with the people and the Government - otherwise it could not go very far. In this connection he referred to the work of the Planning Commission. Its members were not only eminent in their particular spheres but were enthusiastic who wanted to do something, not merely produce a report to be filed. It was going to be a live commission functioning from day to day, producing, he hoped, solid results. In his opinion, one of the things the Commission had to do was to consider how to bring in the co-operation of large numbers of people in the great national undertakings. How could the villager help national planning in his village? ~~The~~ One might think perhaps that national planning was just the planning of certain types of industry. Certainly, that was a basic part of it, but it was something much more. It was how to get the villager to function in his village or the person in the town wherever he might be. He must realize that something was not only being done for him, but he was part of the machinery doing it. If this could be done the progress would be rapid and tremendous.

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As regards the problem of unemployment, Pandit Nehru said that industrialisation alone could not solve it; it was necessary also to develop cottage, or small scale or co-operative industries. In conclusion, Pandit Nehru said that the basic yardstick by which the industrialists should judge all their efforts should be, how far, it was conducive to what was laid down in the Preamble of the Constitution of India.

Resolutions.- The more important among the resolutions adopted by the Federation are noted below.

Economic situation.- The resolution on the economic situation, which was moved by Mr. G.D. Birla, states that "real improvement can take place only on the basis of larger production, industrial as well as agricultural, which alone, the Federation believes, can bring down the cost of living".

The resolution contains the following seven point programme to achieve this end:

(1) Closer co-operation between the Government, labour and industry and between the Central and State Governments.

(2) There must be a renewed determination in all sections of the community to work harder.

(3) In all activities relating to production there needs to be a new awareness of the necessity for economy and speed, eliminating red-tapism as well as extravagance.

(4) There must be a simplification of controls to ensure that they help and do not hinder production.

(5) The tax structure and all legislation must induce incentive and promote greater production as well as greater contentment.

(6) There must be increased opportunities for saving and promoting productive investment.

(7) Encourage rationalization of industry, use of modern equipment and elimination of waste.

Moving the resolution, Mr. Birla appealed to business men to expand their activities. He was confident that every one in India, including the business man, had a bright future if only he would ~~take~~ take the opportunities offered ~~to~~ him. In the course of his speech he emphasised that increased production was the only solution for the "very bad" economic conditions of today. When people suffered especially in respect of economic conditions, tempers rose. It bred communism and communalism. Indian Universities were turning out thousands of graduates every year and jobs had to be found for them. Then there were a large number of people who ~~are~~ were migrating ~~and~~ from Eastern Pakistan and setting down in Calcutta without any job, without any shelter, without clothes, without food. The only solution for all these was

increased production.

Today the middle classes were practically wallowing in misery and agony. Only through increased production could their condition improve. In the last seven years, the labour and agricultural classes had been better off than the middle classes, but still on account of short supply of consumer goods, the average standard of living was definitely lower today than it was in 1945 or 1946. The solution ~~again~~ again was increased production.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A.D. Shroff.

State enterprise.- The resolution on this subject viewed with alarm the tendency on the part of the Government to embark on industrial ventures without adequate preliminary investigation and without proper guidance of experienced industrialists. It called upon the Government to have these projects thoroughly examined by experienced technicians and industrialists, and in the event of their being fully satisfied with the economic soundness of these ventures to start them only in the form of statutory corporations. It urged that these ventures, existing and proposed, should be run according to the accepted principles of commercial costing, as expected of private concerns. Moreover, their policy in regard to rates etc., should not prejudice the interests of the consumers or the working of competitive units in the hands of private enterprise. The Federation also reiterated the view that such undertakings both owned by the Central Government and the States should be placed under the same obligation to pay taxes to the Central exchequer as any private undertaking.

The resolution was moved by Mr. M.A. Master and seconded by Mr. Lakshmi Pat Singhania.

Increased production.- The resolution on increased production expressed the view that unless agricultural production was sustained at a high level and cost reduced, efforts on the industrial front were not likely by themselves to bring about any material improvement in the economic situation. Among the handicaps which the Indian industry was facing were "frequent changes of Government policies", inordinate delays in executive action and lack of decision on the part of authorities and vexatious controls. The resolution urged the Government to actively assist the industry in getting over these impediments and ~~increasing~~ in creating conditions which might enable the industrialists not only to ensure a regular flow of production but also to increase to the highest extent possible the installed capacity of the industries. It further demanded a "uniform basis" for the "divergent and independent

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fiscal, labour and production policies of the State Governments".

Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain moved the resolution; he was seconded by Mr. Karam Chand Thaper.

Plight of middle classes.- By a resolution the Federation viewed with concern the "rapid deterioration" in the condition of the middle and lower classes. Among the causes which imposed a burden on these classes, the resolution listed the high cost of living, the incidence of indirect taxes, and the increasing interference of the Government with the normal channels of trade. It said that a stage had been reached which was fraught with serious repercussions on the stability of the country and called for immediate and serious consideration of the Government for the amelioration of their conditions and their rehabilitation through the restoration of normal channels of trade which would provide increasing avenues of employment to them.

The resolution was moved by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and seconded by Sir Shri Ram.

Machinery for Co-operation.- The Federation by another resolution urged ~~for~~ greater co-operation between the Government and the business community. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. A.D. Shroff and seconded by Mr. M.A. Master, expressed disappointment that the Constitution of the Republic of India did not provide any representation for Indian industry, trade and commerce in legislature. It emphasised that in order to ensure close and constructive co-operation between the Government and the representatives of Indian business, steps should now be taken to devise ways and means by which the Government could be kept closely informed of the view of Indian industry, trade and commerce on matters affecting both the general economy of the country, and, ~~in particular,~~ of the specific interests concerned. It suggested that the Constitution of the various advisory committees and councils should be so revised as to make them more compact and representative of the interests concerned and that such business interests should be represented by persons nominated by the Federation. The Federation was further of the view that such advisory committees and councils should not be treated ~~only~~ as mere forums of public discussion, but that decisions reached at such meetings should receive the serious consideration of the Government in order that the measures taken by the Government might reflect the opinion of the interests affected by such measures.

Office bearers.- Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand (Bombay) and Mr. C.M. Kothari (Madras) were elected President and Vice-President of the Federation for the year 1950-1951.

(Summarised from a copy of the Text of the Presidential address, received in this Office ;
The Hindustan Times and the Statesman, dated 12 and 13-3-1950).

Tenth Annual Conference of All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, New Delhi, 5 March 1950: Setting up of Planning Commission welcomed.

The tenth annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, held at New Delhi on 5 March 1950, was inaugurated by Dr. S.P. Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply. Dr. R.M. Alagappa Chettiar presided. Among others, the conference, passed a resolution on fiscal policy, inter alia, suggesting an enquiry into the question of national income and its distribution.

Presidential address: industrial expansion hampered by lack of Governmental decision.- Dr. R.M. Alagappa Chettiar, in his presidential address, said that what was hampering the expansion of India's industries was not so much the absence of a master plan as the absence of a decision on the part of the Central ~~Government~~ and State Governments to allow industrialists to go ahead unhindered. There was a deplorable and dangerous complacency in some responsible quarters about the magnitude of the difficulties ~~being~~ being experienced by industrialists and the adequacy of the measures thus far devised to deal with the economic and industrial problems facing the country. The Government had not yet formed coherent and clear ideas either on objectives or on policies and methods. There was a great deal of unco-ordinated talk and, what was worse, unco-ordinated and inconsistent activity. Welcoming the appointment of the Central Planning Commission Dr. Chettiar wanted the inclusion of an experienced business man as a member of the Commission. The primary object of planning should be to raise the standard of living in the country. Indian standards were so low that any discussion of equitable distribution would only be empty talk. The inadequacy of income was glaring. Therefore, the emphasis must be

on production rather than on distribution. Ways and means should be discovered to increase production even if it resulted in shelving, in part, the question of distribution for the present. The present national income had been placed at 48,000 million rupees, and he placed the ~~target~~ target at 172,000 million rupees in 10 years' time.

by Sir M. Visweswara
Iya I.

As regards nationalisation, Dr. Chettiar said that while certain minimum social and economic ideologies were necessary, there should be a pragmatic approach as to how to build up the wealth of the country. Once it was accepted that nationalisation would be restricted only to certain industries and to certain sectors of economic life, there should be no hesitation in doing everything possible to encourage the other sectors to develop to the maximum instead of hindering them. Another fear of the investor and the industrialist was the rigours of the present level of direct taxation. One of the most serious economic problems today was the deterioration in the financial status of the middle classes. During the last 50 years the middle classes, had suffered substantially as regards housing, food and education of their children. No economic policy could be justified which did not take into account the need for adequate relief to these classes. The middle class people played a leading role in industrial development and it was on this section of the community that society had to depend for increase in industrial activity. Any relief given to this section of the community would be real inducement to the flow of capital to industrial undertakings.

Dr. Chettiar also referred to the need for development of industrial research and suggested that amounts expended on research should be exempted from taxation.

Dr. Mookerjee's address.— Inaugurating the conference, Dr. Mookerjee stressed the need for understanding between the Government and industrialists on the one hand and the people on the other, if the economic policy of the Government was to get public support. He said that the President had referred to the need for industrial and Governmental co-operation, but he had not mentioned a word about labour. A few words of appreciation would have been welcomed at least by them. He was sure the industrialists recognised the need for creating "new bonds of alliance" with labour. They also needed the co-operation of the people. Unless the people felt that the economic policy of the Government was intended for the benefit of the masses, and it was actually being applied to that end, however, sound the policy might be in theory, one would never be able to enthuse public opinion and get public support.

Referring to the good reception of the announcement of the Planning Commission, Dr. Mookerjee said that planning was important in settling priorities during a period of shortage of raw materials, capital goods and finance, but with it was needed execution. Planning had to be in relation to what was available in the country. Dr. Mookerjee also stressed the need for development of small and medium industries, while he agreed with the view that large scale industries were necessary for the development of the country, he also felt that "there must be a co-ordinated development of the small industries throughout the country, if we are going to solve big problem of unemployment among the middle classes". But in this field, industry should not look for dependence on the Government. While the Government would play its part, the industrialists, who had shown their competence and ability in organising big industry, should turn their attention to the need for developing industry on a medium scale in a properly coordinated manner in the different parts of the country. If they should give their definite schemes and proposals to the Government, he could assure them of every encouragement from the Government. Dr. Mookerjee said that the Government had decided to introduce legislation for the creation of machinery for developing small and medium industries. While this work would have to be done by the States, some sort of sanctioning legislation would be necessary from the Centre.

Referring to the role of foreign capital, Dr. Mookerjee said the Government had encouraged participation of foreign capital in the country. It had tried to instil confidence in investors in other parts of the world, which would make them feel that industrial development on sound lines was possible in India. But at the same time it had taken care to see that foreign capital was not allowed to come into the country in a way which might prejudice the case of Indian industry, he added. It was too early to say how far the present policy of the Government had been able to attract a large amount of foreign capital to the country.

As regards criticism of Governmental spending, Dr. Mookerjee said that the percentage of expenditure on purely civil administration side of the Government was relatively small. Economizing by the Government would mean that a large number of peons and clerks coming from middle class families would be discharged. That would not add to the economic development of the country. He would not suggest that anyone having no work should still be kept in employment, but, the retrenched personnel had to be reabsorbed, and this could not be done by the Government alone. Governmental economy should be accompanied by industrial

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expansion and creating wealth in the country. The Government's economy measures in the past months had resulted in the dropping of a large number of schemes in the fields of health, education and other spheres. To that extent the country ~~was~~ the loser. Mere economy was ~~no~~ solution. More wealth had to be created. The crux of the problem was the improvement of the investment market. He was glad to note that the Budget speech of the Finance Minister had been well received and he hoped the industrialists would cooperate with the Government in creating favourable conditions for the betterment of the investment position.

