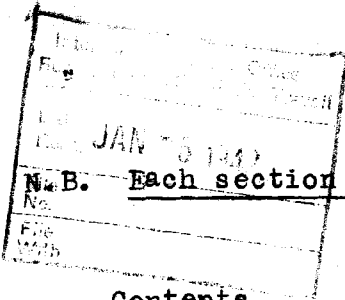


INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
INDIAN BRANCH

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Report for September 1941



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NATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

Government of India.-

Mines Maternity Benefit Bill, 1941. +

The Government of India intends introducing in the Central Legislature at the forthcoming October-November 1941 session of the Central Legislature a Bill to regulate the employment of women in mines for a certain period before and after childbirth and to provide for payment of maternity benefit to them. This Bill provides, on the lines of the existing Provincial legislation covering factories, for prohibition from employment in mines of a woman worker during the four weeks following the day on which she is delivered of a child, and for the payment to her of maternity benefit at annas 8 per day for a period up to four weeks of absence before delivery and for four weeks after delivery.

(The Gazette of India, Part V,
dated 11-10-1941, pages 135 to 139.) +

Government of India.-

Weekly Holidays Bill, 1941. +

The Government of India intends introducing in the forthcoming ~~October-November 1941~~ session of the Central Legislature a Bill to provide for the grant of weekly holidays to persons employed in shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and theatres. It was suggested at the first Conference of Labour Ministers held in January, 1940 that the Central Government should consider the question of passing an enabling measure giving Provincial Governments power by notification to provide for the compulsory closing of shops and commercial establishments for a minimum period of one day in the week, leaving it to the Provincial Governments to provide an extra-half-holiday, if they considered it necessary. The present Bill has been drafted after consultation with Provincial Governments and further discussion at the second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January, 1941. The Bill will not come into effect in any Province until the Government of that Province directs its application by notification, either to the whole Province or any specified area within it. A further notification of the Provincial Government will be necessary to bring into application the provisions about an extra half-holiday. It is considered desirable that Provincial Governments should have power to introduce by notification certain minimum provisions on uniform lines as embodied in the Bill. The Bill provides for payment of wages for holidays declared under it. Certain classes of persons and establishments are excluded from its purview. It proposes to leave power with the Central Government in respect of establishments under its control and with Provincial Governments in respect of all other establishments within the Province, to make exceptions from or temporary suspension of the provisions of the proposed Act. The text of the Bill is published at pages 140 to 143 of Part V of the Gazette of India dated 11-10-1941. +

Bengal.-The Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Bill, 1941:
Passed by Bengal Council on 8-9-1941.

The Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Bill, 1941, recently introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council by the Labour Minister, Bengal (vide pages 1, July 1941, and pages 1 and 2, June 1941, reports of this Office) was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on 8-9-1941.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 10-9-1941).

Bombay.-Draft Amendment of Factories Rules under Section 43 of the Act.

The Bombay Government proposes to amend the local Factories Rules relating to exemptions provided for in Section 43 of the Act; these exemptions relate to (1) persons holding position of supervision or management, or holding confidential positions; (2) adult workers engaged in urgent repairs; (3) intermittent workers; (4) workers in continuous process works.

(Notification No. 352/34 dated 28-8-1941;
The Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV-A,
dated 4-9-1941; pages 171 to 185.) +

Bombay.-Draft Bombay Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1941.

The Bombay Government proposes to adopt Rules relating to the procedure for the disposal of unclaimed deposits under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Rules provide that sums unclaimed within three years are to be credited to the Provincial Government for the eventual benefit of any person who may establish his claim thereto, that a list of sums unclaimed is to be posted in the Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner every year, and that payments are to be made after satisfactory evidence of title to the deposit.

(Notification No. 4644/34 dated 30-8-1941;
The Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV-A,
dated 4-9-1941, pages 186 to 188). +

Bombay.-Extension of Factories Act to certain classes of Tailoring
Establishments.

The Bombay Government has extended certain provisions relating to health and safety and the chapter relating to special provisions for adolescents and children in the Factories Act to places in

which the process of tailoring for clothing required for the army is carried on, where-in on any one day of the twelve months preceding 20 or more workers were employed.

(Notification No. 1822/34-I dated 1-9-1941:
The Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV-A,
dated 4-9-1941, pages 208 to 209.) +

British Baluchistan.-

Delegation of Powers to administer Central Acts

According to a Notification (No. 141-F dated 9-9-1941), the Governor-General has directed the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, subject to the control of the Governor-General, to exercise the powers and discharge the functions of (1) a "Provincial Government" under the provisions of laws as for the time being in force in British Baluchistan excepting the provisions specified in Schedule I annexed, and (2) the "Central Government" under the provisions of laws as for the time being in force in British Baluchistan, specified in Schedule II annexed. In the schedule under the first class is included, barring certain sections, (a) The Indian Mines Act, 1923, (b) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, (c) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (d) The Factories Act, 1934 and (e) the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. In the schedule under the second class is included Section 24 of the Payment of Wages Act.

(The Gazette of India, Part I,
dated 13-9-1941, pages 1291 to 1293.) +

Madras.-

Amendment to Madras Factories Rules.

Reference was made at page 3 of our Madras March 1941 report to the Factories (Madras Amendment) Act, 1941, which seeks to restrict the medical examination of children and adolescents to those who have a prospect of immediate employment in a factory. The Madras Government has now published Rules amending the Madras Factories Rules to give effect to this Act.

(Notification No. 176: G.O. No.2139, P.W.
(Labour) dated 3-9-1941: Fort St. George
Gazette, Part I, dated 9-9-1941, page 1059.) +

Mysore State

Mysore Factories Act Amendment Bill, 1941:
To come up before October 1941 session of Mysore
Assembly.

A Bill to amend the Mysore Factories Act will come up for consideration at the session of the Mysore Representative Assembly

commencing on 1-10-1941. At present the provisions of the Mysore Factory Act and the rules thereunder are made applicable only to factories employing 20 or more workers and using power. There are a number of power factories employing ten or more workers which are working under ~~the~~ unsatisfactory conditions. The Bill to amend the Mysore Factories Act is designed to prevent the exposure of adolescent and adult workers and children to the risk of exploitation and employment in unhealthy and dangerous conditions, in power factories not subject at present to the Factories Act, by bringing all such factories within the scope of the Act.

The Mysore Labour Bill (This has been passed as an emergency legislation - vide pages 3-4 of the report of this Office for August 1941) will also come up for discussion at the session.

(The Hindu, 23-9-1941.)

Mysore State.-

The Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act
Amendment Bill, 1941.

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act, seeking to make certain amendments intended to deal with a number of ~~ambiguities and minor defects~~ which have come to light in recent years in the course of the administration of the Act will come up for consideration at the session of the Mysore Representative Assembly commencing on 1-10-1941.

(The Hindu, 23-9-1941.)

Burma.-

Amendment of Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure
(re. Attachment of Salary for Debt). +

The Burma Government proposes to introduce in the local Legislature a Bill to amend sub-section (1) of section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It is pointed out that under this Section as amended by Act IX of 1937, the salary of a public officer is exempted from attachment to the extent of the first hundred rupees and one half of the remainder. Although the amendment was intended to afford relief to a needy class of people one of the results of the amendment is that members of co-operative societies who are drawing salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem are denied loans by their societies on the ground that recovery in the event of default is likely to be difficult. From statistics recorded by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Burma, it has been revealed that salary-earners drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem constitute at least 75 per cent. of the total membership of urban and salary-earners' co-operative societies in Burma. The extent of hardship suffered by members of co-operative societies as a result of the Amendment of the Code by Act IX of 1937 is therefore great. Amelioration of this condition is desirable, but co-operative societies cannot be expected to grant loans to their members unless there is a reasonable prospect

of recovery. ~~In order to achieve the desired result and at the same time to safeguard co-operative societies assistance cannot be expected to grant loans to their members unless there is a reasonable prospect of recovery.~~ In order to achieve the desired result and at the same time to safeguard co-operative societies, it is proposed to amend section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to enable co-operative societies to attach the salaries of their members subject to certain exemptions; such exemptions extend to (a) the whole of the salary, where the salary does not exceed Rs. 20; (b) Rs. 20 monthly, where the salary exceeds Rs. 20 and does not exceed Rs. 40 monthly; and (c) one moiety of the salary in any other case.

(The Burma Gazette, Part III, dated
6-9-1941, pages 181 to ~~183~~ 182.)

SOCIAL POLICY

6

Labour Legislation in Hyderabad State:
Special Co-ordination Body to be set up. ✓

It is understood that H.E.H. the Nizam's Government proposes to set up a special organisation to co-ordinate and enforce all legislation pertaining to labour in the State. With the growing volume of labour legislation, the need for creating a special machinery to work it on desired lines has been increasingly felt.

(The Hindu, 6-9-1941.) ✓

Conditions of work

Industrial Health and Safety

Progress of Safety First Movement: Report for 1940 of Safety First Association of India.* ✓ +

Civil Defence.- In co-operation with the A.R.P. Section, Home Department, Government of India, the A.R.P. Officer to the Government of Bombay, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, and the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., the Association continued to devote whole-hearted attention to the vital problem of civil defence. Four intensive courses were held and 263 lectures were sponsored. These were attended by over 8,000 persons, representing education, scouting, and girl guides, police, industry, local bodies and the railways, and hailing from several parts of India. Since 1939 when the Association took up the work of civil defence up till the end of the year, 438 lectures attended by 13,180 persons had been held. The Association extends a helping hand to every employer, every individual and every organisation interested in civil defence. When the present crisis ends, there will remain always the need for an organisation to meet other crises that may arise from flood, earthquake, fire, famine, etc. An organised body who have given thought to the problems that will arise under such emergencies will be of the greatest value to the country.

Safety Education in Schools.- The lecture service continued and, with a view to providing trained personnel for the imparting of Safety instruction to school children, two Safety Instructors' Courses were held. The first course held in Bombay was attended by 66 representatives from various Provinces and Indian States. The second one, held under the auspices of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivili, was attended by about 240 teachers, of whom 40 were ladies and 100 University Graduates. The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee adopted safety teaching in the schools under their control and the Association's primer Stop-Look-Listen was accepted as the text-book.

Training in Citizenship.- The Safety Squad Association registered a distinct measure of success. Through its activities Road Patrols, School Patrols, Bus Patrols, Cycle Patrols and Health Patrols were organised in many progressive schools. A scheme of training in citizenship was also formulated during the year; the scheme, as provisionally arranged, consists of a series of 24 lessons on subjects of vital importance in everyday life which will be issued from time to time to teachers.

Industrial Efficiency Service.- From November 1935 to December 1940 some 60 communiques, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ have been issued. The Association issues every month a communiqué dealing with some phase of industrial efficiency.

Factory Committees.- The establishment of these Committees made no further progress during the year under report, although their desirability had been brought to the notice of all and particularly the larger industrial concerns by the Association as well as the Factory Inspectorate of Provinces. The Committees established in previous years did good work.

* The Safety First Association of India. Report of the Council, Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-12-40. The Times of India Press, Bombay. pp. 14.

Resuscitation Classes.- The Resuscitation Classes started in July 1938 for the purpose of training persons in administering artificial respiration by the Prone and Sylvester methods proved popular with industry. Over 300 persons representing railways, mills, local bodies, public utilities and factories took advantage of the training. Further, an Emergency Training Course was held.

Training of Young Industrial Workers.- Reviewing the problem generally, the report points out that there was a distinct advance in the Association's efforts to promote industrial efficiency. However, Statistics of Factories for the year ending 31st December 1939 published by order of the Government of India tells a depressing tale. The number of recorded accidents in factories subject to the Factories Act, 1934, increased from 33,494 in 1938 to 36,006 in 1939. Fatal and minor accidents rose from 210 and 27,220 to 221 and 29,948 respectively, but serious accidents fell from 6,064 to 5,837. The incidence of all accidents per 100,000 operatives rose from 1,927 to 2,056, and there is every reason to believe that these figures must have risen higher in 1940 due to further industrial expansion and wartime production. The causes of this increase are attributed to increase in the number of persons employed, carelessness of the workers, better reporting, influx of untrained men, deterioration in general supervision and speeding up of work. Investigation during recent years has shown that in proportion to the numbers employed, accidents amongst young workers had been more numerous. The chief cause of this is due to lack of special attention to the training and supervision of the young worker. The report stresses that there are four definite steps in the instruction process which must always be taken by the supervisor, foreman or departmental head when a new man is engaged or a man is transferred on to another job. They are: Tell him how; Show him how; Test him; Check him and ~~supervise~~ supervise.

Publications.- The principal periodical publications of the Association are "Safety News" and "Radiant Youth".

