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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
INDIAN BRANCH

Report for April 1942

N.B. Each section of this report may be taken out separately.

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NATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

Government of India

Draft Bill to amend Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926:
Provision for "Recognition" of Trade Unions. ✓

The Government of India has circulated among employers' and workers' organisations a Bill to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which it proposes introducing in the Central Legislature shortly. The Bill seeks to provide for "recognition" of trade unions and define the rights and liabilities of recognised unions. A brief summary of the provisions of the Bill are given below:

Conditions of Recognition.- A trade union of which not less than seventy per cent. of the members are employees of the Central Government or of Federal Railway shall be deemed to be a trade union of employees of the Central Government or of a Federal Railway respectively ~~within the meaning of this section.~~ A trade union shall not be entitled to recognition under this Act unless it fulfils the following conditions, namely:- (a) that it is, and has been for at least six months prior to the date of the application for recognition, a registered trade union; (b) that its rules do not provide for the exclusion of members on communal or religious grounds; (c) that its executive meets at least once a quarter; (d) any further condition that may be prescribed in this behalf by the appropriate Government: Provided that if such ~~further condition is one requiring the union to have a minimum number~~ of members, the number fixed shall not exceed ~~30~~ 30 per cent. of the total number of workmen eligible for admission as ordinary members of the union. Recognition is accorded or withdrawn by the appropriate Government. A trade union recognised in any one Province shall be a recognised trade union in any other Province to which its operations extend.

Rights of a Recognised Union.- The executive of a recognised trade union shall be entitled to negotiate with the employer in respect of matters affecting the common interests of the members of the trade union, and the employer shall receive and send replies to letters sent by the executive on, and grant interviews to that body regarding, matters affecting the interests of the members of the union. Nothing in the above provision shall be construed as requiring an employer to send replies to letters on, or grant interviews regarding, matters on which, as a result of previous discussion with the union or the members thereof, the employer has arrived at a conclusion whether in agreement with the executive or not. Any dispute between the employer and the executive as to whether a conclusion has been arrived at shall be referred to the Registrar whose decision shall be final.

(Summarised from a copy of the Draft Bill received in this Office from the Government of India).

(A copy of the Draft Bill was sent to Montreal with this Office's minute A.8/302/42 dated 10-4-1942.)

Government of India.-

Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 (Act XVIII of 1942).

References were made at page 1 of ~~the~~ September 1941 report, pages

2 to 3 of the February 1942 report and page 1 of the March 1942 report of this Office to the Weekly Holidays Bill, 1941. The Bill, as finally passed by the Central Legislature, received the assent of the Governor General on 3-4-1942 and the text of the Act is published at pages 31 to 33 of Part IV of the Gazette of India dated 11-4-1942. +

Government of India.-

Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (Act XIX of 1942).

References were made at pages 3 to 4 of the February 1942 report and page 1 of the March 1942 report to the Industrial Statistics Bill, 1942. The Bill, as finally passed by the Central Legislature, received the assent of the Governor General on 3-4-1942 and the text of the Act is published at pages 34 to 35 of Part IV of the Gazette of India dated 11-4-1942. +

~~Draft Mines Maternity Benefit Rules, 1942~~

Government of India.-

Draft Mines Maternity Benefit Rules, 1942.

The Government of India has gazetted the draft of the Mines Maternity Benefit Rules which it proposes to adopt to administer the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 (vide pages 1 to 2 of our November 1941 report). The draft and criticisms thereon are to be taken into consideration by 20-5-1942.

(Notification No. M1285 dated 23-4-1942:
The Gazette of India, Part I, dated
25-4-1942, pages 776 to 778.) +

Bombay.-

Extension of Factories Act to New Premises and Classes of Works.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV) of 1934 ~~hereinafter referred to as "the said Act")~~ and in supersession of certain specified Government Notifications gazetted from time to time, the Government of Bombay has (a) extended all the provisions of the Factories Act to certain works specified in a schedule, (b) extended all provisions relating to adolescents and children, and certain provisions relating to hours of work and safety to ~~the~~ litho works, and (c) extended all or certain provisions of the Act to classes of small-scale factories the nature of which is described in a schedule. This schedule lists 29 classes of small-scale industries to which ~~the~~ specified portions of the Act will apply.