Resolutions: National planning of industries.-
The conference, by a resolution, welcomed the setting up of the Planning Commission and emphasised the necessity of the inclusion of an industrialist in the personnel of the Commission. Regarding the functions of the Commission the resolution, inter alia, recommended the following in particular: (i) The formulation of a clear and concise plan of development covering a period of five or ten years with the necessary financial provisions, taking into account a scheme on industrialisation submitted by the Organisation to the Government which contemplates increasing the present national income to about 3 1/2 times in the course of ten years. (ii) Fixation of high priorities and production targets for increasing power supply, for manufacture of machine tools, machinery and industrial materials such as steel, cement, non-ferrous metals, basic chemicals, etc., all of which were today scarce in the country. (iii) Arranging the immediate setting up of Institutes of Higher Technology of the type of the Massachusetts Institute of Boston to train technical personnel within the country. (iv) Re-orientation of Government's policies in respect of nationalization, taxation and foreign capital which have discouraged industrialists and which are mainly responsible for ~~low~~ the low economic activity at present. and (v) Coordination of the industrial policy of the Union Government with their import, export, taxation, labour and transport policies so as to ensure the removal of impediments to increased production due to the present lack of such coordination.

Fiscal policy.- The resolution of fiscal policy inter alia, recommended: (1) Acceptance of the principle of adequate and effective protection to all deserving industries whose establishment and development are considered desirable in the interests of national economy without over-emphasis on any particular requirements. (2) Setting up of a permanent Tariff Board on a statutory basis with ample powers to conduct on its own initiative investigations into the requirements of industries and to make recommendations to Government. and

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(3) A thorough and scientific enquiry into the question of National Income and its distribution with a view to a more fundamental revision of our tax structure, so as to aid substantially capital formation, savings and investment; and accelerate the pace of industrial enterprise.

Industrial research.- The conference emphasised the immediate necessity of organising research activities on a planned basis in order to accelerate technical development and enable industry to increase production. To achieve this objective the resolution, among others, suggested the following measures: (i) Every manufacturing concern should establish and maintain its own research department and should make necessary funds available for the purpose, treating it as a charge on the revenues of the concern. (ii) Where that is not either possible or necessary due to the inadequacy of financial resources, or size of the industry or otherwise especially in the case of medium and small-scale industries, all units in the industry concerned should combine together to create and maintain a co-operative industrial research institute, if necessary, with financial and other assistance from the Union or State Governments. (iii) Wherever possible, industry should try to make use of the facilities available with educational and other institutions for research and development work on conditions mutually beneficial to both. and (iv) Large-scale research activities of a basic nature which are often beyond the means of individual large-scale industrial concerns should be organised on a co-operative basis by raising contributions from the particular section of the Industry and by such assistance as can be obtained from the Union and State Governments. The resolution also requested the Government to allow all donations made to furtherance of industrial research as an item of expenditure in income-tax irrespective of any limit. It further suggested that the Government should also direct Indian Universities and other educational institutions supported or aided from public funds, to maintain continuous liaison with the Industry and its problems, and to devote more time, energy and money to the Industrial Research of a visual nature.

Other resolutions.- By other resolutions the conference protested against the industrial and commercial activities of the Government, suggested the development of medium and small scale industries, advocated rationalisation of industries by increasing the volume, variety and efficiency of production, and urged the Government to lay down a clear cut import policy.

(Summarised from texts of Presidential address, inaugural address and resolutions adopted by the conference, received in this Office; The ~~His~~ Statesman, 6-3-1950).

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Annual Meeting of Indian Mining
Association, Calcutta, 3 March,
1950.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Association was held at Calcutta on 3 March 1950. Mr. D.F. Macmillan, Chairman of the Association, in his presidential address referred to the proposals initiated the previous year to bring about the amalgamation of the various associations of mining interests, and said that although a joint working committee of Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association had done valuable work it had failed to reach any agreement on the question of amalgamation of the three organisations.

Improvement in transport position.- Mr. Macmillan referred to the almost miraculous improvement in the facilities for movement of coal in the latter half of 1949. For two years it had been a struggle to move an average of 2,700 coal wagons per day from the Bengal and Bihar fields. That level of movement was so much below demand and production that industries were working from hand to mouth and stocks at the collieries in Bengal and Bihar rose from a normal three quarters of a million tons to a peak of 2,645,000 tons. From July last ~~improvement in~~ improvement set in with unexpected suddenness. During the second half of the year average allotment of wagons was 3,211 and stocks fell to 900,000 tons. Mr. Macmillan said that if this improvement continues the industry must be prepared to face the question whether it will be facing an extraordinary reversal of what it has for so long been accustomed to and that the number of wagons available for coal loading may not only be in excess of production but also of the demand for coal by consumers. He called for a fresh approach to control of distribution - one which in the context of improved transport could better serve the interests of consumers; ~~and~~ an accurate estimate of the demand so that production might be regulated upwards or downwards; and a control of prices to safeguard the ~~best~~ health of the industry in its intrinsic weakness under the laws of supply and demand. These would be the main functions which a National Coal Commission would perform; the constitution of such a Commission had been recommended by the Coalfield Committee

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in 1946 and advocated by the industry ever since. Mr. Macmillan also referred to various legislations affecting the coal industry which were administered by different Ministries and emphasised the need of having a single Ministry who would be responsible for administering such laws.

Labour relations.— As regards relations with labour, Mr. Macmillan said the year had been a happy one. In the Bengal field the calendar year opened with a strike which was initiated with violence and continued with intimidation of loyal workers for a full month. Disastrous though such strikes were for all concerned, this one did at least result in the resolving of rival unionism in that field and thereafter comparative freedom from interference with the right to work and the right to produce. In the Bihar field the most discreditable item was a one-day token strike in November in which 86 collieries and approximately 43,000 workers were involved. This was organised by the Socialist unions and the vagueness of the demands on which the strike notice was issued indicated that this was engineered merely as a trial of strength. The strike had since been declared illegal under the Industrial Disputes Act, with consequent loss of benefits to the labour so involved by their leaders. Looking for good out of bad, he hoped that this example would build up resistance of the worker to irresponsibility in their leaders. Mr. Macmillan referred to a visit to the coalfields by Mr. Bullock of the British Trade Union Congress and said that at a meeting Mr. Bullock had made four points in particular which Mr. Macmillan hoped would find their mark with leaders of trade unions. They were that unions should keep out of politics, that union officials should be restricted to actual workers knowing the working conditions, that the invoking of Government intervention and machinery should be a last resort only, and that nothing was so damaging to the interests of the workers as rivalry between unions. Trade unionism in the coalfields had been a rapid growth and he did not deny that it had had the effect of making the employers more alive to their obligations to the labour force. That was a good thing. There were now established unions, recognised by the management, at nearly all collieries. In the establishment of the unions and in the course of acquiring recognition many things had been done for the sole purpose of establishing the unions and forcing recognition. This had been the means to an end. It should now be recognised that the unions had arrived and the leaders should turn to their constructive work. There was so much to be done that could not be done either by the employer

or the labour leaders alone but which could be achieved by working for the common abjective. What was required was the development of consciousness amongst the workers themselves. The approach to this was through day-to-day welfare work. He regretted that while many employers were doing much in this regard very little was being done through the unions, - in fact they had kept themselves strictly aloof from this which should be the main part of their ~~activities~~ activities.

Labour leaders pressed for the setting up of co-operative societies but this ~~is~~ was essentially a thing which should be organised through the unions and in fact employers were restricted by law in the extent to which they may participate in such societies of employees. The Association had a mobile cinema unit constantly going round the collieries but no interest and no suggestions as to the type of films which would interest labour had been volunteered by the leaders. They demanded more schools to be provided by employers for children of workers but evinced no interest in such schools as already existed. The same might be said of medical services and of sports and other social activities. It seemed almost that the leaders were jealous of any good for which employers had been responsible. Because labour leaders themselves had made employers suspect in the eyes of the worker it was no light task for the management to persuade the workers of what was being done and provided for their good. It was however easy for the leaders to convince the workers and ~~had~~ he appealed to them to direct their energies into these fruitful channels.

Mr. Macmillan also referred to the ever increasing amenities which the employers were called upon to provide in return for the low and still diminishing production of workers. In the case of housing of labour had been statutorily laid down. He did not suggest that housing of labour at collieries had been all that could be desired in the past at all collieries but if workers were to be provided rent free with specified floor and air space, kitchen, latrine, lighting and water they must qualify for such accommodation by a reasonable minimum of work or alternatively the employers' obligation to provide such accommodation must be qualified. His proposal was that a reasonable upper limit should be put on the amount of housing the employer was obliged to provide, at the same time providing an incentive in better production per worker. This limit would be that quarters to such a specification need only be provided to house the number of labour which might be required at a fixed production per head per

Coal industry
a standard

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annum to maintain the existing or anticipated level of raisings at each colliery. Coal production in India has never risen above 135 tons per annum per person employed. In 1947, the last year for which official figures were available, the production was 83 tons, that was about one-third of a ton per worker per shift. This ~~was~~ compared most unfavourably with the production figures in other countries. Mr. Macmillan suggested that comparable amenities in the way of housing should be earned and, so that this might be encouraged, a target, even so low as 150 tons per annum in the first place should be fixed as the qualification for workers to enjoy the standard of housing specified. If labour reacted against overcrowding then the solution will be in their own hands.

(~~The~~ Amrita Bazar Patrika, dattd
8-3-1950)

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CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

INDIA - MARCH 1950.

41. Industrial and Mining Production.

Demands for Ministry of Industry and Supply
passed by Parliament: Government going ahead
with Industrial Projects.

On 16 March 1950 requests for grants to the Ministry of Industry and Supply ~~were~~ passed by Parliament.

During the debate Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras) said that ~~xxx~~ he was generally satisfied with the working of the Ministry and would congratulate the Minister although he differed from the Ministry on details. He wanted the Government to report to the House annually on the progress of the industries under its control. The Government should not only develop industries in the sector reserved for them under its industrial policy statement but ~~xxxxxxxx~~ should also adopt measures to encourage private enterprise in the field allotted to it. The object should be to produce to a large extent at least the manufactured goods needed by this country. The Industry Ministry had discharged this responsibility to some extent but greater initiative and enterprise were necessary. He said that the construction of the Sindhri Fertilizer Factory should be expedited as much as possible. At the same time, wherever private enterprise was manufacturing fertilizers, it must be helped. He welcomed the proposal to set up two steel plants under State management. Here again he wanted private enterprise to be helped to expand production. He wanted more steel to be released to agriculturists. Today, out of 900,000 tons of steel produced in this country and 400,000 tons imported, agriculturists got only about 100,000 tons.

Mr. Raj Bahadur ^(Rajasthan) criticised the manner in which the disposals section had disposed of materials at very cheap rates. He pointed out that among other articles steel, water tanks with a market value of 1000 rupees had been sold for 70 rupees. He stressed the need for holding an enquiry.

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Mr. Hossain Imam (Bihar) said that the Ministry was changing its textile policy too frequently. It had failed to ensure a proper check on the production records of textile mills. One reason cloth prices shot up after the "hurried" removal of controls last year was that production figures had been "cooked up". The Ministry had also made the mistake of fixing an export quota "without any relation to production". The Ministry had not taken any steps to increase the production of khadi. He wanted economies to be effected both in the Disposals Department and in the Supply Mission maintained by the Government in the United States of America. There was no reason for incurring an expenditure of 2.21 million rupees on the mission next year when there was a stringency of dollars.

Prof. Ranga (Madras) suggested that there should be a plan for the immediate and rapid development of key industries of strategic importance like iron and steel, shipping and aircraft, in view of the "cold war now prevailing everywhere in the world". Any process of decontrol should be planned in such a manner that reversion to full control might be easy and quick. The target fixed by the Ministry in regard to winding up the Disposals Department should be deferred indefinitely because the goods might be needed for the Defence Ministry at any time. He criticised the non-inclusion of a representative of the agriculture and cottage industry in the Planning Commission and charged the Government with having a "fascination for capitalists, high finance and superannuated officers".

Dr. Mookerjee's reply.— Replying to the debate, Dr. S.P. Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, said that the Government of India had a definite industrial policy. It was more or less based on the announcement made by him two years ago (vide pages 32-36 of the report of this Office for April 1948) but in its implementation certain changes had had to be made due to various causes, including devaluation and the state of Indo-Pakistan relations.