Branches.- The Association has now six Branches in all, viz., Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Ahmedabad, Surat and Madras. +

9

Industrial Disputes

Madras Government contemplating Introduction of
Compulsory Arbitration. ↗

It is understood that the Government of Madras has under consideration legislation to provide for compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, to set up courts of arbitration, and make provision for enforcement of awards by the arbitration courts, and to penalise illegal strikes and lockouts.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 7-9-1941.)
+

Labour Conditions of Factory Operatives in Baroda in 1939-40.* ✓

Number of Factories.- The total number of factories on the register in the Baroda State on 31-7-1940 was 162 as against 149 in the previous year. All the 13 new factories came under the ~~Factories~~ Act as the result of the amendment which was made in the ~~Factories~~ Act, by which factories employing 20 or more operatives were declared as factories instead of 30 or more operatives. The number of factories in actual operation was 140 as against 130 in the previous year. Out of these, 38 were perennial and 102 seasonal, as compared with 31 perennial and 99 seasonal in the previous year. Out of 38 perennial working factories 13 worked on night shift almost throughout the year as against 14 factories during the last year. Some of the seasonal factories also worked on night shift during some part of the season.

Number of Workers.- The number of operatives employed in all industries during the year was 37,143 as against 34,315 in the previous year. Of the 37,143 workers, 31,039 or 83.7 per cent. were men, 5,789 or 15.5 per cent. women and 315 or 0.8 per cent. adolescents. The respective numbers for the previous year were 28,763; 5,390 and 162.

Inspection.- Out of 38 perennial working factories 21 were inspected twice or more, while 12 were inspected once only. Out of 102 seasonal factories, 89 were inspected during the year. Five perennial and 13 seasonal factories were not inspected as some of them came under the Act towards the end of the year and as some seasonal factories ceased working earlier owing to bad season.

Prosecution.- No prosecutions were launched for offences under the ~~Factories~~ Act during the year, though surprise visits led to the detection of offences in cases of six seasonal factories. The factory managers were strictly warned not to make any such breaches of the Act in future.

Revision of Factories Act.- The Factories Act (No. XXI of 1930) was revised and brought in line with the Indian Factories Act of 1934. The revised Act came into force from 11th April, 1940.

The Payment of Wages Act.- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, has been applied to the Baroda State from 11th April 1940 with necessary modifications.

Working of the Trade Unions Act.- 4 trade unions were registered during the year under the Trade Unions Act, 1938, with a total membership of 5,447.

Co-operative Housing for Labour.- A co-operative housing society was started at Kalol by the efforts of Mr. B.S. Desai, Assistant Director of Labour, Baroda, with 13 members. Each member has to pay a certain advance towards the cost of the house and the remaining amount is to be lent by Government at 4 per cent. interest. The

*Annual Report of the Department of Industries and Labour, Baroda State, for the year 1939-40, ending 31st July 1940. Baroda State Press. 1941. Price Re.0-9-0. pp. 63

amount is to be repaid in 10 years by means of equal annual payments which cover interest on the loan and repayment of a portion of the loan. Government have also sanctioned certain other necessary facilities for the society.

Apprentice Scheme.- The State Department of Industries and Labour had prepared a scheme for training of educated backward class persons in the different branches of textile mills of the State. The apprentices receive a stipend of Rs. 10 per month, for a period of six months, after which the mills have agreed to engage them on regular wages. During the year, 49 students were selected for training. Many of them, however, either did not join at all or left soon after joining. Only 18 students received full training.

Survey of Economic Conditions.- A detailed economic study of the textile mills in Baroda and Kalol was carried out in the previous year by the Labour Officer Mr. B.S. Desai. During the year under report data regarding all the remaining mills were collected by him and the report is being prepared.

Accidents.- The total number of accidents was 249, out of which 202 were minor, 45 serious and 2 fatal, as against 192 during the last year out of which 168 were minor, 22 serious and 2 fatal. The increase in the number of accidents is mainly due to better reporting.

Workmen's Compensation.- 6 applications for Workmen's Compensation were received during the year and all of them were ~~disposed~~ disposed of. During the year compensation amounting to Rs. 6,403-11-6 was paid to workers, as against Rs. 6,073-0-0 paid in the previous year. The administration of the Act continued to be in the hands of the Subas of the districts who are ex-officio commissioners under the Act.

Maternity Benefits.- Total amount of maternity benefit paid to female factory operatives during the year under report was Rs. 2,567-10-0 as against Rs. 1,778-1-9 paid in the previous year. The number of women who claimed benefits was 175. ✓

Factory Administration in Burma in 1940* ✓

According to the Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act in Burma during 1940, the scope of the Act remained the same during the year under report and so far section 5 has not been invoked. The report relates therefore to premises in which power is used in aid of a manufacturing process and in which twenty or more workers are employed.

Number of Factories.- At the close of the year 1,088 (1086)** factory establishments were recorded as being within the scope of the Act. A number of these were closed throughout the year however and

* Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act (XXV of 1934) in Burma for the year 1940. Rangoon: Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma. 1941. Price Rs.1-8-0 = 2s.3d. pp. 30.

** The figures within brackets refer to those for the previous year.

1,027 (1,031) worked during some part of all of the year. Of the factories which worked 966 (974) were classed as perennial and 61 (57) as seasonal for the purposes of the Act. Seasonal factories comprise chiefly cotton-ginning mills, sugar factories and rubber plantation factories. Rice-milling, although subject to seasonal variations in some of the smaller mills, is not a truly seasonal industry and is not so classed for the purposes of the Act. New factories coming under the Act numbered 40 and 38 ceased to operate as such.

Number of Workers.- The total number of workers employed in factories, expressed as a daily average obtained from returns submitted by factory occupiers, was 89,383 (87,946). Perennial factories employed 84,184 (83,040) workers and seasonal factories 5,199 (4,906). The increase in the number of workers ~~and seasonal factories~~ employed over the previous year appears to have been spread fairly evenly over the main industries, except that rice-milling showed a decrease of some 800 workers.

The number of women employed in factories, expressed as a daily average, was 11,770 (11,709). The employment of young persons and children in factories is not extensive and is confined mostly to light saw-dust removing in saw-mills or kappas sorting in cotton ginneries. Such children as are so employed are usually brought by their parents or other relatives who work in the same mill. Returns show a total of 937 (1,038) adolescents and 120 (94) children as having been employed.

Hours of Work.- The working hours in rice and saw mills, which together comprise nearly 80 per cent of the premises under the Act, remain generally at the maximum allowed, namely, 54 hours weekly. Rice mills usually work continuously throughout a 12-hour milling period; or if a night shift is employed the machinery may be worked continuously over several days. Continuous process factories work on a three 8-hour shift basis and this results in a 48-hour week for many workers. Engineering works vary between a 44 and a 54-hour week. Cotton-ginneries continue to work the full 60-hour week allowed for seasonal factories.

Prosecutions.- A still further increase is to ~~be~~ be noted in the number of prosecutions instituted. Convictions were obtained in respect of 108 (82) charges involving 75 (67) persons. Fines totalled Rs. 3,996. The highest fine in respect of any one person was Rs. 150 and the lowest Rs. 5. The average fine per charge was Rs. 37. The report states that although in some cases the fines appear to have been more adequate than in the past, there are still a number of instances in which the Courts appear to take too lenient a view.

Inspection.- Out of 1,008 premises under the Act 757 (918) were inspected during the year. Some of these were visited more than once and a total of 816 visits included 785 made by ~~the~~ departmental Inspectors and 31 by District Magistrates or Public Health Officers in their capacity as ex-officio or Additional Inspectors. 704 factories were inspected once, 47 twice and 6 thrice while 270 remained uninspected. Attendances at Court in prosecution cases and work arising out of the Payment of Wages Act take up a considerable proportion of Inspectors' time and their functions tend to widen year by year. The Chief Inspector hopes that the appointment of a further Inspector, proposals for which still remain under consideration by Government, will not be much longer delayed. †

Number of Factories.- There were 1,916 factories on the registers at the beginning of the year as against 1,900 in 1939. During the year 136 factories were placed on the registers and 74 were removed. The number of factories at the end of the year was 1,978 of which 1,891 (528 seasonal and 1,363 non-seasonal) were in commission. The total number of factories notified under section 5 of the Act at the end of the year was 108 of which 108 were in commission. In addition to these, two other factories were registered during the year under section 59-A of the Act.

Number of Workers.- The average number of workers employed daily in the 1,818 factories which submitted the annual returns in time for the year was 211,194 as against 197,266 in the previous year; 7,314 of them were employed in Government and Local Fund factories. The increase of 13,928 workers is due largely to the increase in the number of factories during the year, and to the restarting of a jute mill in Ellore, and the employment of a greater number of workers in the Cordite factory at Aruvankadu and in the spinning and weaving section of the Coimbatore Central Jail. Of the 211,194 workers, 30,659 were in seasonal factories and 180,535 in perennial factories.

Of the 211,194 workers, 141,555 were adult males, 56,266 adult females, 9,536 adolescents (7,307 males, 2,229 females) and 3,837 children (2,220 males, 1,617 females).

Inspection.- Of the 1,891 factories in commission, 495 were inspected once, 748 twice, 494 thrice and 105 more than three times. The total number of inspections made was 3,909 as against 3,884 in 1939. 2,721 inspections were made by the full-time Factory Inspectors and 1,188 by the Additional Inspectors. In addition to the 2,721 inspections by the full-time Inspectors, 835 visits were also made by them. The total number of visits and inspections made by the full time Inspectors was 3,556 as against 3,388 in 1939. 54 factories remained uninspected during the year.

Hours of Work.- The rest interval as required by section 37 of the Act was observed in all factories except in the case of 132 factories exempted from this provision. Even the exempted factories give sufficient time for meals, though not a fixed period. Sundays or substituted holidays were observed in all cases except in 131 factories exempted from the provisions of section 35. A holiday, at least, once in 14 days was given as required by the condition attached to the exemption.

The number of non-seasonal factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 42 was 86 for men and 150 for women; above 42 and not above 48 was 210 for men and 55 for women; and above 48 was 1,010 for men and 777 for women. 247 factories employed children as against 175 in 1939. This increase is due to

* Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Province of Madras for the year 1940. Madras: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press. 1941. Price Annas 12. pp.52.

the large number of match factories notified under section 5 of the Act during the year. The weekly hours for children do not exceed 30. 19 factories were exempted from the weekly limit of 54 hours, and 23 factories from the daily limit of 10 hours. The number of seasonal factories in which the normal weekly hours were not above 48 was 33 for men and 54 for women; above 48 and not above 54 was 83 for men and 80 for women; and above 54 was 388 for men and 345 for women. 5 factories employed children. Their weekly hours for them do not exceed 30. No seasonal factory was exempted from the provisions of weekly and daily limits.

Shifts.- In 314 factories, chiefly in the textile and rice milling industries, work is carried on by a system of multiple and overlapping shifts.

Prosecutions.- Occupiers and managers of 128 factories involving 152 persons were prosecuted during the year. Convictions were obtained on 476 counts against 114 factories involving 135 persons. A sum of Rs. 3,707 was imposed as fine ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 120 and giving an average of Rs. 7-12-4 per count. In one case the accused was found not guilty. Prosecutions against 5 factories were dropped for various reasons. Prosecutions against 8 factories were pending disposal at the close of the year. The cases that were pending at the end of the previous year were disposed of and convictions obtained in all of them.

Sickness Statistics.- 689,663 man-days were lost due to sickness as against 711,550 man-days in 1939.

Working of Employment of Children Act.- Inspections under this Act were not made during the year for want of adequate staff. It was suggested to Government that the administration of this Act might be entrusted to the Municipal Health Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, as there were over 2,000 establishments which would come under the purview of this Act in Municipal Areas alone.

The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940.- An Act to regulate the employment of children in small factories employing 10 or more but less than 20 workers came into force during the year. There are a large number of small factories which may be registered under this Act but due to inadequate staff and want of time, many of the factories were not inspected. The Government have since sanctioned the appointment of two more Assistant Inspectors and it is expected that at least some of the establishments coming under this Act will be subjected to proper control. ✓ +

Conditions of Work in U.P. Government Presses:
Government Order on Rudra Committee's Recommendations. ✓ +

At pages 18 to 21 of our Report for August 1940 were summarised the main recommendations of the Rudra Committee in regard to the conditions of work of employees in the Government Presses in the United Provinces. The local Government has passed orders on some of the recommendations.

Permanent Cadre Increased.- The Government Press has been in existence for over 60 years and work has greatly increased. The majority of the staff are employed on a temporary basis, but these men in reality are in permanent Government employ. The whole question was gone into by the Committee whose recommendations have been thoroughly examined. The permanent staff and cadre have been now fixed more in accordance with the real requirements of the Government Press. This means that a large number of employees who were hitherto temporary will become permanent Government servants entitled to all rights belonging to Government servants.

Scales of Pay Improved.- Scales of pay have also been revised and it is gathered that, whereas the Inquiry Committee's proposals were sketchy, the U.P. Government has worked out the details on a generous basis involving extra commitment to the Government of about Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 40,000 per annum. The proposals are likely to be put into effect from October, 1941, giving the majority of the 1,200 employees of the Government Press substantial benefit.