(Notification No. 1822/34 dated 2-4-1942:
The Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV-A,
dated 9-4-1942, pages 140 to 145.) +

U.P. -

Draft Amendment of U.P. Factories Rules, 1935.

The Government of the United Provinces has gazetted the draft of two amendments which it proposes making in the U.P. Factories Rules, 1935. The first defines what "urgent repairs" are and requires employers to furnish the Inspector of Factories with a statement of the number of hours worked each day in the week by workers employed on urgent repairs. The second requires the employer to supply drinking water in mills free of cost and to have such supply periodically inspected by the Medical Officer. The expenses of such inspection are to be borne by the employer.

(Notifications Nos. 5204/XVIII-223-L and 5204(2)/XVIII-223-L dated 21-4-1942: The U.P. Gazette, Part I-A, dated 25-4-1942, page 114.)

Gwalior State.-Employers' Liability Act, 1998 (Samvat) (1941-42).

Reference was made at page 8 of our February 1942 report to the Employers' Liability Act recently adopted by the Gwalior State. The main features of the Act are: (1) it is applicable to factories coming under the Gwalior Factories Act; (2) the Act bars defence of "common employment" in Workmen's Compensation cases; (3) risk is not to be deemed to have been assumed by the workman unless the employer proves that any risk involved in the employment was previously explained to the workman.

(Summarised from a copy of the Act sent to this Office by the Gwalior Government.)

(A copy of the Act was sent to Montreal with this Office's minute D-1/359/42 dated 12-5-1942.)

Gwalior State.-Employment of Children Act, 1998 (Samvat).

Reference was made at page 8 of our February 1942 report to the adoption recently by the Gwalior State of the Employment of Children Act, 1998 samvat (corresponding to 1941-42). The Act prohibits the employment of children under 15 in any occupation connected with (1) the transport of passengers, goods or mail by railway, (2) the manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks, and (3) handling of goods within the limits of an air-port. ^{of children under 12 years} such employment is also prohibited in certain processes enumerated in a schedule (bidi-making, carpet weaving, cement manufacture, ~~miscellaneous~~ including bagging of cement, mica cutting and splitting, shellac manufacture, soap manufacture, tanning and wool cleaning. Other processes may be added to the schedule by notification.) The Act does not apply to family concerns. Before starting work involving any of the processes

enumerated in the schedule referred to above, notice is to be given to the Inspector appointed under the Act.

(Summarised from a copy of the Act sent to this Office by the Government of Gwalior State).

(A copy of the above Act was sent to Montreal with this Office's minute D.1/359/42 dated 12-5-1962). ✓ r

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CONDITIONS OF WORK

Industrial Disputes.

Prohibition of Unnotified Strikes in French India:
Government's instructions to Employers and Workers. ✓

With a view to averting the consequences arising out of disputes between employers and employed, and in the interests of public peace and order, the Government of French India has instructed both employers and workers, in case a lock-out or strike is decided upon, to give eight days' notice of such decision to the Inspection of Labour Department of the Government of French India. The Government have also stated that during the war period no act in furtherance of unnotified strikes will be tolerated and that public peace and order will be maintained by all means. The non-observance of the procedure prescribed, state the Government, will be legally dealt with.