Taking 1946, as the base year, production in 1947 dropped from 100 to 98.8 points. In 1948, there was a recovery and production was 111 points and it dropped to 107.7 in 1949. From that point of view he could not claim a very satisfactory performance in 1949, but the main reason for it was the drop in the production mainly of jute and textiles and certain other commodities on account of stoppage of supply of raw materials from Pakistan. But in other industries such as steel, coal, cement, paper, lamps, bulbs, electric motors, certain important chemicals and bicycles, there had been a

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definite improvement in production.

Government undertakings.— Dr. Mookerjee said that the Sindhri Fertilizer Factory was expected to be completed by August, 1950. It would be the biggest fertilizer factory in Asia producing 350,000 tons every year. Gypsum for this factory was to have come originally from Pakistan, but now the Government had completed arrangements for obtaining it from Rajputana. From March 18 every day 500 tons of gypsum would start moving from Rajputana to Sindhri. The factory would need 2,000 tons of gypsum daily when it started functioning. It was the Government's intention that at least six to nine months' stocks should be kept ready before the factory started functioning. It was true that the cost of the factory had increased by nearly 100 per cent. While the original estimate was 100 ~~million~~ ~~xxxx~~ million rupees to 110 million rupees it was likely to go up to 210 ~~to~~ million rupees to 220 million rupees. The chief reason for this was that the Government had to pay 60 million rupees more ~~for~~ for the plant and machinery. In addition, there had been some extra expenses in respect of the building operations, the acquisition of land, etc. He emphasised that it was the Government's aim to secure the services of qualified Indians to run the factory.

The machine-tool ~~with~~ factory was another project with which the Government was going ahead. The total expenses would come to about 130 ~~million~~ million rupees to 150 million rupees. It would produce machine-tools every year worth about 80 million rupees. These machine-tools were now being imported. The Government's policy ~~was~~ was not to manufacture machine-tools which Indian factories were producing already.

The Government was going ahead with the penicillin factory project. It was originally estimated to cost 20 million rupees but the revised estimate was likely to be about 35.0 million rupees. Government had not abandoned the project.

The Indian Mining and Construction Company, in which the Government of India were participants, had been functioning for the last nine months. Government had selected about 30 young Indians from all parts of the country who were being sent to the United Kingdom for special training in ~~this~~ ~~aspect to~~ mining-engineering so that after their return they would be able to take charge of the factory and also utilize their knowledge for developing such undertakings in other parts of the Republic.

The Government was also going ahead with the cable factory, which would be producing goods worth 8 million rupees a year. The factory would cost Government about 10 million rupees or a little more and would be located near Chittaranjan. Experts had arrived from England and Government's own officers were there and work would start in the course of the next month or so.

Last year the Mathematical Instruments Factory, which made scientific instruments and things of that sort, was running at a loss. The Government had since brought out two German experts and the latest report indicated that production in the factory had gone up by nearly 27 per cent. It was expected that in the course of the next year that factory would become completely self-supporting. Along with that and with the Glass and Ceramic Institute owned by the Government, it was proposed to have a small factory for the purpose of manufacturing certain types of optical glass which were not being manufactured in the country today. A scheme had been sanctioned for that purpose.

All these factories came under the Industry and Supply Ministry. Dr. Mookerjee said that he had not referred to the activities of the other Ministries, for instance, the factories under the Communications, Defence and Railway Ministries.

The Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore, in addition to repairing and reconditioning aircraft was going ahead with its designing and section. He shared the disappointment of many of the members who felt that progress had been somewhat slow but foreign experts who had watched the activities of the designing section which was completely manned by Indians, had expressed their admiration for the way in which the section was going on.

Financial difficulties. - There were other projects which were ready but could not be undertaken on account of financial difficulties. First among these was the steel factory, which would cost 850 million rupees and produce 500,000 tons of steel. The Government had received the project report for manufacturing electrical equipment. That factory would cost 200 million rupees. It had also received the project report for radio equipment and radar. The factory for these would cost about 30 million rupees. There was also the project report for synthetic petrol.

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Disposals Organisation.- Replying to criticism of the Disposals Organisation, Dr. Mookerjee said that the policy of the predecessor Government was to sell the goods as speedily as possible. Many valuable goods were deliberately destroyed so that India would not get any advantage out of them. The policy of the present Government was different. It disposed of goods according to certain priorities; the Central Government departments, State Governments, universities, research institutions and other institutions coming first, the Industries coming second and middlemen coming third. During the last two and half years the Government had been able to distribute Disposals stock worth nearly 400 million rupees to the provincial Governments, Central Government departments and research institutions. A large number of aircraft had been left behind as unusable. Nearly 100 of them were flying today. Expenditure on the Disposals Department had been reduced and retrenchment effected.

Controls.- As regards control policy, Dr. Mookerjee said that Government was not anxious to continue control in respect of any commodity longer than was necessary. In the long run, India must be completely free from Pakistan in regard to her cotton and jute requirements. The Government was going ahead with that long-term plan. Meanwhile, the Government was securing cotton from foreign countries to see to it that the industry did not collapse. India had had a big export market in textiles but had lost it. After devaluation Indian cotton textiles were again capturing new foreign markets and if some economy had to be exercised by the consumers at home, that had to be done.

Cottage industries.- Dr. Mookerjee said he was prepared to admit that the Government had not been able to achieve the results it had wanted it to in the matter of developing cottage industries. He honestly felt that the future economy of this country could be rebuilt only through a proper integration of small scale and large scale industrial development. At the same time the difficulties were enormous. The cottage industries emporium set up by the Government had served a very useful purpose. The Government has also a central institute for cottage industries near Aligarh, where it would send Japanese machines received already as well as other machinery to be imported or produced in India itself. It would be an all-India institute and its main function will be to advise private individuals as also State Governments regarding the use of small machines for developing particular cottage industries for which there was ample scope in India.

The demands were passed by the House.
(The Statesman, dated 17-3-1950).

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Census of Manufactures in India: Over 4000
Million Rupees Productive Capital employed
during 1947.

According to a census of manufacturing industries, covering the year 1947, compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, the total productive capital employed during the year was 4,040 million rupees, the number of persons employed 1.63 million, the number of man-hours worked 3,350 million, the total expenditure on labour 1,360 million rupees and the value added by manufacture 2,420 million rupees. The total value of fuel consumed and of raw material used was 290 million rupees and 4,580 million rupees respectively. The gross income was 7,440 million rupees.

Scope of census.- The census embodies returns of 4,880 factories in 29 industries. The previous census was for the year 1946 and was restricted to the provinces of India before partition. In 1947 ~~there~~ the census was extended to the States of Cochin, Kolhapur, Baroda, Porbandar, Patiala, Jaipur, Akalkot, Bhaghat, Jodhpur and Miraj. It excluded some of the more highly industrialised States such as Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore.

Factory strength.- The number of factories existing in the area covered by the census was 5,643 in 1947 against 5,013 in 1946. The increase in the number of factories was due partly to the extension of the census to some of the States and partly to increase in the number of factories in the provinces. The number of factories from which returns were received was 4,830 in 1947 against 4,027 in 1946. The percentage of defaulting factories dropped from 20 in 1946 to 14 in 1947. A larger number of factories remained closed during 1947 than in 1946. The average number of days worked by factories was also less in 1947. The number of factories that remained closed throughout the year was 215 in 1947 against 127 in 1946. The average number of days worked by factories was 240 in 1947 against 264 in 1946.

Madras had the largest number of factories among the provinces although, in respect of capital and labour employed and value added by manufacture, Madras ranked below Bombay, West Bengal and the Uttar Pradesh. 6f the total factory strength in the country, 25 per cent was in Madras, 23 per cent in West Bengal and 15 per cent in Bombay. Among the

industries, rice milling had the largest number of factories followed by general engineering and vegetable oils. Rice mills formed 26 per cent of the factories in existence, general engineering 21 per cent and vegetable oils 16 per cent. But rice milling ranks low among the industries in respect of capital and labour employed.

The average number of days worked was the highest for the cement industry (345), followed by tanning (296), bicycles (293), and paper (292). It was least for sugar (132) because of the seasonal nature of this industry.

Productive capital.- The total productive capital employed in the 29 industries was 4,040 million rupees in 1947 against 3,670 million rupees in 1946. The increase in productive capital was mainly due to the larger number of factories covered. Fixed capital accounted for 44 per cent of the total productive capital, 16 per cent being land and buildings, 25 per cent plant and machinery and 3 per cent other fixed assets. Working capital was 56 per cent of productive capital, stocks of raw material and fuels accounting for 35 per cent and stocks of products and by-products for 21 per cent. Among provinces Bombay had the highest productive capital employed (1146.0 million rupees), followed by West Bengal (1065 million rupees), ~~and~~ the Uttar Pradesh (583 million rupees), Bihar (434 million rupees) and Madras (368 million rupees). More than half the productive capital was in Bombay and West Bengal. Among industries, cotton textiles had the highest productive capital (1320 million rupees), followed by jute (520 million rupees), sugar (450 million rupees), iron and steel (330 million rupees), vegetable oils (310 million rupees) and general engineering (270 million rupees). These six industries accounted for 79 per cent of the productive capital in the 29 industries.

Employment and earnings.- The number of persons employed in the 29 industries in 1947 was 1.63 million against 1.51 million in 1946, the increase being mainly due to the larger number of factories covered. The number of workers employed was 1.49 million against 1.39 million and of persons other than workers 0.15 million against 0.13 million. Three per cent of the workers were employed through contractors. Ten per cent of the workers were women and 0.3 per cent children. Although Bombay had the highest capital employed, the number of persons employed was the highest in West Bengal. The value of productive capital employed per person was 2,272 rupees in Bombay, 2,035 rupees in West Bengal, 2,269 rupees in Madras, 3,348 rupees in the Uttar Pradesh, 3,716 rupees in Bihar and 2,473 rupees in India as a whole. Thirty-one percent

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of the total employment offered by the 29 industries was in Bombay, 32 per cent in West Bengal, 10 per cent in Madras, 10 per cent in the Uttar Pradesh, 7 per cent in Bihar and 10 per cent in the remaining provinces and States. Among the industries, the biggest employer of labour was cotton textiles (0.7 million), followed in succession by jute (0.33 million), general engineering (0.12 million), sugar (0.10 million) and iron and steel (0.08 million). These five industries accounted for 81 per cent of the total employment in the 29 industries. The productive capital per person employed was 1,887 rupees for cotton textiles, 1,577 rupees for jute, 2,230 rupees for general engineering, 4,604 rupees for sugar and 4,380 rupees for iron and steel.

The number of man-hours worked in the 29 industries was 3350 million in 1947, against 3210 million in 1946. Although the number of workers was 7 per cent more than in 1946, the number of man-hours was only 4 per cent more. This was due to the lower average number of days worked by factories.

Labour costs.- The total expenditure on labour was 1360 million rupees in 1947, against 1020 million rupees in 1946. The expenditure was 33.4 per cent more than in 1946, although the number of persons employed was only 7.9 per cent more and the number of man-hours worked 4 per cent more. This was due to higher expenditure per person employed per day. The cost ~~of~~ per head per day was 3 rupees 7 annas in 1947, against 2 rupees 9 annas in 1946. The bulk of the expenditure amounting to 84 per cent of the total was on workers. The cost per worker per day was 3 rupees 3 annas in 1947, against 2 rupees ~~in~~ 5 annas in 1946. It was 3 rupees 11 annas in Bombay, 2 rupees 11 annas in West Bengal, 2 rupees 13 annas in Madras, 2 rupees 11 annas in the Uttar Pradesh, 3 rupees 12 annas in Bihar and 3 rupees 3 annas in India as a whole.

Among the industries, cotton textiles was the highest paymaster for labour. The expenditure on account of salaries, wages and other benefits to labour was over 670 million rupees in cotton textile industry, 230 million rupees in jute, 110 million rupees in general engineering, 90 million rupees in iron and steel and 50 million rupees in sugar. These five industries accounted for 85 per cent of the total expenditure of labour by the 29 industries. The cost per worker per day was 3 rupees 3 annas for cotton textiles, 2 rupees 5 annas for jute, 2 rupees 11 annas for general engineering, 4 rupees 7 annas ~~6~~ pies for iron and steel and 2 rupees 10 annas for sugar.