(The Statesman, 1-9-1941.) ✓

Conditions of Work in Khewra Salt Mines:
Findings of Deshpande Report.* ✓ +

Reference was made at pages 11 to 12 of our February 1941 report to the appointment of a Court of Enquiry under Mr. S.R. Deshpande to go into the trade dispute between the Central Excises and Salt Department, North Western India, and the miners working in the salt mines at Khewra regarding improvement in the general conditions of service of miners and grant of certain concessions to them. The following is a summary of the main findings of the Court, which have been published.

Wages of Miners.- As regards the present rates of wages and the arrangements for payment, the Court states that "so far as the wage rate is concerned, the Khewra miner is probably the best paid in the * Report of the Court of Inquiry constituted under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, to investigate certain grievances of the salt miners at Khewra. 1941. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. Price Rs.2-2 or 3s.6d. pp. 68.

country, although it is to be remembered that he can work for only 15 days in the month and for ten months in the year.... Having regard to the miner's family expenditure, his conditions of work and the wage rates prevailing in Khewra and its neighbourhood and in other mines in India, it would appear that the wage rate paid to the Khewra miners is not inadequate... While the average monthly income of a miner's family is Rs. 30-8-0, the average expenditure comes to Rs. 32. But the estimate of the income of the miner's family does not take into account certain other sources of income such as employment in the workshop and running of shops. If these resources of income were taken into consideration it is probable that the income and the expenditure would just balance. "It would, therefore, be fair to conclude that while the income of the miner's family is just sufficient for its maintenance, it leaves no margin for meeting unexpected calls on the miner's purse or for any savings."

The Court has made a few recommendations in regard to the payment aspect of the excavation of marl and its measurement, and of salt loaded in ~~the~~ tubs and its measurement.

Unemployment.- As regards the complaint of wide-spread unemployment and under-employment in Khewra salt mine, the report points out that the Department has stated in its memorandum that "There appears to be a fair amount of unemployment of under-employment prevalent in the mining community at Khewra," and without taking an actual census of the unemployed in the mining community it is difficult to ascertain the extent of unemployment. According to the estimate given by the Union in its memorandum, about 1000 able-bodied persons are without employment. The Court has suggested certain palliatives for providing work for the unemployed members of the mining community, like finding employment for them in industries in and around Khewra, ~~to take more mines,~~ etc.

Conditions of Service.- The miners of the Khewra Salt Mines had put forward certain demands for improving the general conditions of their service, e.g., their remuneration, grant of pension to old and infirm miners, miners' widows and children, grant of house-building advances without interest, measures to relieve unemployment among the mining community at that station, medical relief, education, roads, water supply, supply of electric light, provision of conveyance to the miners to take them to their place of work, etc. The report states that so far as industrial labour in India is concerned, the institution of such schemes is the exception rather than the rule. "That does not, however, mean that such schemes are not desirable. In fact, they are needed much more for the poorer sections of the community who have little margin for saving and are thus left destitute during old age and infirmity. These schemes, however, cost money and can only be financed out of the surplus profits of a concern. It is understood that the Department's policy is not to make a profit from the working of the mines. It seems to me, however, that if by slightly raising the price of salt, amenities like provident fund can be provided for the miners; the possibility of doing so should be investigated."

(i) Pensions.- The question of pensions has been exhaustively dealt with by the Court of Inquiry. There is a voluntary fund called the Fine and Pensions Fund, expenditure from which is authorised by the General Manager, Khewra, and the system followed is to grant a pension only when an individual applies for it, having regard to the balance at the credit of the fund. The Court points out that the amount of pension in some cases is entirely inadequate, and in the

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award of pensions, the sole discretion should not be with only one individual but that there should be a proper advisory committee to assist him in this matter. The Court has recommended that the question of reconstitution of the existing pension fund or the establishment of a new social fund should be taken up with the Superintendent of Insurance, Government of India, and a detailed scheme worked out.

(ii) Medical and other Amenities.- Supply of electric light to the miners for a nominal charge, conveyance facilities, improvement in the present condition of the roads, better medical facilities and protected water supply and the establishment of a High school in Khewra are some of the other subjects on which detailed recommendations have been made by the Court.

(iii) Housing.- As regards the housing problem, instead of giving recoverable and non-recoverable advances to the miners for building houses as is being done at present, the Court suggests that Government should build suitable quarters for the miners and rent them for a nominal amount to cover maintenance and repairs. This, it is pointed out, would be cheaper in the long run.

~~(ix)~~ Workmen's Compensation.- The main grievances of the miners in regard to workmen's compensation were stated to be (1) non-payment of compensation even when due; (2) under-payment of compensation; (3) delay in the payment of compensation; (4) failure to pay compensation to miners' assistants and the recovery of compensation in such cases from the miners; etc., and the Court, after examining witnesses, has recommended that whenever an accident falling under the Workmen's Compensation Act occurs, a gazetted officer of the Department should be detailed to take charge of the case and if the injured workman wishes to contest the claim before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, he should be assisted. Regarding delays, if half-monthly payments, as provided for in the Act, are made to injured workmen pending the final settlement of their claims, this grievance may be removed to a considerable extent. The position as regards miners' assistants is by no means free from doubt and it is suggested that expert legal advice should be sought on (a) whether the miners' assistants are workmen within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and (b) if they are, who is liable to pay compensation -- the Department or the miners? Whatever the legal position, the Court is of the opinion that the miner should not be burdened with this responsibility and that an early opportunity should be taken by the Department to employ, if necessary, the miners' assistants direct and also paying them direct.

Unionism among Khewra Miners.- The type of trade unionism existing in Khewra is a type met with in many other parts of the country. It is doubtful whether the Khewra miners have yet attained a stage of development where they could appreciate the true value of trade unionism. However, if a trade union in Khewra is to be recognised, care would have to be exercised to see to it that it is functioning properly. This, the Department have the power to do under the rules of recognition of trade unions of industrial employees of Government.

Appointment of Labour Officer.- Lastly, states the report, the appointment of a Labour Officer in Khewra will go a long way in improving the relations between the mining community and the Department. It should be noted that, so far as industrial labour is concerned, it

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is the minor grievances which, when allowed to accumulate without ventilation and redress, spoil relations between the employer and the employed rather than big issues such as wages.

(A copy of the Report of the Court of Inquiry was sent to Montreal with our minute U.1/964/41 dated 9-10-1941.) ✓+

Testing House for Bombay Cotton Mills: Government of India recognises Technological Laboratory, Bombay. ✓

According to the Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, Bombay, for the year ending May 31, 1941, just published, a feature of the year was the arrangement entered into between the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Supply Department of the Government of India, whereby the Laboratory has been recognised as the official testing house for cotton mills in the Bombay Province.

In 1939-40 the total number of samples tested at the Laboratory was 768, as compared to 1,800, during the year under review. A new section has been added to the Laboratory for the study of the ginning problems of Indian cotton and the machines required for the purpose have been installed. Some preliminary ginning tests with different speeds and settings on several varieties of Indian kapas have also been carried out. The samples tested at the Laboratory are dealt with in spinning test, fibre test, yarn test and cloth test reports, which are issued on these samples. In 1939-40, the number of these reports stood at 261, as against 1,046 during the year under review.

Tests were carried out on samples received from cotton mills and firms, including fabrics of all kinds, single and ply yarns, sewing thread, parachute cloth, airmen's webbing, service dressings and absorbent cotton. The laboratory investigated the causes of difficulties referred by various mills, such as tendering of cloth, appearance of stains and the presence of holes in the cloth and the reports issued to the mills contained suggestions for preventing such defects. The technological investigations under progress included the pre-cleaning and ginning of Indian seed cotton on different machines and with different settings and speeds, the effect of different treatments in the blow-room, effect of storage under Bombay conditions on the quality of Indian cottons, the influence of swollen hair diameter on the spinning quality of cottons, fibre properties in relation to seed characters, efficiency of kier boil and bleach treatments. Wp

(Unofficial Note issued by the
Principal Information Officer,
Government of India.)

Note: Unofficial notes are not communiques and are issued only on the understanding that they will not be referred to in any way in what is published. ✓

Industrial Research Committee set up in U.P.

The Government of the United Provinces has set up an ~~India~~ Industrial Research Committee of 11 members with the Adviser to Governor (Development) as Chairman and the Deputy Director of Industries, U.P., as Secretary. The Committee will form a liaison with the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India and bring to the notice of the Board problems of industrial research that may arise in the United Provinces or be proposed for investigation at laboratories. Industrialists may send schemes for consideration to the Secretary, Industrial Research Committee.

(Notification No. 3472/XVIII-550 (L) dated 9-9-1941:
U.P. Gazette, Part I, dated 13-9-1941, page 421.) ✓

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Groundnut Industry of India:
Government of India creates Fund for Relief. ✓

With a view to devise adequate measures of relief for the groundnut cultivators in India, who have been hit by the closure of the important European markets on account of the war, and for whom the United Kingdom is the only market left to which any considerable exports of groundnuts could be made, a conference was held on February 20, 1941, between the representatives of the Government of India and those of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad. On the basis of the conclusions reached at this conference, which have been generally accepted by the Governments concerned, the Government of India has decided to create a Fund which will be named "Fund for the relief of Groundnut Cultivators."

Disbursements from the Fund will be authorised by the Central Government for expenditure on approved schemes which will directly or indirectly benefit the groundnut cultivator. For this purpose propaganda for restriction of the area under cultivation will be regarded as an approved object of expenditure from the Fund, but it will be open to provincial and State Governments to propose other schemes including (i) schemes for the stimulation of consumption of groundnuts and groundnut products and (ii) research schemes connected with the utilisation of groundnuts and groundnut products. Half-yearly reports will be furnished to the Government of India by provincial Governments and Indian States who receive allotments from the Fund, giving a detailed account of the manner in which the money allotted from the Fund, together with the contributions from their own revenues, have been utilised.

(Notification No. 86 C.2 (3) 41
dated 6-9-1941: The Gazette of India,
Part I, dated 6-9-1941). ✓+

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers for
Various Centres in India during June 1941. +

The index numbers of the cost of living for working classes in various centres of India registered the following changes during June 1941 as compared with the preceding month:-

Bombay.- The index number (base: year ending June 1934) of the cost of living for working classes in Bombay for June 1941 remained unchanged at 122 as compared with the previous month. The average for the Calendar year 1940 was 112 as compared with 106 for 1939.

Ahmedabad.- The index number (base: year ending July 1927) of the cost of living in Ahmedabad during June 1941 advanced by 1 point to 83. The average for 1940 was 79 as against 73 for the preceding year.

Sholapur.- The index number (base: year ending January 1928) of the cost of living in Sholapur during June 1941 rose by 3 points to 81 as compared with the preceding month. The average for 1940 was 76 as compared with 74 for the preceding year.

Nagpur.- The index number (base: January 1927) of the cost of living in Nagpur in June 1941 rose by 2 points to 74 as compared with

the preceding month. The average for 1940 was 70 as against 63 for 1939.

Jubbulpore.- The index number (base: January 1927) of the cost of living in Jubbulpore during June 1941 rose by 2 points to 73. The average for 1940 was 67 as against 59 for 1939.

Madras.- The index number (base: year ending June 1936) of the cost of living in Madras during June 1941 rose by 1 point to 109. The average for 1940 was 107 as against 100 for 1939.

Cawnpore.- The index number (base: August 1939) of the cost of living in Cawnpore during June 1941 advanced by 6 points to 114. The average for 1940 was 111.

(Extracted from the Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India for June 1941)

Burma Government to Control Rice Export:
Indian Trading Interests Endangered.

It is learned that the Burma Government will, from January 1, 1942, allow no paddy for export by rice brokers except by or under the authority of the Controller of Exports. In the consuming markets where the Government is the sole importer like Malaya, all transactions will be made between the Rangoon Controller and the Government concerned. ~~Proposed sales to India will be made by the Controller to importers in India on C.I.F. basis. The basis for proposed sales to Ceylon has not yet been settled. Sales in London will be made to a committee of London merchants. Sales to minor markets will be through the Controller's agents there or through exporters in Burma. (The Hindu, 28-9-1941).~~

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has addressed a telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Department of Education, Health and Lands in this connection, pointing out that the decision if taken by the Burma Government would seriously disturb normal exporting interests of Indians in Burma. In view of the enormous extent of India's stake in rice producing and exporting interests, the Committee urged the Government of India to represent strongly to the Burma Government the need for clarification of the proposed control and to request them to defer taking precipitous action till Indian commercial interests have had full opportunity to examine and express their opinion on the export control. (The Hindu, 27-9-1941).