(The Hindu, 29th April 1942). ✓

Madras Bus Drivers' Dispute:
Arbitrator submits Report. ✓

Reference was made at page 8 of our November 1941 report to the appointment by the Madras Government of Sir Sidney Burn, Judge of the Madras High Court, to arbitrate in the dispute between the Madras Motor Drivers' Association and the Madras Bus owners and Bus Companies arising out of the bus drivers' strike in July 1941. The arbitration proceedings commenced on 16-3-1942 and concluded on 2-4-1942. It is understood that the award has been forwarded to the Government, but has not yet been published. (Further details will be given in our May 1942 report.) ✓

(The Hindu, 20-4-1942). ✓

Bhadravati Labour Dispute:
Report of Conciliation Officer. ✓

The report of the Chief Conciliator in the dispute between the Mysore Paper Mills Labour Association, Bhadravati, and the Management of the Mills, which was recently published, details the several demands put forth by the Labour Association, and the stage reached with regard to each demand by conciliation. The Labour Association had put forward to the management certain representations in respect of dearness allowance, minimum wage for women employees, leave and some specific demands in regard to the reinstatement of certain workers. The report points out that irrespective of the stage reached by conciliation, the Management had already agreed to many of the demands. They had agreed to grant an increase of Rs. 2-8 a month as dearness allowance to all daily rated staff for the period from 1-10-1941 to 30-6-1942, to

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meet the provident fund contributions of the monthly rated staff during the above period, to give a minimum wage of six annas a day to all women employees, and to grant two weeks' leave which could be taken in instalments.

(The Hindu, 29-3-1942.) ✓

Labour Conditions in Kolar Gold Fields:
Mysore ~~XXXXXX~~ Government Order on Matthan Report.

Reference was made at page 11 of our September 1940 report to the appointment by the Government of Mysore of Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan, retired First Member of the Mysore Executive Council, to enquire into the conditions of labour employed on the Kolar Gold Fields. Mr. Matthan had been requested by the Government to review the progress and, in the light of the existing conditions, the adequacy of the various measures of labour welfare adopted by the Mining Companies since 1931, and to examine the specific representations made by the workers during the labour strike in July-August 1940. Mr. Matthan was also requested to examine to what extent the several measures of labour legislation in force in the state had benefited the labour population in the Kolar Gold Fields and to submit to the Government suggestions calculated to promote the object of such legislative enactments.

Mr. Matthan had submitted his report in 1941. The Mysore Government has recently passed orders on some of the recommendations made in the report. A brief summary of the Government action is given below:-

'Recognition' of Unions.- Mr. Matthan had recommended the recognition of labour associations, and urged the need for legislation in that behalf, as also for the settlement of industrial disputes. He had also recommended that a Labour Commissioner should be appointed for the Kolar Gold Fields to guide the labour movement. The Mysore Labour Act came into force in August 1941. This has since been placed permanently on the Statute Book by the Mysore Labour Act of 1942. The Director of Industrial Planning and ex-officio Chief Inspector of Factories has been appointed the Commissioner of Labour for the State with a full-time Assistant Commissioner of Labour stationed on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Amendment of Mysore Mines Act.- The recommendations about the Mysore Mines Act are under examination.

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Amendment of Workmen's Compensation Act.- An amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act had been recommended so as to enable the workmen sustaining injury from an accident, to receive compensation from the date of accident instead of after the 'waiting period' of several days. This recommendation has also been pressed by the Labour Welfare Board. Proposals on the subject will be placed before the Representative Assembly at its next session. The revision of the arrangements relating to 'silicosis' is under consideration of Government.

It had been suggested that the Commissioner of Labour to be appointed should ~~be~~ assist workmen in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act where necessary. Suitable instructions have been issued to the Commissioner of Labour by Government in this matter.

Extension of Mysore Maternity Benefit Act.- In regard to recommendations on the extension of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act, 1937, proposals will be placed before the Representative Assembly at its next session.

Workers' Indebtedness.- Mr. Matthan brought to the notice of the Government that the labourers on the Fields do not appear to be generally aware of the several salutary provisions of the Money Lenders' Act (13 of 1939) and suggested the desirability of giving wide publicity to them among the labour population. The Act has been given such publicity, Government hope, that the Labour Associations, which have been since formed in each of the Mines, will now take action to make the labourers acquainted with the benefits accruing under the Act.