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Fuel and raw material.- The 29 industries used 6.8 million tons of coal against 6 million in 1946. The two main iron and steel producing provinces of West Bengal and Bihar were the biggest consumers of coal, and between them accounted for 68.4 per cent of the total consumed. The iron and steel industry consumed 3.1 million tons, cotton textiles 1.4 million tons, jute ~~1.8~~ 0.6 million tons, cement 0.5 million tons and paper 0.3 million tons. The quantity of purchased electric power consumed by the 29 industries was 1320 million K.W.H. against 1230 million K.W.H. in 1946. The biggest consumer of purchased power was cotton textiles (770 million K.W.H.), followed by jute (210 million K.W.H.) and iron and steel (110 million K.W.H.).

The total value of fuel used by the 29 industries was 290 million rupees in 1947, against 230 million rupees in 1946, and of raw materials, chemicals, packing materials, etc., 4580 million rupees against 3560 million rupees. The value of work given out by factories to other concerns was 28 million rupees against 8 million rupees in 1946. The value of products and by-products was 7380 million rupees against 5990 million rupees in 1946 and of work done for customers 57 million rupees against 40 million rupees in 1946. Work done for customers was an important source of income to the general engineering industry. It accounted for 7.1 per cent of the gross income in the case of general engineering against 0.8 per cent for all industries.

Income and expenditure.- The value added by manufacture was 2420 million rupees in 1947 against 2110 million rupees in 1946. Of the total value added Bombay contributed 36 per cent, West Bengal 25 per cent, the Uttar Pradesh 11 per cent, Bihar 10 per cent and other provinces and States 8 per cent. The cotton textiles industry contributed 42 per cent, jute 15 per cent, sugar 11 per cent, iron and steel 7 per cent, general engineering 6 per cent and other industries 19 per cent. The value added per factory was 0.52 million rupees in 1947 against 0.54 million rupees in 1946, per person employed 1,483 rupees against 1,396 rupees and per man-hour 11 annas 7 pies against 10 annas 6 pies. Employees received 36 per cent of the value added as salaries, wages and other benefits.

The gross income of the 29 industries was 7440 million rupees which was distributed as follows:-

Sources of income

	Rs.	Percentage
A. Value of products and by-products	7,378,631,265	99.23
B. Value of work done for customers.....	57,473,270	.77
Total gross income	7,436,104,535	100

Distribution of gross income

A. Expenditure on fuel and lubricants...	2,755,306	3.7
B. Expenditure on raw materials, chemicals etc.....	4,583,726,420	61.6
C. Amount paid by work given out to other concerns.....	28,035,620	.4
D. Depreciation of fixed assets.....	126,533,335	1.7
E. Value added by Manufacture....		
(i) Salaries, wages and other profits, received by labour labour.....	1,357,645,226	18.3
(ii) Available for other purposes.....	1,064,576,623	14.3
Total value added	24,222 2,422,223,854	32.6
Total	7,436,104,535	100

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43. Foreign Trade and Exchanges.

India - March, 1950.

The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1950 (No. VI of 1950): Control over Foreign Trade extended for 5 Years.

The Government of India gazetted on 1 March 1950, the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act (No. VI of 1950), as passed by Parliament, which extends control of import and export trade for a further period of five years i.e., till the end of March 1955.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill points out that having regard to India's foreign exchange position, it is necessary that exports and imports should continue to be controlled for a further period of time. The Bill accordingly provides for the extension of the life of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, for a further period of five years.

(The Gazette of India, Part V, dated 25 February 1950, pages 10-11; The Gazette of India, Part IV, dated 1. March 1950, pages 25-26.)

Protection to Continue for 20 Industries:
Parliament adopts the Indian Tariff
(Second Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Indian Parliament passed on 28 February 1950 the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950, continuing protection to 20 industries and withdrawing protection to two industries. According to the provisions of the Bill, in the case of five industries - cocoa powder and chocolate, bichromate, coated abrasives, antimony and hurricane lanterns - the protection is being given till 31 December 1952. In the case of glucose, alloy, tool and special steels, ferrosilicon, non-ferrous metals, batteries for motor vehicles, calcium chloride, sodium sulphate, sodium bisulphate and sodium theosulphate, plywood and tea chests, cotton and hair-belted, wood-screws, iron or ~~steel~~ ~~knives~~

or steel baling hoops and dry batteries the protection is granted till 31 December 1951. The protection to the sewing machines and electric motors industry will be continued till the end of 1953. This Bill discontinues protection to the phosphates and phosphoric acid and steel-belt lacing industry.

(The Gazette of India, Part V, dated 25 February 1950; Pages 57-59; The Hindustan Times, 1-3-1950).

Withdrawal of Protection to Sugar Industry: Government accepts Tariff Board's Recommendations.

By a resolution dated 6 March 1950, the Government of India has accepted the Tariff Board's recommendations to withdraw the protection to the sugar industry due to terminate by the end of March 1950. The Government will, however, be free thereafter to impose such revenue duty as it considers necessary. The Finance Bill introduced in Parliament on 28 February 1950 contains a provision for changing the protective duty on sugar into a revenue duty, (vide page 29 of the report of this Office for February 1950). The Government has also accepted, among others, the Board's recommendation that the ~~United~~ Uttar Pradesh and the Bihar State Governments should withdraw recognition to the Indian Sugar Syndicate.

Withdrawal of protection to sugar industry.- Recommending withdrawal of protection to the sugar industry the Board has stated that the difference between the present price of indigenous sugar (28 rupees and 8 Annas) and the estimated landed cost (22 rupees and 8 annas) being 6 rupees per maund, the present duty of 6 rupees per maund would give adequate protection to the indigenous sugar industry, if such protection were needed. There was also no danger of any competition from low priced imports of sugar on an appreciable scale for the next two or three years, because the surplus sugar available in the 'free market' was likely to continue to be small, and particularly because, in the context of the present balance of payments position of the country, Government was not likely to permit imports of large quantities of sugar. Further, ~~of large quantities of sugar~~ according to the Tariff Board's estimate, the fair ex-factory price of indigenous sugar at present 27 rupees per maund could be reduced to 24 rupees 12 annas per maund in 1950-1951.

The Board held that the continuance of protection for the last 18 years had produced an ~~attitude~~ attitude of complacency on the part of the three parties, namely, Government, the industry and the cultivator, who were responsible for the efficiency of the industry, and that consequently they had not taken sufficient steps to improve the overall efficiency of the industry so as to bring down its cost of production. Hence it considered that the present time as the most suitable opportunity to withdraw the protection without any serious risk to the industry. Accordingly it has recommended that the protection to the sugar industry should not be continued beyond 31 March 1950. The Government, would, however, be free to impose such revenue duty as it considers necessary. The Tariff Board has also stated that if there was a change in Government's policy regarding imports of sugar in the near future, giving rise to ~~severe~~ competition from foreign imports so as to jeopardize the position of the sugar industry, it would be open to the industry to approach Government for the restoration of protection.

Criticism of Indian Sugar Syndicate.- The Tariff Board has criticised the activities of the Sugar Syndicate as far from being straightforward, and has recommended to the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments to rescind relevant clauses in the Sugar Factories Acts and the rule which required all factories in the two provinces to be members of the Syndicate as a condition precedent to their obtaining the annual crushing licence. The Government of India has agreed with this conclusion and propose to move the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments in this behalf.

(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 6 March 1950, pages 1045-1047; The Statesman, dated 7-4-1950).

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45. Economic Development and Control.

India - March 1950.

Economic Development of India: Planning
Commission Set up.

By a resolution adopted on 15 March 1950, the Government of India has set up a Planning Commission for the purpose of making an assessment of the country's resources and formulating a plan for their most effective and balanced utilisation. The Commission consists of six members with Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, as chairman and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, Bombay as deputy chairman. Mr. N.R. Pillai is the secretary of the Commission.

Functions of the Commission.- The functions of the Planning Commission will be mainly (a) to make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and to investigate the possibilities of augmenting them in relation to the nation's requirements; (b) to formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources; and (c) to define the stages in which the plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the completion of each stage. The Commission will also determine the nature of the machinery required for the successful implementation of each stage of the plan in all its aspects. It will indicate the factors which tend to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which should be established for the successful execution of the plan under the existing social and political situation of the country.

The Commission will review from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the plan and recommend necessary adjustments of policy or other measures. It may also make interim or ancillary recommendations for facilitating the discharge of its duties or regarding prevailing economic conditions, current policies and development programmes. Such recommendations may also be made on specific problems referred to it for advice by the Central or State Governments.

The Planning Commission will make recommendations to the Cabinet. The responsibility for taking and implementing decisions will rest with the Central and State Governments.

Explaining the background leading to the setting up of the Commission, the resolution reviews earlier attempts by way of national planning in India, such as the setting up of the National Planning Committee in 1938 by the Indian National Congress and the appointment by the Government of the Advisory Planning Board in 1946. The work of the National Planning Committee was interrupted by political and other developments at the beginning of the war. In 1944, the Government of India established a separate Department of Planning and Development and, at its instance, the central as well as the provincial Governments prepared a number of development schemes to be undertaken after the war. Problems of planning were reviewed towards the end of 1946 by the Advisory Planning Board appointed by the Government of India. An important recommendation of the Board was the appointment of a planning commission to devote continuous attention to the whole field of development.

The resolution points out that during the last three years, the Centre as well as the provinces have initiated various schemes of development. Experience has, however, shown that progress has been hampered by inadequate co-ordination and lack of precise information about the availability of resources. With the integration of the former Indian States with the rest of the country and the emergence of new geographical and economic facts, a fresh assessment of the financial and progress has now become necessary. Moreover, inflationary pressures inherited from the war, balance of payments difficulties, the influx into India of several million persons displaced from their homes and occupations, deficiency in the country's food supply, and the dislocation of supplies of certain essential raw materials have placed the economy under a severe strain. The need for comprehensive planning based on a careful appraisal of resources and on an objective analysis of all the relevant economic factors has become imperative. These purposes can best be achieved through an organisation free from the burden of day-to-day administration, but in constant touch with the Government at the highest policy level.

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The ~~Executive~~ Commission held its inaugural meeting on 28 March, 1950,

(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 15 March, 1950, pp.1053-1065; The Hindu, dated 29 March, 1950).

46. Wages.

India - March 1950.

Uttar Pradesh: Implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 postponed.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government of the Uttar Pradesh has directed that the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 shall not apply to the workers employed in employments mentioned in Part I of the schedule to the Act for a period of six months with effect from 15 March 1950.

(Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the minimum wages in industries mentioned in Part I of the schedule of the Act, had to be fixed within two years from the date of commencement of the Act, i.e., before the end of March 1950).

(Notification No. U-60(LL)/XVIII-794(LL)-1948, Government of Gazette of the Uttar Pradesh, Extraordinary, dated 14 March, 1950).

Uttar Pradesh: Standardisation of Salaries and Fixation of Grades in Sugar Industry: Enquiry Committee appointed.

By a notification dated 1 March 1950, the Government of the Uttar Pradesh has appointed a committee to examine and report on the standardisation of salaries and the fixation of grades in the sugar industry in the State. The committee consists of three members with Mr. M.O. Pant, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh as chairman and ~~the~~ one member each representing employers and workers.

(Notification No. 695(ST)XVIII-34(ST)-50, dated 1 March 1950, Government Gazette of the Uttar Pradesh, Part I, dated 4 March, 1950, pages 152-153).

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48. Public Finance.

India - March 1950.

Railway and General Finances: Appropriation
Bills passed by Parliament.

~~THE~~ ~~THE~~

In accordance with the provision in the Constitution to provide for a appropriation out of the Consolidated Funds of India of moneys required to meet expenditure charged to the Consolidated Fund and grants made by Parliament for the Central Government's and Railways' expenditure for 1950-51, two appropriation Bills were introduced in Parliament on 22 March 1950.

The Appropriation Bill, 1950, moved by the Finance Minister, authorizes the appropriation of 19,249,434,000 rupees out of the Consolidated Fund of India towards defraying "the several charges which come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of the grants made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government".