The Hindu, Madras, in the course of an editorial article comments thus on the reported decision:

As a very large number of Indians is engaged in Burma rice trade on both sides of the Bay, it is natural there should be anxiety lest the control should operate to their detriment. Such apprehensions cannot be dismissed as fantastic in view of the experience of Indian merchants abroad and in the light of ordinances like the Zanzibar Cloves Ordinance. The scheme, however, is not to the interest of Burma. The total rice production of Burma is only a seventh of India's total and India's reserve potentialities are at least as

great as that necessary to supply the deficit for which India now relies on Burma. Our requirements are roughly under 29 million tons; we produce over 27 million tons and rely on Burma for just a million and a half tons. If the worst comes to the worst, we may without serious difficulty increase internal production so as to get rid of dependence of foreign markets.

(The Hindu, 18-9-1941.) ✓

New Company to develop Hyderabad Industries. ✓

It is understood that with a view to developing various industries in the Nizam's Dominions, a big concern is to be floated with an authorised capital of over Rs. 10,000,000.

The concern proposes to start a number of new industries, including a glassware factory and a chemical laboratory, to manufacture sulphuric acid, chlorine and ~~others~~ for which the war conditions offer a splendid opportunity. The scheme took shape when Colonel Slaughter, General Manager of the Nizam's ~~State~~ State Railway, at a meeting of the Eastern Group Council in Delhi last winter dwelt at length on the potentialities of industrial development in the Nizam's Dominions and the vast resources which for want of necessary attention remain unexploited.

It is also reported that a senior officer of the Nizam's Government will be deputed in connection with the scheme, and will be posted in the United States to facilitate the purchase of necessary machinery.

(The Bombay Chronicle, 14-9-1941.) ✓

Industrial Research Committee for Hyderabad State:
"Pilot" plants to be installed. ✓

The Nizam's Government are considering a scheme for setting up a body to co-ordinate industrial research in Hyderabad State. Some work in this field has already been done and is still being done by the Government Industrial Research Laboratory, but it is felt that the stage has now been reached when, in view of the growing importance of industrial research to the national effort, under the stimulus of the war, well-planned co-ordination in this sphere has become of the first importance. The Committee is expected to work in close co-operation with the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India.

Among other activities of the new Committee will be the apportioning of research schemes among suitable laboratories and workshops in the State, and after detailed laboratory investigations have been completed, the installation of 'pilot' plants for testing them from the point of view of exploiting the results on a commercial basis.

(The Indian Express, 27-9-1941.) ✓

Stimulating Indian Export Trade;
Indian ~~Text~~ Central Cotton Committee's Scheme for setting up Export
Organisation. ✓ +

In order to explore the possibility of developing India's export trade in manufactured articles with neighbouring foreign countries and to study the conditions prevailing at present in those countries, a draft scheme for the constitution of an export organisation has been circulated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to the various millowners' associations for eliciting their opinion.

The manufactured articles, the possibility for the development of the export trade of which is sought to be explored, include textiles, sugar, cement, iron and steel, paper, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. Another object for which the export organisation is proposed to be set up is to organise, depute and finance, on behalf of the organisation, trade missions to investigate conditions on the spot in the various countries to achieve the purpose of such an organisation. Such trade missions will consist mainly of influential Indian non-officials, accompanied by a technical staff. Such an export organisation will seek to establish, control and maintain commercial museums at chief centres of trade, and in the offices of the Indian trade commissioners situated in foreign countries in the neighbourhood of India, such as Afghanistan, Iran, Red Sea ports, Arabia, Palestine, ~~Egypt, Abyssinia, Tanganyika, East~~ and South Africa, Ceylon, East Indies, Australia, New Zealand and Indo-China.

As the immediate work of the export organisation is likely to be more fruitful in the direction of the development of export trade in Indian cotton textiles, the board of the organisation, according to the scheme, should mainly consist of representatives of Indian cotton textile interests in different provinces with a non-official chairman and four members nominated by Government. The office of the organisation will be in Bombay with its representatives at the major ports of India.

(The Times of India. 17-9-1941.) ✓ +

Automobile Industry for India:
Demand for considering it as a War Industry. +

Reference was made at pages 16-17 of report of this Office for July 1941 to the scheme for setting up an automobile industry sponsored by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the Bombay Industrialist. Commenting on the refusal of the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India to approve the plan, Mr. Walchand Hirachand in a press statement issued on 13-9-1941 points out:

The automobile scheme has actively been before the Government of India for the last five years. Since the outbreak of the war, the promoters have modified their demands, ~~necessitated by war conditions~~, and they have been urging upon the Government of India to treat the scheme as war effort because of the great part the programme of mechanisation of the army has been playing. After the war broke out a big war order to the extent of 60,000 vehicles worth about Rs. 240

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millions has been passed on to foreign manufacturers. The Indian tax-payer pays this amount, but India has been denied the opportunity to start her own automobile industry and meet at least some percentage of war needs. It takes only about seven months in the normal course to erect an automobile factory with high priorities. If the Government of India had adopted a more reasonable and friendly attitude the position would entirely be different today.

Referring to the stimulation of the automobile industry in Canada and Australia, the statement says: The Canadian and Australian Governments have, under definite arrangements with Great Britain, fostered the establishment of engineering factories for the manufacture of automobiles and automobile parts, including complicated machinery, such as engines for aeroplanes. In the latter country, which is not so well placed as India, aeroplanes are being manufactured, while in the case of the Bangalore factory we are only able to assemble ~~parts~~ after so many months of negotiation with the Government of India. The Australian Government expended £1½ millions in bounties and in giving facilities to stimulate the production of automobiles in that country. In the light of the action taken by these countries, the Government of India has no justification for refusing to treat the proposed Indian automobile venture as a war industry, particularly when managing personnel, finance, labour and raw materials are available in plenty in this country.

(The Hindu, 14-9-1941.) ✓

Tax on Agricultural Income:
The Bengal Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, 1941. +

The Government of Bengal has decided to impose a tax on agricultural income, both because additional revenue is urgently needed to meet the expanding needs of the Province, and because they consider that it is equitable to impose such a tax, and a bill to this purpose - the Bengal Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, 1941 - has been published (Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary dated 2-9-1941). The rates are slightly less steeply graded than those existing under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, but the exemption limit is the same as under that Act and there is no super-tax. The rates are:

On the first Rs.1,500/- of the total agricultural income - Nil; on the next Rs. 3,500 - Re.0-0-9 in the rupee; on the next Rs.5,000 - Re. 0-1-0 in the rupee; on the next Rs. 5,000 - Re.0-1-6 in the rupee; on the next Rs. 5,000 - Re. 0-2-0 in the rupee; on the balance of the total agricultural income - Re. 0-2-6 in the rupee. In the case of every company, firm or other association of individuals, agricultural income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate of Re. 0-2-6 in the rupee.

(The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary
dated 2-9-1941.) ✓ +

Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in U.P. during 1940.* ✓

Statistics of Workers and Accidents during 1940.- During the year under report the number of factories increased from 626 to 654, and the average daily number of workers employed showed a corresponding increase from 159,738 in 1939 to 179,735 in the year under report; about 96.5 per cent. of this force was adult male. With the increase in the number of factories and of the number of workers employed therein, the number of accidents also increased from 2,632 in 1939 to 3,348 during the year under report. Of these accidents 41 were fatal, 536 serious, and 2,771 minor. Of the 536 serious accidents all except 15 were recorded as such due to the injured persons being off duty for 21 days or more. The incidence of accidents per 100 workers during the last three years viz., 1938, 1939 and 1940 shows a constant increase. In 1938, the incidence was 1.53; in 1939 1.65; and in 1940, the year under report, 1.86. The increase in the number of recorded accidents is partly attributable to better reporting on the part of the mill authorities as a result of the vigilance and care exercised by the supervisory staff.

Compensation Statistics.- During 1940, Rs. 57,352 was awarded as compensation in respect of 85 fatal cases, Rs. 30,638 in respect of 108 cases of permanent disablement and Rs. 13,178 in respect of 1,357 cases of temporary disablement.

General.- The year opened with a pending list of 58 cases. 131 cases were instituted during the year as against 127 in the previous year. 42 cases were received for disposal from other Commissioners and eleven were transferred. There were thus 220 cases for disposal out of which 150 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 70.

The majority of those who were awarded compensation drew a monthly salary not exceeding Rs. 18. Thus 59 out of 85 victims of fatal accidents, and 34 out of 50 persons permanently disabled belonged to this wage class. This fact shows that the low-paid and unskilled workers suffer most from accidents due to their carelessness and to their lack of training in the skilful handling of machines. It is suggested that a great drive is needed to persuade the employers to set up safety-first committees in their mills and to provide their workmen with adequate training in the use of safety first devices. ✓

Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Bihar during 1940.**

The daily average attendance in 1940 of persons employed in the province is reported to have been 208,249 adults and 1,319 minors as compared with 202,714 adults and 875 minors in the year 1939. During the year there was only one case of permanent disablement through occupational disease (lead poisoning) and this was reported from the

* Report together with the prescribed Returns on the Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923) in the United Provinces for the calendar year 1940. Allahabad: Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P., India. 1941. Price Re.0-2-6. pp.9.

** Printed letter No.795/XL-62 COM.R. dated 28-8-1941 from the Secretary to the Government of Bihar to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour on the statistical returns under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1940. pp.4.

establishment of Government Printing at Gulzarbagh. The amount of compensation paid in this case was Rs. 840. 189 persons lost their lives as the result of accidents, 214 persons were permanently disabled and 4,108 suffered from temporary disablement. The total sums paid for these classes of accidents were Rs. 112,321-14-6, Rs. 69,127-10-3 and Rs. 57,019-15-9 against Rs. 88,886-12-9, Rs. 52,626-3-6 and Rs. 59,857-0-3 respectively, in the previous year. Of these amounts of compensation, Rs. 69,561, Rs. 15,068 and Rs. 1,677 were paid through the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, respectively for fatal accidents, permanent disablement and temporary disablement. The average amount paid as compensation for fatal accidents was Rs. 594 and for permanent disablement Rs. 323, as compared with Rs. 596 and Rs. 256 respectively, paid in 1939. In cases of fatal accidents which came before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, about 77 per cent. of the workmen concerned were receiving wages not exceeding Rs. 21 a month. In many cases compensation for permanent disablement was settled out of court. There were 214 cases of permanent disablement and 189 agreements were filed.

The Provincial Government is considering improved methods of ensuring wider publicity for the provisions of the Act among workmen, both literate and illiterate. It is reported that in the larger industrial areas like Dhanbad and Dhalbhum, the provisions of the Act are now widely known amongst the workmen and that they take full advantage of them whenever occasion arises. The majority of the colliery owners now readily admit claims which fall prima facie under the Act and do not take advantage of the poverty or the ignorance of the workmen. The Provincial Government has accepted the recommendation of ~~the~~ Rajendra Prasad Committee for the establishment of a Labour Department in charge of a Commissioner of Labour. When the Labour Department is established on a permanent basis, the question of placing the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act under the new Department will be examined. ✓

Madras Retiring and Invalid Gratuities (Non-Pensionable Establishment) Rules, 1941. ✓

Classes of Workers Affected.- The Government of Madras has gazetted certain Rules relating to the grant of retiring and invalid gratuities in respect of non-pensionable service. These rules apply to persons in non-pensionable service, including those paid from contingencies and members of the work-charged establishments. They do not apply to persons who are subject to a Contributory Provident Fund or are governed by any special system of gratuities (.e.g., men employed in Public Works ~~Depart~~ Workshops).

Amount of Gratuity.- The amount of gratuity to be paid under these rules is regulated as follows:-

<u>Length of non-qualifying or non-pensionable service.</u>	<u>Retiring gratuity</u>	<u>Invalid gratuity</u>
After a service of less than 10 years.	Nil	Nil
After a service of not less than 10 years but less than 15 years.	Nil	Four months' pay.
After a service of not less than 15 years but less than 20 years.	Four months' pay	Five months' pay.

After a service of not less than		
20 years but less than 25 years	Five months' pay	Six months' pay
Twenty-five years and above	Six months' pay	Six months' pay

NOTE.- (1) A retiring gratuity will be sanctioned only when a person to whom these rules apply is compulsorily retired, say, on attaining the age of superannuation, or on termination of his appointment due to retrenchment, lapse of sanction or reorganisation of establishments, or on his retiring voluntarily after he completes a service of 30 years. The rules regarding medical certificates in the Civil Service Regulations ~~shall~~ be followed generally in regard to the invalidation of persons for the purpose of an "invalid gratuity" under these rules.

(2) The provisions in the Civil Service Regulation for reckoning service for pension and re-employment of pensioners ~~shall~~ be followed, in so far as they are applicable, in determining service qualifying for gratuity under these rules and for the re-employment of gratuitants.

For the purposes of these rules "month's pay" means (a) in the case of a whole-time Government servant employed on piece-work wages, the average monthly remuneration drawn during a period of one year immediately before retirement; (b) in the case of a Government servant employed on daily wages, such wages drawn immediately before retirement multiplied by 30; and (c) in the case of other Government servants to whom these rules apply their monthly non-substantive pay drawn immediately before retirement.