Action by Management of Kolar Gold Fields: Holidays, Provident Fund, Contract Labour.- Mr. Matthan had made ~~elaborate details~~ in his report certain recommendations directly to be implemented by the mining companies. Though the mining companies have granted to ~~the~~ labourers facilities like attendance bonus, underground outfit allowance, etc., Mr. Matthan states that the rules regarding service gratuity might have been more liberal. Regarding religious holidays, the mining companies have not yet been able to evolve a practical scheme for granting three days' leave in a year with pay uniformly to workmen of all communities. They are not also in favour of the suggestion for a general increase in wages. Mr. Matthan has suggested that a Provident Fund Scheme on a contributory basis is preferable to the present scheme of service gratuity, but the companies state that the institution of such a scheme cannot be contemplated at this late stage in the life of the mines, and that apart from financial and other considerations, the working of such a scheme would involve insuperable difficulties. In respect of the gradual replacement of the present system of contract labour for underground work by a system of co-operative work, the companies state that as a result of their knowledge of work requirements, they consider it essential to retain the existing contract system and point out that decisions regarding methods of work must rest with the management.

(The Hindu, 19-4-1942.)

The Report submitted by Mr. Matthan has not yet been published and labour representatives in the State are urging the Government to publish the report.

x (The Hindu, 23-4-1942.) ✓

Labour Conditions in Delhi Province, 1939-40.* ✓

The following details regarding conditions of labour and the working of the more important labour laws in Delhi province are taken from the Annual Administration Report of Delhi Province for 1939-40:

Working of the Factories Act.- The number of factories regulated under the Factories Act, 1934, increased from 83 to 115. 39 new factories were registered during the year and 7 factories ceased work and were removed from the register. Of the 115 factories borne on the register at the end of the year, 111 were working (108 perennial and 3 seasonal). The total number of operatives employed was 17,400 as against 15,398 in 1938. Apart from new factories, the increase was mainly in the textile mills. Night work was carried on throughout the year in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills and the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Of the operatives employed 15,412 were males, 1,718 females, 90 adolescents and 180 children.

Of the 111 factories actually working, 49 were inspected twice, 30 three times and 32 more than three times. The total number of inspections was 284 as compared with 190 during the previous year. Several additional visits were also made for the investigation of fatal and serious accidents. No prosecution was instituted during the year.

Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act.- Of the two applications under Section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Act which were pending at the close of the year 1938, one was dismissed. The other was decided by the Commissioner on compromise by the parties for Rs. 360 only. During the year 1939, seven applications were received under section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the award of compensation amounting to Rs. 6984/10/-. Two cases in which Rs. 1320 were claimed were decided by the Commissioner on compromise by the parties for Rs. 723/8/5. One case was withdrawn by the petitioner, and four cases were pending at the close of the year.

Rs. 3130 were deposited with the Commissioner as compensation in five cases of fatal accident. By private arrangement employers paid sums amounting to Rs. 5212/4/7 in 28 cases of permanent disablement. A sum of Rs. 1141/11/9 on account of 131 cases of temporary disablement was also paid.

Working of the Mines Act.- The total number of mines listed in the Delhi Province increased during the year under review from 11 to 26. This increase is mainly due to the ~~next~~ withdrawal by Government of the exemption under the Indian Mines Act from the 14 stone mines. 13 mines were worked as against seven in the previous year. The daily average number of persons working was 42 underground, 1938 (including 389 females) in open workings and 39 on the surface. No machinery was used but blasting was done in the stone mines. There was one fatal

* Annual Administration Report of the Delhi Province for 1939-40.
The Hindustan Times Press, New Delhi. Price Re. 1-6 or 2sh. pp.66.

accident caused by the falling of stones and overhanging earth and two serious accidents due to the explosion of gun powder in ramming processes at the Jhandewala stone mine. The health of the operatives was generally satisfactory. No prosecutions were instituted under the Indian Mines Act.