The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1950, moved by the Transport Minister, authorizes the appropriation of 2,786,464,000 rupees from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India towards defraying "the several charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of the services relating to Railways".

The House passed the Bills on 24 March, 1950.

(The Gazette of India, Part V, dated
25 March, 1950, pp. 181-182 and
183-185;
The Statesman, 23 and 25-3-1950)

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Finance Bill passed by Parliament: Income-tax
Exemption limit raised.

The main taxation proposals of the Government of India for 1950-51 were reviewed at pages 29-49 of the report of this Office for February 1950. On 30 March 1950 Parliament passed the Finance Bill with certain modifications by a Select Committee of the House. Mr. N.V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, announced in the House that with effect from 1 April 1950, the price of petrol would be reduced by one anna per gallon and that of kerosene by an anna and half per gallon.

Changes made by Select Committee.- Among others, the Select Committee raised the exemption limit for the levy of income-tax from 3,000 rupees to 3,600 rupees in the case of individuals, unregistered firms and associations and from 6,000 rupees to 7,200 rupees in the case of Hindu undivided families. The Committee also proposed that in the case of cottage factories producing match boxes of less than 100 gross per day, the excise duty should be reduced from 2 rupees 14 annas to 2 rupees 13 annas per gross of 60 sticks and from 1 rupee 15 annas to 1 rupee 14 annas per gross of 40 sticks.

The Bill, as passed by the House, received the assent of the President on 31 March 1950 and has been gazetted as Act No. XXV of 1950.

(The Gazette of India, Part II-Section, 1,
dated 8-4-1950, pp. 1-17)

Chapter 5. Working Conditions.

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52. Welfare and Workers' Leisure.

India - March 1950.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 extended to Partially Excluded Areas in West Bengal.

By a notification dated 23 February 1950, under sections 3 and 5 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, the Central Government has extended the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme to the partially excluded areas in the State of West Bengal.

(The Gazette of India, Part I-Section 1, dated 4 March 1950, page 297).

59. General.

India - March 1950.

Conditions of Work in Indian Railways
in 1948-1949: Annual Report of Railway
Boards.

The following information regarding the conditions of work of railway employees in India during the year ended 31 March 1949 is taken from the Annual Report for 1948-1949 (Volume 1) on Indian Railways, issued by the Railway Board.

General review of working of railways.- The year under review was the first complete year of working for Indian Railways after the Partition. The conditions which prevailed towards the close of the previous fiscal year contained certain elements of uncertainty resulting from the post-partition economic readjustments, and these delayed the complete solution of the transitional problems left over by the war. These adjustments abated gradually and stability was progressively attained in 1948-1949 with increased industrial activity. There was also a steady recovery in railway operational efficiency. The principal features of 1948-1949 from the point of view of the Indian Railways were the maintenance of high levels of traffic, upward trends in earnings, and the reduction of transport shortages. As an index of the general economic activity of the country, railway operations, during the year, was ^{on}the whole satisfactory. Although the agricultural situation during 1948-1949 recorded a slight decline in both area and yield under major crops, this was offset by the rise in industrial production, resulting in increased output in most industries. Only coal and steel, among the major industries, recorded a decrease. But in spite of a reduction in raisings, coal despatches during the year substantially

* Government of India Ministry of Railways (Railway Board): Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1948-1949: Volume 1: Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1949: Price Rs. 6/12/-; pp. v x 106.

exceeded the total for 1947-1948. Foreign trade also recorded gains. The physical volume of imports, expressed as a percentage of the pre-war level of 1938, touched 96.3 in 1948 against 82.2 in the previous year. The volume of exports stated in the same percentage relation to the pre-war increased from 66.2 to 67.7 in 1948.

The report claims that the most satisfactory feature of the year was the improvement in the general labour situation in the country. The number of industrial disputes as compared with the previous year declined by 30 per cent while the working days lost to industry were reduced by more than 50 per cent.

As compared with 1947-1948, there was during 1948-1949, a general increase in the traffic handled, both passenger and goods. Excluding the figures of the Assam and Eastern Punjab Railways for proper comparison, the earnings from passengers on all Indian Railways increased by 19.8 per cent and the earnings from goods traffic by 28.5 per cent. The increase in earnings was due partly to the additional traffic handled and partly to the effect of changes in rates and fares. The gross traffic receipts of the Indian Government Railways amounted to 2131.0 million rupees. After meeting all charges, including depreciation and interest charges, the surplus on the results of working for the year amounted to 199.8 million rupees. Out of this surplus, 118.0 million rupees were credited to the Railway Depreciation Fund as an additional contribution to strengthen the fund; General revenues received a payment of 73.4 million rupees as contribution; and the balance of 8.4 million rupees was placed at the credit of the Railway Betterment Fund. Passenger miles during the year stood at 8.9 per cent higher than in the previous year, while the net ton miles increased by 8.5 per cent. The average loads of passenger and goods traffic during the year showed only slight variations from those of the previous year. On the Class I Railways, excluding the Eastern Punjab and Assam Railways, the number of passengers went up from 398 million in 1938-1939, to 1,064 million in 1948-1949, an increase of 167 per cent. The passenger miles in 1948-1949 amounted to 53,841 million as compared with 13,456 million in 1938-1939, an increase of 151.5 per cent.

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As regards goods services, greater efficiency in performance was shown under several operating averages. As compared with 1947-1948, the net freight carried per goods train increased by 47 tons or by 11 per cent on the broad gauge. The transportation effected by wagons per day, as shown by the net ton mileage per wagon day, was 6.3 per cent higher on the broad gauge and 10.5 per cent higher on the metre gauge. The average number of engines in use daily during 1948-1949 rose by 4 per cent on the broad gauge and by 5 per cent on the metre gauge as compared with 1947-1948. The work performed by locomotives also showed a general improvement. The percentages of broad gauge engines under or awaiting repairs showed a slight increase from 20.2 to 20.8, but on the metre gauge, there was a decrease from 19.9 to 17.9.

Number of railway employees.- The total number of employees (permanent and temporary) on all Indian Railways and in the office of the Railway Board and other officers subordinate thereto, excluding staff employed on construction, at the end of the year 1948-1949 was 912,724 as compared with 900,497 at the end of 1947-1948. The total route mileage at the end of the year was 33,861.

The total number of staff employed on the open line of Indian Government Railways increased by 13,381 during the year, while the number of construction staff decreased by 2,789.

The total cost of staff including that of staff on loan from the Indian Audit and Accounts Services increased by 153,242,308 rupees during the year. Increases were recorded both in the number and cost of staff on Indian Government Railways. The increase in the number of staff and cost was mainly due to: (1) implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission including the reclassification of skilled and other workers and the introduction of revised rules for payment of allowances to running staff and the payment of arrears to the staff as a result of these recommendations; (2) setting up of organisations on the Railways to carry out the Award given by Mr. Justice G.S. Rajadhyaksha in the trade dispute between the nine Indian Government Railway Administrations and their respective employees; (3) the exercise of option by railway staff in favour of cash dearness allowance in full in place of dearness allowance plus grainshop concessions previously allowed to the staff, as well as the grant of lump sum amounts to some of the staff following the acceptance of the recommendations of the Railway Grainshop Enquiry Committee; (4) the

increase in the rates of dearness allowance; (5) reorganisation of the Cash and Pay arrangements on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Eastern Punjab Railways; and (6) the creation of certain new posts on the Railways and promotion of staff.

Direct recruitment and promotion to superior services.- During the year under review 107 appointments to the Superior State Railway Service were made by direct recruitment. Eight promotions were made during the year from Class II and Class III Services. These promotions were against vacancies earmarked either for the year 1946-1947 or for 1947-1948, which could not be filled during the respective years. Eleven promotions were made to the Class II Service in the various departments.

Railways and labour.- During the year under review the more important events concerning labour were:

(a) The appointment of a Tribunal, consisting of a representative each of Railways and of labour under a neutral Chairman, nominated by the Ministry of Labour, for classifying skilled and semi-skilled artisans and evolving, as far as possible, uniform designations for staff performing the same kind of duties. The Tribunal submitted its report in May 1948 and orders were immediately issued to give effect to the recommendations made by the Tribunal.

(b) The appointment of a Committee to review the prescribed basic scales of pay for running staff and the existing running allowance rules and to suggest appropriate scales and running allowance rules for application uniformly on all Indian Government Railways. After examination of the report and making certain improvements in the scales of pay and allowances recommended by the Committee, orders were issued to Railway Administrations to implement those recommendations. Uniformity in this matter would thus be achieved on all the Indian Government Railways.

(c) Allotment of prescribed scales of pay to a large number of the remaining categories of railway staff, thereby bringing the bulk of the posts on the Indian Government Railways into a single pay structure in accordance with the Central Pay Commission's recommendations.

(d) Progress in the conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones and confirmation of temporary staff.

Loss of man-days due to strikes.— The total number of man-days lost as a result of strikes in workshops, running sheds and other similar establishments on Indian Government Railways during 1948-1949 was approximately 0.2 per cent of the total number of man-days worked. The number of man-days worked during the year totalled 121,789,498 and the man-days lost owing to strikes amounted to 220,103. The details of the total number of man-days worked during the year and the number of man-days lost by railways in consequence of strikes are shown in the table below:

Railways	No. of man-days worked.	No. of man-days lost owing to	
		Legal strikes	Illegal strikes
Assam	8,024,473	Nil	38,366
Bengal Nagpur	5,838,000	Nil	57,097
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	7,974,818	8	7,971
East India	55,098,698	Nil	13,011
Eastern Punjab	14,669,110	Nil	100
Great Indian Peninsula	13,670,549	4,785	42,220
Madras and Southern Mahratta	6,211,188	Nil	3,146
Oudh Tirhut	6,162,393	Nil	8,613
South Indian	4,140,269	Nil	44,786
Total	121,789,498	4,793	215,310

Meeting with All-India Railwaymen's Federation.—

The relations between the Railway Administrations and labour continued to be generally cordial during the year, though the period was marked by considerable activities on the part of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in pressing the demands of the staff.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation held its annual convention at Lilloah on 30 and 31 August 1948 at which they passed three resolutions. Resolution No. I demanded increase in cash dearness allowance to correspond with the rise in the cost of living index and protested against the curtailment in the Railway grainshop concessions. Resolution No. II referred to certain demands relating to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission which had previously been put forward by the Federation and gave the Ministry of Railways time up to 31 October 1948 for the settlement of those demands failing which the taking of a ballot for a general strike was to be considered by the General Council. Resolution No. III requested Government to take over the administration of non-Government

Railways and the introduction of uniformity in their conditions of service and scales of pay.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation next held a meeting of their General Council at Nagpur on 24 and 25 November 1948 at which the Council passed certain resolutions. One of these resolutions complained against the alleged unsatisfactory fixation of cash dearness allowance and the curtailment of relief in kind. The other resolution reiterating the resolutions passed at the Lillooah Convention and complaining that Government had rejected their demands, resolved that immediate steps should be taken by affiliated unions for a strike ballot on the issues referred to in the Resolutions passed at the earlier Annual Convention held at Lillooah and that, in the event of the ballot being favourable, a notice be issued on the Railway Board to the effect that a general strike would take place by the middle of February 1949. The resolution, however, concluded by stating that the Federation was prepared for an honourable settlement.

After examining these resolutions, Government considered that many of the misunderstandings could be cleared up by a personal discussion with the Federation. The President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation was accordingly invited for a meeting with the Hon'ble Minister for Transport and Railways at Bombay on 4 January 1949 at which the following were the main subjects discussed:- (a) grainshop facilities; (b) ~~calling off~~ dearness allowance; (c) calling off of the strike ballot; (d) anomalies arising out of the application of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission to railway workers; (e) setting up of a joint machinery for dealing with the points in dispute between the management and workers; and (f) constitution of a committee for examining the anomalies referred to in item (d). ~~However~~ The talks were resumed on 18 January 1949 and continued on 20, 21, 26 January, 12 and 14 February 1949. ~~The~~ As a result of the decisions reached at these discussions, the Federation decided, at a meeting held at Dinapore on 16 and 17 February 1949, to stay action on the results of the ballot for a strike.