Service Rolls to be maintained.- Service rolls are to be maintained for temporary and non-pensionable employees, members of the work-charged establishment and menials paid from contingencies.

(Notification No. 80: G.O. No.498, Finance (Pension) dated 22-8-1941; Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 23-9-1941, page 1119).

Madras Compassionate Gratuities (Non-Pensionable Establishment) Rules, 1941.

The Government of Madras has gazetted Rules relating to the grant of compassionate gratuities to the families of deceased Government servants who were in non-pensionable service; the salient features of the Rules are given below:-

Applicability of the Rules.- These rules apply to the families of deceased Government servants who (i) were in non-pensionable service, or (ii) held merely probationary, officiating or temporary appointments in departments other than the Survey and Settlement departments or held such appointments in the Survey and Settlement Departments for less than twenty years, (iii) were menials paid from contingencies, or (iv) were borne on the work-charged establishment. They do not apply to the family of a person who was subject to a Contributory Provident Fund.

For the purposes of these rules, 'Family' includes the Government servant's wife, his legitimate children, step-children, parents, sisters and minor brothers, who had been wholly dependent on him.

Amount of Gratuity.- The amount of gratuity to be paid under these rules ~~rules~~ is regulated as follows:-

<u>Length of service</u>	<u>Maximum amount of gratuity</u>
Service of less than 10 years.	Nil
Service of not less than 10 years but less than 15 years	Four months' pay
Service of not less than 15 years but less than 20 years	Five months' pay
Service of not less than 20 years	Six months' pay

'Monthly pay' or 'month's pay' means - (a) in the case of a whole-time Government servant employed on piece-work wages, the average monthly remuneration drawn during a period of one year immediately before retirement or death; (b) in the case of a Government servant employed on daily wages, such wages drawn immediately before retirement or death multiplied by 30; and (c) in the case of other Government servants their monthly non-substantive pay drawn immediately before retirement or death.

Limitations to grant of Gratuity.- The Government may, subject to the provisions of these rules, grant a compassionate gratuity to the family of a Government servant, who dies while in actual service or before drawing a retiring gratuity. (The family of a person who has received a retiring or invalid gratuity shall not be eligible for any compassionate gratuity.) Compassionate gratuity is to be granted only when the deceased Government servant had rendered ~~merit~~ meritorious service or when his death was due to special devotion to duty. All the same, the Government may grant a compassionate gratuity to the family of a deceased Government servant whose circumstances (e.g., rate of monthly pay) were, in their opinion, such that he could not have made any adequate provision for his family.

A gratuity under these rules will not ordinarily be granted (i) where a deceased Government servant (a) was in receipt of monthly pay exceeding one hundred rupees, or (b) had left net assets of value exceeding twenty-four months' pay; or (ii) where the application for the grant is submitted more than one year after the death of the Government servant, unless there are special reasons for condoning the delay.

(Notification No. 81; G.O. No. 498, Finance (Pension), dated 22-8-1941; Fort St. George Gazette, part I, dated 23-9-1941, page 1120). ✓

Indian Lessees in Fiji:
Working of Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1940. ✓

"The most important matter affecting the administration of native land was the enactment on February 22, 1940, of the Native Land Trust Ordinance No. 12 of 1940", says the report of the Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, Fiji, on the working of the Ordinance.

Drawbacks of the Old System.- The importance of this measure to Indians in Fiji has to be appreciated with reference to the system of land tenure in the Colony. The bulk of the land in Fiji belongs to the natives, the permanent alienation of which to non-natives has been prohibited since 1909. The Indian agricultural population hold a large portion of native land on leases tenable for 21 years, but before renewal of a lease could be agreed to by the Colonial Government, the lessee had to obtain the concurrence of the native owners to the renewal and arrive at an agreement regarding the terms and conditions thereof. Thus the system of dual control of land by Government and native owners was defective in that difficulties might arise in securing renewals of leases.

Provisions of the Ordinance.- Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the control of all native land is vested in a Board of Trustees, who are to set aside sufficient land for the exclusive use of Fijians and are authorised to lease out the remaining land to Non-Fijians. Regulations have been framed by the Governor in Council, one of which inter alia deals with the terms and conditions of leases to non-Fijians and empowers the Board to grant leases up to a term of 99 years. Under another Regulation a Commissioner has been appointed to investigate the particulars of land to be proclaimed as Native Reserves. Local Committees, consisting of the District Commissioner as Chairman and representative members of the European, Indian and Fijian communities, were appointed by the Governor during the year, in each district, under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Ordinance for the purpose of advising the Board on matters affecting native land.

Reservation of Land for Natives.- The Report refers to the determining and proclaiming as Native Reserves of the portions of land for the use, maintenance or support of each native proprietary unit as the most pressing administrative problem arising out of the enactment of the new Ordinance, and points out that until this is done, the Board will not be able to prepare comprehensive schemes for the opening up of land for settlement or give lessees the benefit of the maximum terms of leases prescribed by the regulations. Some progress has been reported in the enquiries of the Commissioner in certain closely settled sugar producing areas.

Reservation for Public Purposes.- In the tikina of Lambasa it was found possible, after consulting the native owners as to their requirements, to prepare a design for the subdivision of 2,441 acres of Crown and native land into suitable areas for leasing. In this design, provision was made for roads, 110 agricultural leases, 12 business sites, and for reservations for such ~~public~~ public purposes as schools and cemeteries. Lots were freely taken up by Indian applicants and the scheme provides a model for the future development of other large vacant areas.
(Unofficial Note dated 2-10-1941 issued by the Principal Information Officer, Government of India. Note: Unofficial notes are not communications and are issued only on the understanding that they will not be referred to in any way in what is published.)

Annual Report of Protector of Immigrants, 1940.

Number of Indians in Employment.- According to the Annual Report for 1940 of the Protector of Indian Immigrants, Natal, there are approximately 34,000 Indians (men) employed in the province out of a total population of 40,151 (men) Indian Immigrants. In addition to these many are farming on their own account and carrying on other trades. A number of Indians are employed in the boot and shoe industry and as shop assistants and receive wages in accordance with Industrial Council agreements. The number of Indians employed and residing on the coal mines and allied industries is 1,922. This figure includes 363 women and 980 children.

Wages.- The average wages paid to Indian labourers on the estates was the same as in 1939, between 45s. to 60s. per month, including food, accommodation, medical attention and medicines free of charge. The wages paid to Indians employed on the mines remain about the same, 1/6d. to 2/6d. per shift. They also get food, quarters, medical assistance and medicines free of charge. A few Indians holding important positions received salaries ranging between £8 and £25 per month.

Education of Indian Children.- The number of Indian children attending Government and Government-aided Indian schools for the year under review was 26,694 as compared to 24,809 in the previous year. The schools provided for the education of Indian children were still far below the number required.

Relief Funds.- On 31-12-1940, 2,780 Indians were receiving grants of 10s per month out of Relief Funds for the indigent, aged and blind.

(Unofficial Note issued by the
Principal Information Officer,
Government of India). ✓

Indians in South Africa:
Agent General's Report for 1940.* ✓

Change in Status of Agent General.- The report points out that as from 1st January, 1941, the status of the Agent-General would be raised to that of High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa. Some apprehension was expressed in the Indian Press lest the change in status would weaken the High Commissioner's position as champion of the interests of the Indian community in that country, but the Indian community as a whole welcomed the change. It is pointed out that the new position would not preclude the Agent General from making representations on behalf of the Indian community

* Annual Report of the Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa for the year ending 31st December, 1940. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1941. Price Re.1 or 1s.6d.

in the Union ~~making representations on behalf of the Indian community in the Union~~ on matters covered by the Cape Town Agreement to the appropriate authorities, though he would express the views of the Government of India only.

General.- When compared with 1938 and 1939, the year under report has been comparatively uneventful. The most liberal elements in the country are also those most anxious for South Africa to take a prominent part in the defeat of Hitlerism. The brilliant achievements therefore of Indian troops in the Western desert and East Africa and the response which Indians in Natal have made to the call for recruits have to some extent strengthened the hands of all those who advocate the cause of Indians in the Union. There has been, however, little practical recognition in South Africa of the great part being played by India in the common cause. Among the definite setbacks deserving mention is the failure of the Natal Provincial Administration adequately to respond to the appeal of the Agent-General to make a substantial provision for the development of Indian education and for the free education of girls. One out of every two Indian children in Natal never go to school and of those who do, very few reach a secondary school. The only substantial advance during the year has been the introduction of a minimum wage for unskilled labourers in Durban and for employees in certain trades. The determination of the Wage Board, together with the implementing of the findings of a Committee on the wages of the railway staff, will undoubtedly result in a substantial rise in the standard of living of a large section of the poorest classes in the Indian community. There was also during the year a partial reversal of the White Labour Policy as applied to the railways, and for the first time for many years there has been an appreciable increase in the number of Indians employed by the Railway Administration.

Legislation:- (a) Union Parliament.- During the year a new party, the Reunited Party, was formed by General Hertzog and Dr. Malan, who led the Opposition in the S.A. Parliament. This party, with its strong pro-German tendencies, adopted a narrow racial policy and in January 1940 Dr. Malan moved a resolution for the segregation of non-Europeans and for the prevention of mixed marriages. In regard to the segregation legislation the Government decided ~~to~~ to appoint a Commissioner to investigate the question of penetration of European areas by Asiatics in Natal and the Transvaal. Government also stated that it did not propose to introduce during the War any legislation to deal with the problem of mixed marriages.

The Sea Fisheries Act.- The maritime Provinces of the Cape and Natal had agreed some years ago to surrender their control over sea fisheries to the Union Government subject to certain conditions. Natal, which depends for its tourist traffic to some extent on the attractions which the Province can offer to anglers, had insisted on maintaining control on fishing in harbours, bays and from the foreshore. The only commercial fishing on the Natal coast is carried out by Indian fishermen. The Provincial Government has never displayed any interest in them, nor has it attempted to develop the industry. Their interests were always made subservient to those of anglers. The Indian fishermen therefore desired to be brought under the Union Government control, and sent a deputation to the Minister for Commerce and Industries. The Bill, however, as finally passed by the Union Legislature ~~extended~~ excluded Natal from the scope of the Bill. A resolution was passed by both Houses of Parliament approving regulations issued by the Governor-General under the Seashore Act

of 1935, providing for the setting aside of certain portions of beaches in the Cape Peninsula for the use of Europeans and non-Europeans separately. This led to protest on the ground that Government itself was introducing segregation. The Agent-General made representations to the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, but it was not found possible to withdraw the regulations, especially as some of the Coloured leaders had agreed to them. The legality of these regulations has been subsequently challenged, but no ruling has yet been given by the Courts.

The Industrial Development Act.- This Act provides for the constitution of a Corporation to assist in the development of industrial concerns in the Union. At the Committee stage two amendments were moved by the opposition to the effect that all applications dealt with by the Corporation should be subject to the condition that strict segregation of European and Coloured workers shall be ensured and that due regard be had to the extent to which it is proposed to employ European labour, skilled and unskilled. The amendments were negatived.

Apprenticeship Act.- This contained nothing of a racial nature, but during the second reading, Dr. Malan moved an amendment to the effect that Government should appoint a Commission to enquire into and report upon the necessary measures, inter alia, for removing the undesirable relationships existing and increasing between the European and non-European races in the sphere of industrial labour and labour organisation. This amendment was subsequently dropped.

(b) Provincial Councils.

(1) The Transvaal.- In the Transvaal Provincial Council a motion was introduced that the Union Government be requested to fix quotas for Indian licences. The motion was, however, defeated. (2) Cape.- In July the Cape Provincial Council rejected a private member's motion to introduce an ordinance empowering local authorities to establish separate residential areas for Europeans and non-Europeans. An ordinance empowering a local authority to set aside separate camping grounds for European and non-Europeans was passed by the Cape Provincial Council. (3) Natal.- In the Natal Provincial Council, a "Town Boards, Health Committees and Malaria Committees Ordinance" was passed. One of the clauses provided for separate tea-rooms for the various races. The Ordinance was passed with the provision for separate tea and eating rooms.

Indian Political Organisations.- In November, 1939, the Natal Indian Congress and the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association amalgamated to form the Natal Indian Association. Shortly afterwards, however, differences arose, and ~~there~~ two parties were formed. Apart from personal rivalries, the main difference between the two sections is in their attitude to the Lawrence Committee; partly as a result of the impasse, the South African Indian Congress has practically ceased to function. The Congress has not met since February, 1935, and there has not been a meeting of even the Executive Committee since May 1939.

Broome Commission.- On 23-5-1940, the Union Government appointed a Commission, with Justice F.N. Broome as Chairman, "to enquire into and report whether, and if so, to what extent, Indians have since the 1st January, 1927, commenced occupation of or acquired sites for trading or for residential purposes in predominantly European areas in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal (excluding land proclaimed under the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, as amended, of the Transvaal), and the reasons for such occupation or acquisition."