Working of the Trade Disputes Act.- During the year 1939 no applications were made and no action was taken under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

Working of the Trade Unions Act.- The number of registered trade unions and federations increased from 24 in 1938-39 to 28 in the year under review. There was no withdrawal or cancellation of the certificate of registration of any trade union during the year. The total membership of registered trade unions and federations during the year was 27,741 and the aggregate closing balance amounted to Rs. 14,912/14/1, as against 12,057/5/9 in the previous year. ✓

C.P. & Berar
The Municipal Officers and Servants Recruitment
Rules. ✓

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar has issued rules prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment as officers and servants of municipal committees in the Central Provinces and Berar and laying down the procedure for their employment. The guiding general principles are: (1) no employee ~~dismissed from Government or local board service~~, or convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude can be employed; (2) the age of candidates should not exceed 25, except in the case of those of the ~~scheduled castes, for whom the maximum age is 30~~; (3) the candidate should be a permanent resident of the province; (4) ^{he} should possess certain prescribed minimum educational qualifications for particular jobs, like, Secretaries, Health Officer, sanitary Inspector, Engineer, Overseer, etc.

(Notification No. 2898-5202-M-XIII dated 22-4-1942; The C.P. and Berar Gazette, Part III, dated 24-4-1942, pages 677 to 979.) ✓

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers for Various Centres in India for January 1942. ✓

The index numbers of the cost of living for working classes in various centres of India registered the following changes during January 1942 as compared with the preceding month:-

<u>Name of Centre</u>	<u>Base= 100</u>	<u>December 1941</u>	<u>January 1942</u>
Bombay	Year ending June 1934	129	137
Ahmedabad	Year ending July 1927	99	95
Sholapur	Year ending Jan. 1928	99	96
Nagpur	January 1927	87	88
Ludhiana	1933-35	163	
Cawnpore	August 1939	151	145
Patna	(Average cost of living (provisional for five years preceding 1914	148	139
Jamshedpur	-do- -do- -do-	149	144
Jharia	-do- -do- -do-	148	144
Madras	Year ending June 1936	121	117
Madura	Year ending June 1936	114	110
Coimbatore	Year ending June 1936	118	118.

(Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India, January 1942, Volume IX, No.10). ✓

Progress of Shipbuilding Industry:
Over 30,000 men Employed. ✓

All the shipbuilding yards in India are now working to full capacity on the construction of naval vessels of various types required for use in war. Besides these, the building of several large mercantile vessels and floating docks also is in hand. Altogether, well over 30,000 men are engaged in the various shipbuilding and repairing yards in the country. Though the Indian shipbuilding industry is still, comparatively speaking, in its infancy its present development marks a substantial advance on the pre-war stage.

(The Statesman, 5-4-1942.) ✓✓

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Helping Educated Unemployed to set up in Business:
Bombay Government's Grants. ✓

Special grants to assist educated unemployed persons to develop industries of their own or to set up in business or trade are being sanctioned by the Bombay Government. The grants ~~apply~~ are to be made by the Director of Industries and will be (1) for the purchase of tools, implements and appliances or machinery, including the cost of erection; (2) to enable a recipient to tide over the early stages of manufacture on a commercial scale; (3) to help meet losses due to poor production in the beginning; and (4) for working capital in special cases. A grant will not ordinarily exceed Rs. 1,000 and in no case will be more than Rs. 2,000 without the special sanction of the Government. If a grant is sanctioned for two or more persons for a joint undertaking, however, the total sum may be equal to what would have been admissible to each of them separately.

Fifty per cent. of this grant will be considered as a subsidy, and the remaining fifty per cent. will be treated as a loan from the Government free of any interest and repayable in instalments.

(Press Note No. P-377, dated 21-4-1942, issued
by the Director of Information, Bombay). ✓.

Food Production Conference, New Delhi, 6 and 7-4-1942 