Towards the close of the period under review, proposals for the setting up of a Joint Advisory Committee for Railways, consisting of representatives of the Railway Board and of railway labour, for dealing with points in dispute between the management and workers were finalized.

Working of grainshops.- The Grainshops Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, submitted its report during June 1948. The Committee inter alia, recommended that individual railway employees should be permitted to opt for the entire dearness allowance in cash as payable to other Central Government employees or for the continuance of the present cash dearness allowance in accordance with Railway Rules combined with grainshops concessions. It also suggested that the setting up of co-operative stores by railway workers should be encouraged. The recommendations were accepted by the Government with certain modifications. As regards encouragement of cooperative stores by railway employees the Government felt that the question required further examination, (vide pages 57-59 of the report of this Office for November 1948). From a review of the position made, it was found that out of 786,575 employees eligible for exercising option, only 363,760 had opted to continue under the Railway Grainshops, the remaining 422,815 having opted out of the grainshops.

The following statistics give the principal activities of the grainshops organisation.

(1) No. of shops functioning.-	In March 1949
Static	448
Mobile	141
Total	<u>589</u>

(2) No. of ration card-holders dealing at the shops-	
At concessional rates	413,000
At controlled rates	200,000
Total	<u>613,000</u>

(3) Principal articles sold during the year (in maunds)-	
(a) Cereals	9,068,000
(b) Pulses	3,070,000
(c) All cooking media	817,000

(4) Cost of Purchases of all grainshops articles during the year.....	Rs. 400,378,000 *
(5) Total amount realized on sales.....	Rs. 175,772,000

* Provisional figures.

(6) Losses during the year -

- (a) Direct loss (on purchases) ..Rs. 253474000 *
- (b) Indirect loss (on staff, freight, etc.) Rs. 34567000 *

In March 1949.

Rs. As. P.

(7) Average cost of purchases per employee.....	29	2	0
(8) Expenditure incurred by railways per employee.-			
(a) On sales.....	21	6	0
(b) on all overheads.	3	14	0

**

	Zone			
(9) Average relief enjoyed per employee)	X	24	9	0
	A	23	13	0
	B	23	1	0
	C	25	13	0

* Provisional figures.

- ** X area: Kanpur, Bombay and Calcutta.
- A " : Towns having a population of 250,000.
- B " : Towns having a population of 50,000 or more but less than 250,000.
- C " : All other localities.

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Canteens.- With a view to provide staff with cheap and wholesome meals and to improve the working conditions of workers, 26 more canteens were opened during the year under review. The total number of canteens at the close of the year was 52. The number of staff who patronized the canteens was on an average 53,000 per day. Most of the canteens served tea and other beverages and light snacks, while in a few, full meals were also made available.

Dearness allowance.- During the year under review, following the Government's decision to grant an increase in the rates of dearness allowance applicable to Central Government employees, the increased scales stated below were sanctioned in the case of railway servants drawing a basic pay not exceeding Rs. 250 per month with effect from 1 January 1949.

I. For Railway Staff on the Central Pay
Commission Rates of Dearness Allowance:

Pay Rs.	Dearness allowance per mensem Rs.
Up to Rs. 50	35
51 - 100	45
101 - 150	50
151 - 200	55
201 - 250	60

II. For Railway Staff on Railway Rates of
Dearness Allowance and Eligible for Grainshop
Concessions:

17 1/2 per cent of pay plus Rs.5 per month,
subject to the following minima:-

	Rs.
X Area - Pay below Rs.40	24
- Pay Rs.40 and above	25
A Area - Pay below Rs. 40	22
- Pay Rs. 40 and above	24
B Area - Pay below Rs. 40	19
- Pay Rs. 40 and above	21
C Area - Pay below Rs. 40	17
- Pay Rs. 40 and above	19

Railway staff and the war.- The tempo of release of railway staff from the army was maintained throughout the year under review, and on 31 December 1948 there were only 1 gazetted and 379 non-gazetted railway staff employed under the Ministry of Defence.

Railway Service Commissions.- The four Railway Service Commissions at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow were mainly engaged in recruiting Class III staff for Railways and in advising on the appeals received from Class III staff which lie to the General Managers. The reports called for from the Railways and Service Commissions regarding the working of the system under which the Service Commissions advised on appeals were being received towards the end of the year. In addition to the work already handled, the East Indian and Oudh Tirhut Railways Joint Service Commission, Lucknow, was entrusted with the recruitment of Class III staff required by the Eastern Punjab Railway to implement the Adjudicator's Award. The Indian Railway Enquiry Committee had recommended the

abolition of the Commission at Lucknow and reduction in the strength of Members in each Commission. The recommendations are receiving the consideration of the Government.

Labour Legislation and railway labour.- During the year under review two measures affecting labour were enacted, namely, the Factories Act, 1948, and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The Factories Act 1948, mainly a consolidating and revising Act, was to come into force on 1 April 1949. The main provisions of this Act with which Railways were concerned were those relating to the exclusion of railway running sheds from its scope and the exemption of staff employed in workshops from the provisions of Chapter VIII thereof, relating to holidays with pay. These provisions, while not depriving the staff concerned of any important and substantial privileges, were expected to result in administrative convenience. The Employees State Insurance Act provides for the grant to workers of sickness benefits, maternity benefits, and sick leave with pay subject to certain conditions. The question of the application of provisions of this Act to workmen employed on Indian Government Railways was under consideration during the year.

Staff councils.- The Industrial Disputes Act 1947, and the Industrial Disputes Rules 1947 provides for the constitution of works committees consisting of representatives of employers and workmen in industrial establishments. The question whether staff councils and similar bodies functioning on Railways might be allowed to continue in their existing form and constitution was considered during the year without reaching any final decision.

Provision of quarters for railway staff.- Reference was made in the report for the previous year (vide pages 72-79 of the report of this Office for May 1948) to the decision to construct four types of quarters for providing residential accommodation for the railway staff viz., A, B, C, and D of enclosed type having verandahs. The progress made on the construction of new quarters was, however, not satisfactory, and, in order to expedite their construction, greater discretion was given to railway administrations regarding the design and specifications of the quarters, on the condition that these quarters should be built as cheaply as possible, with a life of at least 15 years. Further, in consideration of the acute shortage of building materials and the limited resources, and with a view to constructing as large a number of quarters as possible within the funds available, it was decided that no new C and D

type quarters should be constructed at present. ~~By~~ B type quarters were to be constructed, if in the opinion of the General Manager the provision of such quarters was inescapable. This enabled the concentration of available resources mainly on the construction of the lowest type of quarters, viz., A type for essential operating staff.

Progress in implementation of the Adjudicator's Award.- Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha's Award in the trade dispute between the nine Indian Government Railway Administrations and their respective workmen was published in May 1947. After consideration by Government, orders accepting the Award in respect of the first three terms of reference, viz., hours of work, periodic rest and leave reserves, were issued in June 1948. Instructions were issued to Railway Administrations to implement the Award in five phases at six months' interval commencing from 1 November 1948, the implementation in respect of Class IV staff being completed in two phases, Class III staff, except loco, running staff, in three phases and loco, running staff in five phases. The Hours of Employment Regulations would also be revised to accord with the Award. The number of additional staff required to implement the Award is roughly estimated to be nearly 100,000 men, involving a recurring cost of more than 100 million rupees per annum, besides a non-recurring expenditure which may amount to more than 400 million rupees for staff quarters, additional terminal facilities, etc. With a view to limiting the additional expenditure and to meet the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee's observation that surplus labour existed on Railways, the Railway Administrations were asked to carry out a job-analysis to assess the surplus personnel that could be absorbed in the implementation of the Award before recruitment was made from other sources. Provision has been made for absorption of the Indian nationals returning from Burma on grounds of alien nationality and of 15,000 men from among the displaced persons from Pakistan in vacancies arising out of the implementation of the Adjudicator's Award.

Progress in implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations.- In the course of the year, the prescribed scales were allotted to a large number of the remaining categories of staff, thereby bringing most of the posts on the Indian Government Railways into a single pay structure in accordance with the Central Pay Commission's recommendations.

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A contentions point arose regarding the classification of artisan staff into skilled and semi-skilled. The ~~wide~~ wide disparity in practice amongst the Railways in this matter made it necessary to appoint a Tribunal on which Labour and Railways were represented under a neutral Chairman nominated by the Ministry of Labour. The Tribunal was charged with classifying artisans as skilled and semi-skilled, and evolving as far as possible, uniform designations for staff performing the same kind of duties. The Tribunal visited the different railways and reported on 28 May 1948. Orders accepting the report were issued immediately and have since been implemented. Some staff were discontented because of certain anomalies which had arisen out of the application of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations, and the Railways were directed to discuss the matter with the Unions affiliated to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. Cases of hardship, if any, were also included within the scope of the points for discussion. The Unions raised a large number of points, of which about 80 were found to be cases of genuine hardship or anomalies. These were fully examined and dealt with. Others, which were mainly of the nature of ~~extra~~ demands for upgrading posts or revision of the scales, were also considered. The disposal of these cases formed the subject of discussion at meetings of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation with representatives of the Board from 10 to 12 August 1948. Subsequently, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in their annual Convention held at Lillooah on 30 and 31 August 1948 raised inter alia some 20 points arising from the Central Pay Commission's recommendations which required attention. The main issues raised by the Federation were discussed by the Hon'ble Minister for Railways with the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. A committee was also appointed to review the prescribed scales for running staff and the existing running allowance rules, and to suggest appropriate scales and running allowance rules for application uniformly on all Indian Government Railways. On the recommendations of the Committee uniform scales of pay and running allowances have been introduced on all the Indian Government Railways.

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Training of staff.- Instructions were issued to the railways to establish training schools where they do not exist, or to effect modifications in the existing schools in order to meet present-day requirements. During the year, the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee 1947, on the improvement of training facilities for railway staff, including unskilled staff, were under consideration.

(The Annual Report of the Board for the year 1947-1948 was summarised at pages 72-79 of the report of this Office for May 1949).

Chapter 6. General Rights of Workers.

66. Strike and Lockout Rights.

India - March 1950.

Bihar: Iron and Steel Industry declared Public Utility Service under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

By a notification dated 8 March 1950, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Bihar Government has declared the iron and steel industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Act, for a period of six months, with effect from 15 March 1950.

(The Bihar Gazette, Part II, dated 8 March, 1950, page 311).

West Bengal: Tramway Services in Calcutta and Howrah and Cotton Textile Industry declared Public Utility Service, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

In exercise of powers conferred under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the West Bengal Government has declared the tramway services in Calcutta and Howrah and the cotton textile industries in West Bengal to be public utility services for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, for a period of six months ~~from~~ with effect from 18 March, 1950.

(The Calcutta Gazette, Part I, dated 23 March, 1950, page 455).

Uttar Pradesh: Hosiery Industry declared Public Utility Service under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

By a notification dated 1 March 1950 under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Uttar Pradesh Government has declared the hosiery industry and every undertaking connected with the manufacture or distribution of hosiery to be a public utility service for the ~~purpose~~ purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of six months from 1 March, 1950.

(Government Gazette of the Uttar Pradesh, Extraordinary, dated 1 March, 1950, page 2).

67. Conciliation and Arbitration.

India - March 1950.

Madhya Pradesh: Central Provinces and Berar
Industrial Disputes Settlement Rules, 1949:
Fresh Draft published.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh published on 20 February 1950, a new draft of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Rules, 1949, which it proposes to make under the provisions of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 (vide pages 7-8 of the report of this Office for November 1947). These draft rules supersede the earlier draft published in December 1947 (vide page 6 of the report of this Office for December 1947). These rules, prescribe, among others, the procedure to be followed by employers and trade unions seeking recognition under the provisions of the Act, the Constitution and functions of works committees and industrial courts, the procedure for the submission and settlement of standing orders and the procedure to be adopted for conciliation.

The draft rules will be taken into consideration after 1 April 1950.

(The Madhya Pradesh Gazette,
Extraordinary, dated 20 February,
1950, pages 233-262)

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69. Workers' Participation in Management and
or Profits of Undertakings.

India - March 1950.

Constitution of Works Committees in Banks
and Insurance Companies: Powers delegated
to Chief Labour Commissioner.