So far as the Transvaal is concerned, the cases of penetration falling within the terms of ~~the~~ reference do not appear to be numerous and there was not much sign of intense anti-Indian feeling.

Indians in Industry: Improvement of Wages and Better Amenities.

Unskilled Labour in Durban.- Early in 1940 the Wage Board recommendations in connection with unskilled labour in ~~the~~ Durban and district were discussed with the Secretary for Labour. At one time it was feared that the Durban City Council would oppose the recommendations as it was estimated that they would result in increased cost to the Municipality of some £.80,000. In September 1940 the Union Government notified the findings of the Wage Board for unskilled labour in Durban. The minimum wage of daily labourers was fixed at 4/- per day and that of employees other than daily labourers at £1 per week after a year's employment. As the pay of many Indian labourers employed by the Municipality varied from £2 to £3-10-0 per month with rations which are valued at 10/- a month, it is clear that a great improvement has been effected.

Railway Labour.- During February 1940 the Minister of Railways and Harbours appointed a Departmental Committee to investigate and report on the ~~Indian~~ wages and service conditions of the non-European staff. Some 400 Indians are employed in the Railway Administration in Natal. The Railways and Harbours Indian Employees' Union supported by the Natal Indian Association made representations to the Committee in Durban. They recommended considerable increases in the present rates of pay; the grant of annual leave and sick leave; the payment of wages to those injured on duty during the days they are in hospital; the issue of privilege tickets in respect of employees' children for travelling on the railways; the provision of good housing; an improved system of gratuity or alternatively a pension scheme, and some minor improvements as regards rations. It was recommended that the minimum wage for Indian labourers should not in any case be lower than that fixed for other non-Europeans performing similar duties nor should the minimum be lower than that suggested by the Wage Board for unskilled labour in Durban. Later in the year, the Minister of Railways and Harbours announced very considerable increases in the monthly rates of wages of Indian railway employees as a result of the recommendations of the Committee. Various minor improvements, including an improved ration scale, also have been introduced. The decision to afford greater scope for the employment of Indians in the Railways and Harbours is already producing results. In 1920 there were 2,844 Indians employed. As a result of the White Labour Policy, the number fell to 478 in January 1939. It was 481 in January, 1940, and had risen to 533 by October, 1940.

General.- The more important other matters noticed in the report are: education, housing conditions, and medical relief and treatment of blind persons. ✓1

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Post-War Migration Policy:
Greater Facilities for Indian Emigration. ✓

Speaking on "The Problem of Asiatic Lebensraum" at the inaugural meeting of the Economics Club at Cawnpore on 13-9-1941, Professor Radha Kamal Mukerjee of Lucknow University stressed that the Atlantic Charter should be supplemented by a Pacific Charter for guaranteeing the economic security and standard of living of the Asiatic peoples.

Claims of India.- Emphasising the claims of India, he pointed out that regional collaboration during the war has brought India within the ambit of the southern federation as the eastern arsenal of the democracies, producing manufactures from the raw materials of the Pacific Colonies and Dominions on one side and the African territories on the other. Such regional collaboration is utterly inconsistent with the continuation of the policy of Indian exclusion followed in these parts of the Empire. Post war economic reconstruction will demand that at least within the British Empire the barred door must be thrown open by a new ~~Charter~~ ^{Charter for} Emigrants which will direct planned agricultural settlement of Indian farmers and colonists in Australia, Canada, South and East Africa, and the West Indies.

Need for Freer Immigration.- Instead of such enlightened policies in keeping with the spirit of the times animating the immigration policy, he pointed out that certain opposite tendencies were at work. In the south and east of Asia is to-day confined more than half of the human race to an area which represents only 14 per cent. of the globe surface. On the opposite ~~xxx~~ shores of the Pacific ocean in the United States, Canada, South America and in Australia there are vast manless spaces to which the flowing myriads from China, Japan and India are denied admission. Within the Asiatic continent Indo-China, Mongolia, Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and recently Burma, under European control, have passed stringent regulations to restrict the immigration of orientals.

Economically, though not geographically and politically, Burma was part of India. There is a vast amount of Indian capital which has been invested in the land, in trade and in industry in Burma while the contribution of Indian workers towards the reclamation of the jungle and marsh cannot be easily brushed aside. The entry fee imposed in the recent agreement for the grant of permits to labourers and artisans is prohibitive, while ~~xxx~~ the period of 7 years prescribed for a person to obtain the status of a privileged immigrant is unduly long. Further, the Burma Government have reserved wide powers to limit the number of immigrants of all classes which is inconsistent with amicable trade and economic relations with India.

Post-War International Plan for Migration.- Since world peace is indivisible, the new economic order cannot be introduced in the West without some European nations sacrificing some of their independent rights in the interest of a co-operative international plan in the Pacific for giving facilities for migration and colonisation to the crowded and impoverished peoples of India, China and Japan.

Higher Wage Standards and Population Restriction in Oriental Countries.- On the other hand, the ~~Asiatic~~ ^{Asiatic} should accept the obligation of maintaining internationally agreed minimum living and wage standards, if need be by population restriction. Mere political adjustment without ~~an~~ elimination of the basic demogenic causes of war cannot bring about enduring peace in the world. (The Guardian, 2-10-1941)
Radha. ✓

Settlement of Indo-Ceylon Problems:
Conference held in Colombo. ✓

Reference was made at page 27 of our July 1941 report to the invitation extended by the Ceylon Government to the Government of India to send representatives to Ceylon to discuss outstanding problems between the two countries. The Government of India accepted the invitation and sent in September 1941 a delegation headed by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Member of the Government of India in Charge of Education, Health and Lands. The Indian delegation consisted, besides Sir Girja Shankar, of Sir Mirza Ismail (former Dewan of Mysore State), Mr. T.R. Venkatarama Sastri and Mr. T.G. Rutherford, with Mr. G.S. Bozman and Mr. Vithal Pai as Advisers.

The Ceylon representatives were Mr. Senanayake (Leader of the Delegation), Mr. G.C.S. Corea (both Ministers of the Ceylon Government), Mr. H.J. Huxam (Financial Secretary) and Mr. R.H. Deayton (Legal Secretary).

The exploratory Conference commenced its sitting on 5-9-1941 and lasted for about two weeks. The tentative conclusions arrived at are to be placed before the Government of India and the Standing Committee for Emigration before being made public. ✓

The Draft Unberthed Passenger Ships Rules, 1941. ✓

Attention is directed to pages 1338 to 1355 of Part I of the Gazette of India dated 20-9-1941 where is published the text of the Unberthed Passenger Ships Rules, 1941, which the Government of India proposes to promulgate. The Rules relate to (1) the supply of food, fuel and water, (2) hospital arrangements, (3) latrines, (4) washing places, (5) cooking-ranges, (6) Licensing and appointment of medical officers and their functions, (7) instruments for purposes of navigation, etc. The Rules and criticisms thereon from those interested are to be taken into consideration by 20-12-1941. ✓

Draft Indian Merchant Shipping (Additional Life-Saving Appliances)
(No. 2) Rules, 1941. ✓

Attention is directed to pages 1336 to 1337 of Part I of the Gazette of India dated 20-9-1941 where are published the Indian Merchant Shipping (Additional Life-Saving Appliances) (No.2) Rules, 1941, which the Government of India proposes promulgating. These Rules are supplementary to the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Rules, 1934, and to the Indian Merchant Shipping (Additional Life-Saving Appliances) Rules, 1941. The Rules and the criticisms thereon by those interested are to be taken into consideration by 1-11-1941. ✓

Conditions of Service in Two Railways to be taken over by Government: Notice of Resolution in Assembly for Appointment of Committees. ✓

Dr. sir Ziauddin Ahmed has given notice of a resolution which he intends moving in the forthcoming October-November 1941 session of the Central Assembly; the resolution recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint two committees to which non-officials may also be attached to examine and recommend the conditions of service and the manner of absorption of the staff of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India and the Assam Bengal Railways in general cadre of Railway Services with further instruction that the Committees should not recognise special promotions, changes in conditions of service and new recruitments, in contravention of the resolution of the Home Department of 1934, made after the notice of the termination of the contract of these two Companies.

(Legislative Assembly Papers dated 16-9-1941.) ✓

Railway Services Medical Attendance Rules, 1941

The Secretary of State for India has drawn up two sets of Rules relating to medical attendance of Indian Railway servants. The first applies to Railway services, Class I, and the other to officers other than those who are members of Railway Service, Class I, and are appointed in the Indian Railways by the Secretary of State in Council.

(Notification No. E-39-M.E-1/2-I and II dated 12-9-1941: The Gazette of India, Part I, dated 20-9-1941, Pages 1379 to 1381.) ✓

Revision of Salary Scales of Low-paid State Servants in Bhopal State ✓

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has ordered the State Finance Department to carry out an immediate investigation of salaries of all low paid state servants with a view to revising the scales of pay where necessary so as to enable State servants to maintain themselves adequately under present conditions. This information was supplied to the Bhopal Legislative Council on 14-9-1941 by the Finance Member of the State, in a debate on a non-official resolution recommending the grant of a specified dearness allowance to all State employees earning less than Rs.100 monthly "in view of the rise in the cost of living". The Finance Member added that the State Government had been investigating the salaries of all its low paid employees and suitable action would be taken in the matter as soon as the requisite data was available.

(The Statesman, 15-9-1941.) ✓

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Bombay Government Employees' Demand for
Dearness Allowance. +

A meeting of the representatives of various Government Employees' Unions in Bombay was held under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation at Bombay on 13-9-1941. Mr. S.C. Joshi, Secretary of the Federation, speaking at the meeting, referred to the present cost of living and said that the prices of articles constituting the necessaries of life have increased very much. The efforts of the Government to meet the situation by controlling the prices have failed and the rise in prices soon became so abnormal that Government was compelled to sanction some sort of allowance to enable its lowest paid employees to meet the situation. Mr. Joshi said that the rise in prices continued its forward march and he estimated it at about 50 per cent. over the level in 1936. The allowances sanctioned when the rise was about 12 per cent. have thus become extensively inadequate. There is immediate need for sanction of *fresh* allowance to every member of the low paid subordinate and inferior services in the country.

The Federation has decided to start a vigorous propaganda for adequate dearness allowance and to arrange meetings to voice the demands of salaried employees. It was announced that a conference of ~~the~~ Government Employees will be held in Bombay very soon. Among those who attended the meeting was Mr. N.M. Joshi.

(The Bombay Chronicle, 15-9-1941.) ✓ +

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LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

The Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Bill, 1941. ✓

The Bengal Government intends introducing a Bill shortly to make better provision relating to the law of landlord and tenant in respect of certain non-agricultural ~~tenancies~~ tenancies in Bengal; ~~and~~ the Government has considered the Report of the Non-Agricultural Land Enquiry Committee and is of the opinion that notwithstanding the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the non-agricultural tenants who hold lands under a lease for residential, business, manufacturing or other purposes are in need of better security. The Bill has been drafted to provide for certain protective rights (right of renewal of lease on fair terms, right of transfer on payment of a landlord's transfer fee, right to payment of compensation under certain circumstances in cases of eviction, etc.), and also to confer other incidental, but necessary, rights on the non-agricultural tenants.

(The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,
Part IV-A dated 5-9-1941, pages
142 to 156.) ✓ +

Workers' Organisations +

"Recognition" of S.I. Railway Employees' Association, Trichinopoly ✓

The Agent and General Manager of the south Indian Railway met the office-bearers of the ~~S.I.~~ S.I. Railway Employees' Association at Trichinopoly on 23-8-1941 and informed them that he was granting recognition to the Association subject to the approval of the Home Board. The Agent desired that the Association should definitely understand that the Administration was not opposed to trade unionism. The policy of the Administration in regard to staff discipline, he said, had been clearly enunciated. No employee was liable to be discharged or dismissed from the Company's service except as a result of flagrant disregard of the rules, or disobedience of the orders of ~~the~~ constituted authority. Every employee had the right of appeal to the Agent and General Manager who, as far as possible, personally dealt with each appeal independently without being influenced by departmental recommendations or decisions.

(The Hindu, 1-9-1941.) ✓+

"Recognition" of All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union, Lahore. ✓

Under orders of the Government of India, the Posts and Telegraphs Department has accorded its recognition to the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union with its affiliated branches throughout India. The Union's head office is in Lahore. Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A. (Punjab), is its President while Rana Jang Bahadur Singh, Assistant Editor of the Tribune, and Mr. Gian Chand Khanna are General Secretary and Secretary respectively.

(The Statesman, 7-9-1941.) ✓+

Progress of All-India Anti-Fascist Trades Union
Council Movement. ✓+

Reference was made at pages 29-31 of the report of this office for July, 1941, to a rift in Indian trade union ranks over the issue of participation in war activities and the formation of an anti-Fascist All-India Trades Union Council pledged to active support of war efforts. The Committee of the Anti-Fascist Trades Union Council at a meeting held ^{at Bombay} on 15-9-1941, adopted the following resolution welcoming the proposal to set up a joint Anglo-Soviet Trades Union Council:

"The All-India Anti-Fascist Trades Union Council, representing over 150,000 workers and 70 unions from all parts of India welcomes the move of the British T.U.C. to set up a joint Anglo-Soviet Trades Union Council to intensify the anti-Fascist struggle and to safeguard

the interests of the workers in the course of that struggle. The Council regards this move as an essential part of the international anti-Fascist peoples' front that is developing in the world. The Council assures the British T.U.C. and the Russian Trades Union Centre of the wholehearted support of the Indian workers to this front, and condemns the attempt of the so-called All-India Trade Union Congress to wean away the Indian workers from that front, and dissociates itself in the name of Indian workers from the Trade Union Congress' attitude towards the anti-Fascist war. This Council further pledges its support to all war efforts for the destruction of Fascism."

(The Bombay Chronicle, 17-9-41.)

stressing the need for a central organisation which will co-ordinate the struggle of the workers for their economic and political rights under the conditions of war, Mr. G.L. Kandalkar, an ex-President of the A.-I.T.U.C. and a supporter of the anti-Fascist front, points out in a press statement issued on 25-9-1941:-

"The development of Indian resources has been a very vital factor in this war and will contribute largely to the defeat of Hitler and destruction of Fascism. The consequent spurt of industrialisation in the country is making Indian labour an increasingly important factor and yet it is not adequately compensated for its vital contribution. The lack of organisation has allowed the benefit of increased production and profits to go entirely to the owners, while the rise in prices during the last two years of war has steadily deteriorated the conditions of work and the standard of living of the workers. Any concession to workers could be realised only on the basis of co-operation in the war effort. The sanctions required therefore to extract these concessions have to be forged through mass organisation of workers and their simultaneous participation in the anti-Fascist peoples' movement."

(The Hindustan Times, 27-9-1941)

Resident Women Uplift Workers in Villages:
scheme prepared by Special Committee of the All-India Women's
Conference. ✓+

The special committee appointed by the All-India Women's Conference for the investigation of a project for village reconstruction held a ~~two~~ session at the Lady Irwin College for Home Science, New Delhi, from 8 to 11-9-1941. The plan for work and report drawn up at this meeting after reviewing the 40 answers to their questionnaire and considering the possibilities of resident workers for villages, will be placed before the annual conference of the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Rajamundry in December 1941.

Lady Rama Rau is the Chairwoman of the Committee, and Mrs. Margaret Cousins the Convener.

(The Statesman, 12-9-1941.) ✓

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in Bombay, 1940-41.* ✓

Employment Situation.- The Backward Class Officer, in his report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in Bombay Province for the year ended 31-3-1941, says that there was a slight improvement in the employment situation regarding skilled labour from settlements and free colonies in textile mills and factories - mainly due to the starting of night shifts in the textile mills at Ahmedabad and Hubli. Work was provided for more persons in stone quarries and tank construction.

Population Statistics.- The settled population of the Criminal Tribes Settlements on 31-3-1941 was 5,820, against 6,315 in the preceding year. The number of registered persons under the Act was 1,902. The population of the free colonies was 8,819, including 946 registered persons, against 8,394 in the previous year. During the year 116 persons were newly interred in settlements. The number released on probation was 1,041.

Housing.- The policy of constructing decent huts for the settlers and probations is progressing. Loans for building the huts are advanced by Settlement Credit Societies and recovered in small settlements. When the loan is repaid in full, the house becomes the property of the occupant.

Education.- Education in settlements is compulsory. Of the total population of 5,820 in settlement proper, 1,169 children attended the day schools and 218 attended the night schools, the figures for free colonies being 1,469 and 224 respectively. Vocational training was continued and 121 students - mostly boys - were apprenticed to various trades, such as carpentry, weaving and agriculture. There were in addition 282 boys and girls in the settlement manual training classes. Efforts to promote literacy among the adults were continued and in some settlements the classes for adults were ~~maintained~~ combined with the night classes for adolescents.

* Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Bombay for the year ending 31-3-1941. Bombay: Printed at the Government Central Press. 1941. Price ~~Rs.2x~~ Re.0-2-0 or 3d. pp. 31. ✓

PUBLIC HEALTH

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Health of School Children:
Inquiry Committee appointed by Government of India. ✓

Acting on the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Health and the Central Advisory Board of Education, that practical steps could be taken by the educational authorities in co-operation with health authorities to improve the physical condition of school children, the Government of India has appointed a committee consisting of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and five other members to report on the dual question of the teaching of hygiene in schools and of the medical inspection of school children. The committee will meet at New Delhi in the first week of November, 1941

(The Hindustan Times, 12-9-1941.) ✓

Wages

Dearness Allowance to Low-paid Government Servants in U.P.

The Government of the United Provinces has sanctioned the following scheme of dearness allowance:

A dearness allowance of one anna per rupee of the monthly pay will be granted to whole-time Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem or less when the prices as indicated by certain price indices which the Government has been collecting, show a rise of ~~25~~ 25 per cent. or more over the pre-war (i.e., ~~1939~~ August-September 1939) level for two consecutive calendar months. It will accrue for the first time on the expiry of these two months, i.e., from the first day of the third month. The allowance will be continued until the prices fall below the 25 per cent. level mentioned above for two consecutive calendar months, the discontinuance taking effect from the first day of the third month.

All whole-time Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem or less, excepting patwaris, village chowkidars and part-time servants, but including piece-workers, inferior servants, and members of the work-charged establishments, are eligible for the allowance, irrespective of whether they are permanent or temporary and whether their pay is met from the establishment section of the budget or from contingencies ~~or~~ or 'work'.

The scheme comes into effect from 1-9-1941, in the whole of the United Provinces except the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions; the prices in these excepted divisions have not yet risen to the level indicated above.

(The Hindustan Times, 12-9-1941.)

Dearness Allowance to Low-paid Government servants
in Sind.

An assurance that the Sind Government would sanction dearness allowance for low-paid staff as soon as they found that the prices of staple food-stuffs had risen by 50 per cent. as compared to the pre-war level was given by the Premier of Sind, Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, to a Congress deputation, which waited upon him on 8-9-1941. The Premier added that the rate of dearness allowance would be rupee one per month for employees drawing less than Rs.16, rupees two for those drawing Rs.16 and up to Rs.30.

(The Hindu, 10-9-1941.) +

Grant of Dearness Allowance in Silk and Art Silk Mills,
Bombay.

The silk and art silk mills in Bombay, associated with the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association, have decided to grant dearness allowance to their workers on the basis of a sliding scale linked with the movement of the official cost of living index number for the city of Bombay. The allowance will be at the rate of As. 2-9 per day when the

index number moves between 129 and 133 and will be raised by a quarter of an anna for the rise in the index number by every two points. The decision about the revised scale of allowance will come into force with effect from August 1941.

(The Times of India, 20-9-1941.)+

Sholapur Textile Mill Workers:
Further rise in Dearness Allowance. +

The management of the five ^{textile} mills at Sholapur, announced that an increase in the existing rate of the dearness allowance will be granted to all the workers of the mills with effect from August 1941.

According to the terms of the settlement arrived at between the workers and the managements of the Sholapur Mills in April, 1940, dearness allowance at a flat rate of one anna per worker per day of attendance is being paid to all operatives of the Sholapur Mills to cover variations in the Sholapur cost of living index number between 74 and 85. ~~for any period of three consecutive months, adjustments of the agreed dearness allowance might be made.~~

The official index number has, for the first time, exceeded the upward limit specified in the terms of the settlement and it touched 86 for the month of August 1941. The management have decided that one anna per worker per working day be granted in addition to the present dear food allowance of one anna as long as the Sholapur working class cost of living index number is within the limits of 86 to 92 (both inclusive), and that 1-3/4 annas, in addition to the present dear food allowance of one anna, per worker per working day should be granted when the index number exceeds 92 and is 100 and below.

(The Times of India, 30-9-1941.) +

Demand for Increased Dearness Allowance by A.-I.R.F.

At a special meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at Madras on 5-9-1941, resolutions were passed urging the grant of increased dearness allowance to railway workers. The resolutions (1) invited the attention of the Railway Board to the further substantial rise in the cost of living since the grant of dearness allowance to railwaymen as a result of the Rau Court Recommendations; expressed the view that the increase is on the whole not less than ten points over the base on which the initial scale of allowance was recommended by the Rau Court of Inquiry; urged further relief of not less than rupees 3/- per mensem per head for all classes of employees in consonance with the scale recommended by the Rau Court of Inquiry; and (4) recommended that as the existing dearness allowance grant is confined to those on a bare subsistence level, the rise in the cost of living subsequent to the Rau Report must bring within the relief employees earning Rs. 100/- or less per month.

The relief claimed by the Council is supported by the fact that substantial increases in dearness allowance have been already

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sanctioned by employers in big industrial centres like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and other places. The Council has urged the Railway Board to fix an early date for a meeting with the Federation to discuss the question, and has suggested 22-9-1941 for the purpose.

(The Railwaymen's Herald, Bombay, 15-9-1941.)

Technical Education.

Bevin Training Scheme : More Liberal Terms.

The terms on which 'Bevin boys' (vide pages 30-31 of the report of this Office for November 1940) are recruited from India for industrial training for war production in England have now been revised, the allowances, etc., being slightly increased.

The scheme is confined to young workmen (but not below the age of 18) of the engineering trades, who have worked in factories. Instead of receiving pocket money at the rate of Rs. 18 to Rs. 24 per month during the whole period of training, trainees will now receive wages at 59s. a week, on the completion of their preliminary training out of which they will pay for their board and lodging; a complete outfit of clothing suitable for wear in England; the usual subsistence allowance of Rs. 20 per month during the period of the voyage, and a special allowance of Re. 1 per day during stays in ports. A separation allowance of Rs. 35 per month ~~are~~ paid to the wives of married men during their absence from India. The Government of India, in the event of a trainee's death or disablement as a result of enemy action, will pay compensation in accordance with the principles of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The first batch of Bevin Boys who will shortly complete training in England will return to India before the end of January 1942 and will be employed for specially skilled work in selected munition factories. The third batch which has now been fully recruited will sail for England shortly. Recruitment has begun for ^{the} fourth batch.

(The Times of India 5-9-1941 and the Bombay Chronicle, 25-9-1941.)

Skilled Labour for Eastern Group Projects: 6,000 workers in India to be trained by September 1942.

The Indian workman in military and civil workshops, although being asked to work to limits far finer than those to which he had been trained, is reported to have responded quickly to new requirements. Special attention has been given to the problem of training the large numbers of junior technical supervisory staff and skilled and semi-skilled artisans required for the expansion of the Ordnance Factories. Most of the requirements in these categories are for workers in mechanical engineering trades. The manufacture of guns, machine guns, rifles and ammunition for which they are needed demands a high standard of skill. The attainment of adequate results in the time available is therefore possible only by careful selection and supervision of trainees. At the outbreak of the war there were 88

apprentices and 300 boy artisans under training in these factories. By 1-4-1941, there were 132 apprentices and 892 boy artisans and every factory was doing as much as possible with the staff and equipment available to train the men required for its own expansion. These efforts have produced excellent results, but to meet the unprecedented demand for junior supervisory staff and artisans required for Eastern Group projects a comprehensive scheme ~~for~~ of training has been introduced. This scheme provides for training by 1-9-1942 ten Assistant Works Managers, 1300 Supervisors and 6,000 skilled and semi-skilled artisans. The cost of the Scheme of nearly Rs. 2,500,000 is being borne by His Majesty's Government. Six Assistant Works Managers under training and 2,750 men of other grades are receiving systematic instruction in the Ordnance Factories. These numbers do not include unskilled men under training to semi-skilled grade II standard. The large numbers of such men required for repetition work are trained, as ~~the~~ necessity arises, on the work they are required to perform, ~~this~~ period of instruction being normally from two to six weeks. In many cases specially selected staffs from Indian Ordnance Factories have been sent on deputation to the United Kingdom to study the latest production methods.

(Unofficial Note dated 22-9-1941
issued by the Principal Information
Officer, Government of India.)

(N.B. Unofficial Notes issued by the Principal Information Officer, Government of India, are not communiques and are issued only on the understanding that they will not be referred to in any way in what is published.) +

Employment

Reservation of Posts in Central Government Services to Emergency Commissioned Ranks in Indian States Forces.

On 8-3-1941, the Government of India had announced that fifty per cent. of vacancies in the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police and the other Central Services will be kept unfilled with a view to their being made available after the war to be filled by suitable candidates with war service who joined the emergency commissioned ranks of the Indian Army. It is now announced for general information that service in the emergency commissioned ranks in the Indian States Forces will also be deemed to be war service for the purpose of the concessions mentioned above.