By a notification dated 13 February 1950 under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has ~~been~~ ordered that its power, under section 3 of the Act, (relating to the setting up of Works Committees) ~~shall~~ shall be exercised by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), in respect of any industrial establishment in a banking company or insurance company.

(The Gazette of India, Part I,
Section 1, dated 25 February 1950,
page 273).

CHAPTER 7. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

INDIA - MARCH 1950.

71. Organisation of the Labour Market.

Working of the Directorate General of
Resettlement and Employment
during January 1950.

Employment situation.- During January 1950, in Assam the employment position showed no sign of improvement. In Bihar the employment situation was found to be generally dull. Many collieries were reported to have curtailed their activity due to suspension of the export of coal to Pakistan. In Bombay no material change was reported in the employment position which continued to be depressing. Vacancies notified and placings both declined. The phase of severe retrenchment in most of the Government departments appeared to have ended. The situation in the textile industry of Ahmedabad, however, showed signs of recovery and no further closures of mills were reported. It was reported by the Jalgaon Exchange that local employment was affected by shortage of cotton at mills in the area. At Delhi a number of Central Government offices asked the employment exchanges to find alternative employment for their retrenched staff. The All-India Manufacturers Exhibition and the Akhil Bhartiya Udyoga Pradarshini offered temporary employment opportunities to a fair number of technical, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. In Madras the employment situation was not very satisfactory and the number of vacancies declined though placings increased. In Madhya Pradesh both placings and vacancies increased. In the Punjab employment opportunities were unfavourable except for unskilled workers on public works but in Orissa private employers were reported as using the exchange organisation in increasing number. In the Uttar Pradesh the general employment situation continued to be uneasy, especially in Kanpur. Shortage of oil seeds and raw cotton, increased closures of glass factories and the general trade depression appeared to have affected textile, leather and other industries. An important decasualisation scheme for textile

and industrial labour was, however, finalised by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, after consultation with representatives of labour and industry (vide pages 50-52 of the report of this Office for July 1949). Under this scheme a reserve pool of ~~labour~~ labour will be drawn upon by the exchanges to supply workers to participating industries. The scheme will be financed by the State Government and will function under the administrative control of the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment. In West Bengal, the employment situation remained unchanged though placings increased slightly. Labour unrest declined but it was reported that production in some of the industries remained low, due to the "go slow" policy adopted by some employers to keep production within check. Lack of financial support from banks, whose industrial investments were said to be largely curtailed by the strict loans policy of the Reserve Bank of India, was suggested to be an obstacle to industrial recovery. According to the review the high wage demanded by workers' organisations also added to the problem.

Shortage was widespread in the case of trained turners, machinists, electricians and wiremen, draughtsmen, engineers, building overseers, nurses and midwives, teachers, compounders and good stenographers and typists. Spinners were in short supply at Meerut and tractor drivers at Jamshedpur, Cuttack, ~~Hubli~~ Hubli, Poona, Howrah and Calcutta. Delhi, Meerut and other exchanges in West Bengal experienced a shortage of pattern makers. Steam road-roller drivers were wanted in Dhanbad, Hubli, Surat, Cuttack, Delhi, Ambala and Rohtak. Demands for a large number of masons, stone cutters and power-hammer operators in connection with the Machkund project in Orissa could not be met for lack of suitable local applicants. Surpluses of inexperienced matriculates and graduates for clerical work persisted. These and unskilled persons who sought Class IV posts in offices and manual labourers formed the bulk of the live registers of employment exchanges. Insufficiently skilled technicians were also surplus in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Bombay and Delhi had an excess of lawyers on their registers. A difficult group to place in employment were 3,500 untrained school teachers, more than 2,000 of whom were in Uttar Pradesh.

Registrations and placings.- The total number of registrations for employment assistance and the total number placed in employment during January 1950 are shown below:-

	January 1950	December 1949	January 1949
Total number of registrations--	71,475	71,819	89,158
Total number placed in employment -	19,328	19,505	24,327

Of those registered during January 1950, 7,817 were ex-Services personnel, 6,602 displaced persons and 3,874 discharged Government employees. Registrations of the last category were 521 more than the previous month. The general registration position was substantially unchanged but still affected by the suspension of recruitment in Government Departments, Railways and industry. Of those placed in employment 1,792 were displaced persons, 1,057 ex-Service personnel and 762 discharged Government employees. Placings were 177 less than in December, 1949. A heavy fall took place in the Punjab (476) and at Delhi (110), the latter said to be due to heavy the continued fall in Government vacancies. The position was better in Madras, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal regions where placings were higher than the previous month. Almost every local office in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal reported slight increase.

Placings by wage groups.- Figures relating to placings during January 1950; analysed according to wage groups were as follows:-

Wage group:	basic monthly pay	Number of placings
Above 101 Rupees	-----	441
61 to 100 Rupees	-----	2,389
30 to 60 Rupees	-----	13,787
Below 30 Rupees	-----	2,711

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Employment of displaced persons.- During the month 6,302 displaced persons were registered against 7,504 during December 1949. 1,792 were placed in employment as against 2,331 in December, 1949. Reports indicated that registrations of displaced persons was steadily decreasing. The general aversion to work involving manual labour was reported to militate against speedy resettlement. Displaced persons evinced keen interest in the new technical and vocational training schemes for adult civilians. The Special Employment Bureau for highly qualified displaced persons found employment for 31 applicants,

Employment of women.- During the month 1,000 women applicants were placed in employment as against 759 placed in December, 1949. Bombay, Jhansi, Meerut and Calcutta reported shortages of nurses and midwives. Some women registered as teachers refused vacancies on the ground that the terms and conditions were unattractive.

221 vacancies were filled through the Vacancy Clearing Machinery. The Central Clearing House gave all-India circulation to 510 vacancies. The mobile sections continued to find and submit applicants against bulk demands and proved invaluable for limited labour clearing and maintaining contacts with remote places. Seven exchanges were inspected and 11 circular instructions were issued. During the three months ending January 1950, 14,604 employment-seekers were registered and 904 placed in employment by the 10 employment exchanges in areas which formerly constituted Indian States.

Number of unemployed on Live Registers at the end of January 1950.- The number of persons still seeking employment assistance through the exchanges on the last day of January 1950 was 269,091, a fall of 5,244 since December 1949. Of these, 50,495 were displaced persons, 56,023 were ex-Services personnel and 13,015 discharged Government employees. The latter figure had risen by 1,882 since 31 December 1949. 9,820 were ex-Central Government employees and 3,195 ex-State Government employees.

The number of vacancies notified to exchanges declined during January being 24,738 as compared with 27,748 in December 1949. The number of persons submitted to employers during January, was 48,414. For the third consecutive month vacancies filled under private (as against Government) employers predominated, being 11,534 or 59 per cent of the total and the highest number so far recorded.

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Technical and Vocational Training.- During January 1950, there were 70 technical training and 72 vocational training centres functioning with 3,026 and 1,113 ex-Servicemen trainees respectively under training. 2,627 displaced persons were undergoing training at the training centres in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Ajmer, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. 160 displaced women were undergoing training at the centre at New Delhi run by the Ministry of Labour. No trainee passed the prescribed test during January. The total passed out upto 31 January 1950 is 278. 681 trainees (both ex-Servicemen and displaced persons) passed the trade tests in technical trades; bringing the total of passed out trainees to 19,196. In the vocational trades 115 trainees passed out, bringing the total of passed out trainees to 4,477. The Apprenticeship Training Scheme was withdrawn from 58 firms. The total number of Apprenticeship Training Centres was reduced to 163. During January 1950, 230 ex-Servicemen and 407 Displaced persons were undergoing training at these centres. 145 supervisors and instructors continued their training at the Central Institute for the training of Instructors during the month. 163 adult civilians were undergoing training on 31 January 1950 at the Combined Training Centre, Koni, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) under the arrangements made with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. A training scheme for political sufferers and Harijans was sanctioned under arrangements made with the Government of Uttar Pradesh (vide page 80 of the report of this Office for November 1949). Under the scheme 250 political sufferers and 100 Harijans will be trained for the present.

(Review of the Work of the
Directorate General of Resettlement
and Employment for the Month of
January 1950, issued by the
Government of India).

Working of the Directorate General of
Resettlement and Employment during
February 1950.

Employment situation.- During the month of February 1950, according to the Review of the Work done by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, the employment situation, though still disquieting, had not deteriorated further. The necessity of reducing the cost of administration had undoubtedly caused a serious shrinkage of employment opportunities under Central and State Governments. Despite this, placings had shown a firm upward trend since November 1949. Although the number of Government establishments using the exchanges has declined, this had been more than offset by the increased use of exchanges by private employers.

Engineers, machinshop workers, specialised mechanics, draughtsmen and overseers continued to be in short supply all over the country. A widespread demand for doctors, nurses, compounders, trained teachers, typists and stenographers persisted. Tractor drivers were in short supply at Dhanbad, Ambala and many exchanges in the Bombay Region.

Registrations and placings.- The total number of registrations for employment assistance and the total number placed in employment during the month are shown below:-

	February 1950	January 1950	February 1949
Total number of -- registrations --	76,471	71,475	74,680
Total number placed in employment --	20,512	19,328	23,311

Of those registered during the month, 8,420 were ex-Services personnel, 8,690 displaced persons and 4,090 discharged Government employees. Registrations of all the three latter categories showed a rise over those of the previous month. At Calcutta, there was a marked rise of 5,041 over the previous month due to the influx of employment seekers from East Pakistan. The exchange at Shillong also recorded a rise of 795. Of those placed in

employment, 1,497 were displaced persons, 1,447 ex-Services personnel and 876 discharged Government employees. Private employers engaged 12,307 persons and Union and State Governments 8,005. All regions except Orissa and Uttar Pradesh showed increased placings.

Placings by wage groups.- Figures relating to placings during February 1950, analysed according to wage groups were as follows:-

<u>Wage group: basic monthly pay</u>	<u>Number of placings</u>
Above 101 rupees -----	436
61 to 100 rupees -----	2,887
30 to 60 rupees -----	14,279
Below 30 rupees -----	2,710

Employment of displaced persons.- During the month, 8,690 displaced persons were registered as against 6,602 during January. 1,497 were placed in employment during February as against 1,792 in the previous month. Except in Bengal, the registration of displaced persons was reported by most of the Employment Exchanges to be steadily falling. The Special Employment Bureau continued to render employment assistance to highly qualified displaced persons. It received notification of 64 vacancies, registered 17 new applicants and placed 22 persons in employment. Amongst those placed two applicants were placed on 1,000 rupees per month, one on 450 rupees per month, one on 350 rupees per month and another on 260 rupees per month. The Bureau secured three more appointments as engineers.

Work of mobile exchanges.- Mobile sections continued to render useful service to employment-seekers residing far from the employment exchanges. They secured personnel to man the Defence Services, Police, Railways and Home Guards. They also provided unskilled and semi-skilled labourers for construction works, road repairs and works designed to assist the rehabilitation of displaced persons. They also helped in the decasualisation schemes for industrial workers. Lack of vehicles was particularly felt in the Madras region where they were needed to assist in the supply of unskilled labour for major projects and to develop the supply of labour to plantations. The Review observes that there is now little room for doubt that the mobile exchanges are the most economic pioneer agency by which the benefits of the National Employment Service can be made available to rural areas. Further service to remote areas is only limited by lack of funds for more vehicles and staff.

The number of vacancies notified to exchanges during February fall slightly, being 24,494 as compared with 24,738 in January, 1950. Central and State Government vacancies continued to fall appreciably, only 10,056 having been notified. This was 749 less than the figure for January and 4,610 less than the figure for December 1949. The decline in Government employment was, however, offset by increased use of the exchanges by private employers who notified as many as 14,438 vacancies. The number of employers using exchanges showed a very encouraging increase, being 4,256 as against 3,912 during January. Of these 55 per cent were private employers.

Two hundred and three vacancies were filled by vacancy clearing between exchanges. The Central Clearing House gave all-India circulation to 446 vacancies during the month. The unwillingness of employers to meet travelling expenses together with reluctance of employment seekers to move out of major cities, militated against greater success in vacancy clearing. During the month 1,450 women were placed in employment as against 1,000 in January. 14,625 employment seekers were known to have been registered and 653 placed in employment by 10 employment exchanges in former State territories during the three months ending February 1950. These figures are in addition to the all India figures given above.