(The Hindustan Times, 30-9-1941.) +

Recruitment

Decentralised Recruitment to I.M.S.: Provincial Recruitment Committees with non-official Members.

One of the decisions reached at the informal conference on recruitment to the Indian Medical Service held at Simla in July 1941 was that

the procedure for recruitment should be decentralised and adequate machinery for the purpose should be set up in the provinces. It was recommended that in the major provinces the selection board should consist of five members, two of whom would be non-officials, while in the minor provinces the board should consist of three members one of whom would be a non-official. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government of India.

The recommendation made by the same conference that a central advisory body should be set up which would review the progress of the arrangements then proposed for improving recruitment has also been accepted by the Central Government. This Committee of five members, includes two Indian non-official members of the medical profession.

(The A.B. Patrika, 29-9-1941.) +

War Supply and Production

India's Increasing Contribution to War Production: 12,000 Technicians and 400 Items of War Require- ments: Mr. Hydari's Statement.

The increased contribution made by India in the second year of the war was recently reviewed by Mr. M.S.A. Hydari, Indian Member, Eastern Group Supply Council, in a statement. The following is a summary of the statement.

Since the setting up in February 1941 of a central co-ordinating body in the shape of the Eastern Group Supply Council to ensure that supplies to the forces operating in the Eastern Group area should be speedy and efficient, notable improvements have been registered in war production. In this body India occupies a notable place, partly because of her central geographical position, and partly also because of her achievements in the realm of supply. Between the outbreak of war and the establishment of the Council it was India on which fell a large part of the responsibility for the maintenance of the forces in Egypt and east of Suez. India now supplies about 75 per cent of the many thousands of articles grouped under the term "war equipments"; and they are of great variety - textiles, leather goods, engineering stores, armaments of various sorts, chemicals, drugs, to mention only a few main heads. India's production of steel, which is the basis of so many articles of war supply, is as much as that of any country in the Eastern Group and bigger than that of most; and it is increasing. She has in operation a great scheme of technical training designed to produce 15,000 technicians for her war industries in 12 months. Some of these men are already trickling into the workshops and there is constant search for new capacity. During the last seven months of the Council's existence capacity has been found in India for something like 400 items of war supplies for which it had been stated previously that India had no capacity.

(The Statesman, 4-9-1941.) +

Four Advisers to Eastern Group Council Chairman appointed:
Council Secretariat Arrangements. *

Four advisers have been appointed to the Chairman of the Eastern Group Supply Council in his capacity as a representative of the United Kingdom on the Council. Consequently, salaries of these advisers will be paid not by the Council but by the United Kingdom.

These appointments do not imply any departure from the established policy of the Council, for each delegation is assisted by advisers chosen from among its own nationals and paid by its own Government, except the Indian delegation which is advised by the departments of the Government of India. Each member of the Council has his own personal secretariat, financed by his Government. In addition, there is the Council Secretariat, which is under the chairman, the cost of which is shared equally between the United Kingdom on the one hand, the Group countries on the other. Since the Council happens to be located in India the Council Secretariat consists mostly of Indian nationals.

(The Statesman, 14-9-1941.) *

Textile Supplies for War:
Conference held in Bombay.

Questions affecting supplies of cotton textiles to meet the requirements of India and the Eastern Group countries during the war were discussed at a conference of the representatives of cotton textile interests from various parts of the country with the Commerce and Supply Members of the Government of India, held in Bombay on 8 and 9-9-1941.

The Supply Member's Speech.- Opening the Conference, the Supply Member, the Hon'ble Sir H.P. Mody, said that India occupied today a predominant position as a source of supply of cotton textiles to the Eastern Group countries both for civil and military requirements. The needs of those countries and India had grown rapidly during the past 12 months and the supply position had recently become somewhat acute. He had no doubt that India could and would rise to the occasion and find means by voluntary effort to solve the problem. Many millowners, said Sir Homi Mody, had given tangible proof of their anxiety not to exploit the situation, but to meet it in a spirit of fairness, both to Government and to themselves. There was a section, however, which had either held aloof altogether from the war effort or had shown a manifest desire to take the fullest possible advantage of the needs of the hour. He hoped the latter class will soon fall in line with the others and thus prevent the present situation from developing in a manner prejudicial to the common interest.

Decisions of the Conference: (i) Transfer of Textile Section of Supply Department to Bombay.- A general agreement to ensure adequate supplies of cotton textiles to meet the defence requirements of Government was concluded at the Conference. The scheme agreed to by the Supply and Commerce Members, on the one hand, and the spokesmen of the millowners on the other, envisages the transfer of the textiles

section of the Department of Supply from Delhi to Bombay, the appointment of an Advisory Committee representing the millowners to advise Government on problems relating to textile supplies, the distribution of war orders for textiles on a wider basis, and negotiations for fixing prices of war orders. It is understood that the Planning Directorate of Textiles will be transferred to Bombay in October 1941.

(ii) Advisory Committee of Millowners to be set up.- An Advisory Committee is to be formed consisting of eleven representatives of the Millowners' Association from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Coimbatore, Baroda and Calcutta. This panel will advise the Department on the question of distribution of war orders, which will be spread among all mills, so that a smooth supply of textiles could be ensured by Government.

(iii) Price Regulation for War Supplies.- On the question of prices to be paid for war supplies, it was suggested that the rates paid by Government during May, June and July 1941 should be the basis of future contract rates, which should be adjusted in accordance with the increased cost of manufacture since that period.

(iv) Hand-loom Industry.- It is understood that the handloom weaving industry will also be fully utilized by Government for executing war orders for textiles, especially bandage cloth. The Conference, therefore, discussed the question of securing adequate supplies of cotton yarn for the handloom industry.

(v) Civilian Supplies.- The Conference devoted considerable time to the question of supplies and prices of cotton textiles, including yarn, to the civil market. It came to the conclusion that an increase in production of cloth and yarn was the only effective solution to the problem. The leaders of the delegations from various Millowners' Associations then stated their general attitude to the problems at issue.

(The September 1941 issue of the
Indian Textile Journal, Bombay.)

Post-war Economic Reconstruction:
Government of India appoints Consultative Committee.

The Government of India has appointed a Consultative Committee of economists in connection with the task of exploring post-war difficulties. The first meeting of the Committee will be held at New Delhi on 23-10-1941 presided ~~over~~ by the Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member. The personnel consists mostly of Professors of Economics of the more important Indian Universities.

(The Bombay Chronicle 5-9-1941.)

Social Insurance.

The Sind Government Provident Funds (Temporary Relaxation)
Rules, 1941.

The Sind Government has, as a war measure, issued Rules relaxing the provisions of the Government Provident Fund Rules in so far as

they apply to all civilian personnel under the rule-making control of the Governor of Sind, who at any time after the 2nd September 1939, have been, or may hereafter be, transferred temporarily to naval, military or air force employ. If any person to whom these rules apply is a subscriber to a Government Provident Fund, the contributions of the subscriber ~~TAXES~~ and the Government are, for the period of his employment in the naval, military or air force to be calculated on the basis of the total emoluments which he would have drawn had he continued to be in civil employ, and his subscription to the Fund is for the period, if any, of his employment outside India in such forces to be optional, provided that if he exercises the option not to subscribe for any such period, the Government contribution, if any, to his account in the Fund shall cease for that period.

(Notification No. 874-B dated 1-9-1941:
The Sind Government Gazette, Part IV-A,
dated 11-9-1941, pages 781 to 782.),

War Risks Insurance:

War Risks Goods Insurance;
Premium Rate fixed by Government of India.

The Government of India has fixed the rate of premium payable under any policy of insurance issued under the War Risks Goods Insurance Rules during the quarter ending December 1941 at one anna for each complete sum of Rs. 100 or any part thereof per month.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 20-9-41).

Industrial Health and Safety

Smoke-Nuisance Bye-Laws;
No Exemption for War Factories in Cawnpore.

At a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board held on 5-9-1941, it was resolved unanimously that no exemption should be granted to factories engaged in the production of war goods from the operation of the smoke nuisance bye-laws.

The Controller of Supplies, U.P., had recommended that exemption might be granted to factories which were engaged in the production of war materials and which had extended their plant and ordered suitable boilers and coal, etc. The Factories Inspector, however, was of the opinion that the factories which had applied for exemption appeared to be chronic offenders.

(The Statesman, 8-9-1941.) +

Protection of Factories in War-time:
Order issued by Government of Madras.

Reference was made at page 51 of our May 1941 report to the steps taken by the Government of India to empower Provincial Governments

to adopt certain safety measures in regard to factory buildings in order to reduce damage from air attacks. In pursuance of these steps the Government of Madras has imposed certain requirements as to layout, materials and construction in the case of factory buildings which may hereafter be erected, extended or structurally altered, for the purpose of rendering them less vulnerable to air raids and affording better protection to persons using or resorting to them. In certain specified areas, all such buildings which are of real importance to the war effort or to the economy of the country should comply with the requirements as to layout, materials and construction specified by the Government. Every person intending to erect, extend, or structurally alter any building in which any manufacturing process is, or is proposed to be carried on should, before beginning such erection, extension or structural alteration apply to the Provincial Government or to the Chief Inspector of Factories for information as to whether the provisions contained in this order will apply to the building.

(Order No. 172 dated 5-9-1941: Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 9-9-1941, page 1058.)

Control Measures.

Amendment to Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941. *

Reference was made at page 39-40 of our July 1941 report to the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941, issued by the Government of India on 26-7-1941 and at pages 45 to 46 of our August 1941 report to the grievances of iron and hardware merchants. The Government of India has now amended clause 7 which relates to certain exceptions to the Order.

(Notification No. 530 dated 16-9-1941: The Gazette of India, Part I, dated 20-9-1941 page 1373.) *

Control of Rents Charged by Hotels and Lodging Houses in Naini Tal: Orders of U.P. Government.

Two orders - the Naini Tal Hotels and Lodging Houses Control Order and the Naini Tal House Rent Control Order - have been issued by the Government of the United Provinces under the Defence of India Rules. The Orders extend to the municipal and cantonment areas of Naini Tal and provide that if on a written complaint or otherwise the Controller has reason to believe that the charges made are excessive, he shall hold a summary inquiry and determine a fair rate to be charged, having full regard to the prevailing rates. An appeal to the Deputy Commissioner of Kumaon Division has been allowed against the order of the Controller.

(The Statesman, 19-9-1941.)

Amendment to Simla House Rent Control Order, 1941.

The Department of Labour, Government of India, had, among its various rent control measures, adopted one for Simla. It is now sought to amend the Control measure so as to provide that if a tenant in possession wishes to extend the period of tenancy by not less than six, and not more than twelve, months, he may give the landlord, not less than one month before the expiry of the tenancy a written notice of his intention; and that upon the delivery of such notice, the tenancy shall be deemed to have been extended for the period specified in the notice. The landlord, however, can terminate the tenancy for certain stipulated reasons - the house being required for his personal use, tenant not fulfilling conditions of tenancy, ~~etc.~~

(Notification No. B52 dated 3-10-1941,
pages 641 to 642.).

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List of more important publications received in this Office during
September, 1941. ✓

Conditions of Work.-

- 1) The Safety First Association of India. Report of the Council, Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1940. The Times of India Press, Bombay. 1941.
- 2) Report on the working of the Factories Act in the province of Madras for the year 1940. Madras: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press. 1941. Price As. 12.
- 3) Annual Report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in the Province of Orissa, for the year 1940. Superintendent, Government Press, Cuttack, Orissa. 1941. Price Annas 3-3.
- 4) Letter No. 795 Com. R. dated 28-8-1941 from the Secretary to the
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Government of Bihar, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, on the subject: Statistical returns under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1940. (Printed).

Economic Conditions.-

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, 4th and 5th July, 1941, Vol. XVIII, No.1. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1941. Price As. 9 or 10d.

Migration.-

Annual Report of the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa for the year ending 31st December, 1940. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1941. Price Re.1 or 1s.6d.

Co-operation.-

Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Ajmer-Merwara for the year ending 30th June, 1940. New Delhi: Printed by the Manager, Government of India Press. 1941.

Public Health.-

Government of Bengal. Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Government Cinchona Plantations and Factory in Bengal for the year 1939-40. Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal. 1941. Price As.5/-, or 7d.

Miscellaneous.-

- (1) Administration Report of the Karachi Port Trust for 1940-41. The "Sind Observer" and Mercantile Steam Press Ltd., Karachi.
- (2) Bombay - 1939-40. A Review of the Administration of the Province. 1941. Printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay.
- (3) Catalogue of publications published by the Government of India, compiled and corrected up to 31-12-1940. Government of India, Central Publications Branch, Civil Lines, Delhi.
- (4) Report on the Administration of Assam for the year 1939-40. Shillong: Printed at the Government Press. 1941. Price Rs.2-14-0 or 4s. 4d. ✓