At the instance of the Directorate-General, instructions were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs making it obligatory on all establishments under the Central Government to render a monthly Staff Strength Return showing their methods of recruitment and their staff and vacancy position. This return is designed to assist the Ministry of Labour, through the Directorate General, to make, wherever possible, adjustments of staff between establishments, mitigate the extent of employment among Government servants and safeguard the interests of priority groups.

Assistance in Bombay textile workers decasualisation scheme. - In the Bombay region, the employment service is assisting in a State scheme designed to achieve the decasualisation of textile workers, (vide page 52 of the report of this Office for January 1950). The Regional Director reported that the total number of registrations of textile workers effected upto the end of 1949 was: Ahmedabad 10,879, Bombay 6,605 and Sholapur 8,723. The submission of registered candidates is handled by the manager of the scheme appointed by the State Government. It is understood that 3,639 persons in Ahmedabad and 344 in Bombay have so far been placed in employment.

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Total number of persons remaining unemployed.-
The number of persons known to be still seeking employment assistance on the last day of February was 265,295. Of these, 31,080 were displaced persons, 34,860 were ex-Services personnel and 13,336 were discharged Government employees. Among discharged Government employees, 10,011 were Central Government and 3,325 State employees.

Technical and vocational training.- During February 1950, there were 70 technical training and 69 vocational training centres functioning with 2,608 and 974 ex-Servicemen trainees respectively under training. 1,709 displaced persons were undergoing training at the training centres in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Ajmer, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. 159 displaced women were undergoing training at the centre at New Delhi run by the Ministry of Labour. 34 trainees passed the prescribed test during February. The total passed out up to 28 February 1950 was 312. 992 trainees (both ex-Servicemen and displaced persons) passed the trade tests in technical trades; bringing the total of passed out trainees to 20,188. In the vocational trades 405 trainees passed out, bringing the total of passed out trainees to 4,882. The Apprenticeship Training Scheme was withdrawn from 25 firms. The total number of Apprenticeship Training Centres was reduced to 138. 200 ex-Servicemen and 313 displaced persons were undergoing training at these centres. 116 supervisors and instructors continued their training at the Central Institute for the training of instructors during the month. 161 adult civilians were undergoing training ~~on~~ by the end of February 1950 at the Combined Training Centre, Koni, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) under the arrangements made with the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Participation in the ILO Preparatory Technical Tripartite Conference on Training of Adults.- The Review mentions that Dr. N. Das, Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, attended the Preparatory Tripartite Conference on the Training of Adults held in Geneva from 23 January to 3 February, 1950.

(Review of Work done by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment during the Month of February 1950; issued by the Government of India).

72. Vocational Guidance and Training.

India - March 1950.

Technical Education in India: Eastern Higher
Technical Institute set up.

In accordance with the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education (vide pages 92-93 of the report of this Office for May 1949) the Central Government has decided to set up the Eastern Higher Technical Institute at Hijli in Midnapore district, West Bengal. In order to enable the Institute to start functioning at an early date, a Governing Body consisting, among others, of representatives of the All-India Council for Technical Education and the Central Ministries of Education, Industries and Supplies and Education, has also been set up. The duty of the Governing Body will be, mainly, to advise the Central Government on major questions of policy relating to the administration and working of the institute, to make proposals to the Central Government regarding the institution of courses of study at the institute, to prepare the budget estimates, and to initiate and execute projects approved by the Central Government.

(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary,
dated 24 February 1950, pages
927-828).

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CHAPTER 9. LIVING STANDARDS.

INDIA - MARCH 1950.

92. Housing.

Housing Facilities for Industrial Labour in
Madhya Pradesh: Bill setting up Housing
Board published.

The Madhya Pradesh Government published on 22 March 1950 the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board Bill, 1950, providing for the setting up of a housing board for executing housing schemes for labour. The Board will consist of representatives of employers, employees, municipalities and Government and will be entrusted with funds for undertaking housing schemes.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, points out that the Industrial Truce Resolution adopted at the Industries Conference held in New Delhi in December 1947 (vide pages 22-31 of the report of this Office for December 1947), recommended that immediate attention should be devoted to the problem of the housing of industrial labour. In Madhya Pradesh the question was ~~its~~ taken up by the Provincial Labour Advisory Committee, which discussed the scheme of industrial housing circulated by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in April 1949. On the advice of the Provincial Labour Advisory Committee it was decided to set up a housing board, which would take up the question of housing for industrial labour in the State, and devise ways and means to implement suitable housing schemes for labour at the industrial centres in the State (vide page 2 of the report of this Office for November 1949). The need for better housing of labour at economic rent, which they are in a position to pay is admitted on all sides. To discourage the growth of slums and to raise the standard of living of the workers, a properly planned and integrated housing scheme is essential for the social uplift of labour. With these ends in view the Bill has been framed to constitute a housing Board for undertaking labour housing and to clothe the Board with powers to carry out its objective.

(The Madhya Pradesh Gazette, Extraordinary,
dated 22 March, 1950, pages 691-704).

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93. Co-operation.

~~48. Public Finance.~~

India - March 1950.

All-India Co-operative Exhibition, New Delhi,
18 March, 1950.

The Indian Co-operative Union, Delhi, organised an All-India Co-operative Exhibition in New Delhi from 18 March 1950. Products of co-operatively cottage industries from several states were displayed. A selection of some ILO literature was also exhibited.

With a view to promoting the development of cottage industries through the co-operative movement and organising marketing agencies for the sale of these products in India and abroad, the Union also convened a conference of co-operative organisations and cottage industries producers. The conference, which was held on 25 March 1950, was presided over by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chottopadhyaya, President of the Union. Among those who attended the conference were representatives from Bombay, Hyderabad, Bihar, Bengal, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Jaipur, Madhyabharat, Delhi, Punjab and Orissa. A number of senior officials of the Co-operative Departments, especially those concerned with cottage industries were also present. Mr. S.K. Jain of this Office attended the conference by invitation.

Resolutions.— The conference passed a number of resolutions. The resolution on co-operation said that creative partnership between different cross sections of society was the fundamental principle on which the structure of any planned economy, which was democratic in character, had necessarily to be built up. Co-operative ownership and distribution, therefore, must form a vital plank in any programme for the transformation of the country's economy to one meant to satisfy the needs of the people and improve their standard of living.

By another resolution, the conference pleaded for "strengthening and encouraging co-operative farming by giving special concessions such as lower rates for reclamation, tractor ploughing and putting in of tube wells". The conference also urged the Government to give representation to various co-operative unions and societies on their advisory committees for technical and vocational training schemes.

By a resolution on distribution of controlled goods, the conference urged the Government to distribute all controlled goods through co-operative societies and stores in order to eliminate black-market and ensure equitable supply. It also stressed the necessity for Government giving sufficient quantity of controlled raw materials in order to encourage production and ensure full employment for their members.

The conference also urged on the Government the need for a central trade centre and showroom which would provide "a vital link between the producers and consumer goods distributing sections within the co-operative movement itself", and also provide opportunities for the export of goods produced by Indian co-operative societies in the world market.

Referring to the need for a central co-operative organisation, the conference pointed out that the progress of co-operation in India had been far from satisfactory; many of the existing co-operative societies lacked proper organisation, technical efficiency and financial ~~stability~~ stability. Co-operation was further restricted only to a few forms, more commonly to the credit societies. The people for whom the movement was based were ignorant of its benefits. If a comprehensive co-operative movement embracing all possible sectors of the life of the citizens was to be built up, it was essential to have a greater co-ordinations between co-operative organisations and workers of various States. It suggested that a committee be set up to devise ways and means for bringing this about.

(The Hindustan Times, 27-3-1950).

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The Punjab Co-operative Societies Bill,
1950.

The Punjab Government published on 3 March 1950, the Punjab Co-operative Societies Bill, 1950, which amends the law relating to co-operative societies in the Punjab. The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill points out that the present law governing co-operative societies i.e., the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, was passed when co-operation in India was still in its infancy and 38 years of further experience have shown a number of points in which the Act needs improvement. The State of Bombay and Madras Presidencies have already passed new co-operative societies Acts. The present bill has followed these Acts in many places where it has been found necessary to improve upon Act II of 1912. Where there are innovations, these have been suggested by the practical experience of official and non-official co-operators.

(Punjab Government Gazette,
Extraordinary, dated 3 March,
1950, pages 166jj-166ttt).

11. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS
OR CATEGORIES OF OCCUPATIONS.

INDIA - March 1950.

111. Agriculture.

West Bengal: The West Bengal Bargadars Act,
1950 (No. II of 1950).

- The West Bengal Bargadars Bill, (vide pages 79-80 of the report of this Office for January 1950) as passed by the legislature was assented to by the Governor and has been gazetted as the West Bengal Bargadars Act, 1950 (Act No. II of 1950). The Act provides for the regulation of certain rights inter se of bargadars and owners of land, including apportionment of produce. The Act will come into force on the date on which the Bargadars Ordinance expires and will be in operation till 31 March 1950.

(The Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary,
dated 15 March 1950, pages 318-321).

113. Navigation.

India - March, 1950.

The Control of Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The Government of India published on 25 February 1950, the Control of Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1950, which seeks to extend the Control of Shipping Act, 1947 (vide page 36 of the report of this Office for April 1947), for two years. The ~~same~~ Control of Shipping Act, 1947, which provides among others for the control of coastal shipping through a system of licensing, will cease to operate on 31 March 1950. Accordingly the Bill proposes to extend the life of the Act for a further period of two years.

(The Gazette of India, Part V,
dated 25 February, 1950, page 8).

Amendments to Indian Dock Labourers Regulations,
1948.

The draft amendment to the Indian Dock Labourers Regulations, 1948, relating, among others, to access to and from undecked vessels, protection of dangerous openings in decks and protection of safety devices (vide page 63 of the report of this Office for October 1949) have now been approved and gazetted on 18 March, 1950.

(The Gazette of India, Part I-Section 1,
dated 18 March, 1950, page 361).

117. Shopworkers.

India - March 1950.

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947:
Exemption.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, the Government of Madras has exempted permanently all persons employed on any kind of work in factories and governed by the Factories Act, 1948, from all provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

(G.O. Ms. No. 545, dated 10 February, 1950,
The Fort St. George Gazette, Part I,
dated 21 February, 1950.)

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED
IN THE NEW DELHI OFFICE DURING MARCH 1950.

INDIA - MARCH 1950.

International Organisations and National
Non-Professional Organisations

Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Council of World Affairs from 1 January to 31 December ~~1949~~ 1949, New Delhi, 1950: pp. 32 x xvi, price 12 annas.

Professional Organisations

- (1) Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India Ltd., in Calcutta on the 12th December 1949. Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, pp. 44.
- (2) Report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the year 1949, Calcutta: Printed at the Bharat Printing Works, 25A, Swallow Lane, Calcutta, 1950. pp. 133.
- (3) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Report of the Proceedings of the Executive Committee for the year 1949. Vol. I, 1950; 28 ~~February~~ Ferozshah Road, New Delhi, pp. 116.
- (4) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Twenty-third Annual Meeting, 1950, Classified List of Resolutions submitted by the Member-bodies, pp. 69.

Economic Questions

- (1) Government of India: Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1948-49. Vol. I, Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi; Price Rs. 6-12-0, pp. vi x 106.
- (2) Government of India: Ministry of Railways (Railway Board): Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1948-49, Vol. II. Statistics. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. Price Rs. 7-4-0 or 12s. 6d., pp. vi x 295.

Employment and Unemployment

Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the year 1948. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi, India, 1950. pp. 46, price Rs. 2 or 3s.

Living Standards

Statements showing the Working of Co-operative Societies in Bihar for the year 1946,; Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar, Patna, 1950: pp.xxii; price Rs.2-10-0.

Problems Peculiar to Certain Occupations
or Categories of Occupations

Report of the Committee for the Protection of the Village Oil Industry in Bombay Province: Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay. Price Rs.1-13-0 or 3s.3d.; pp.142.
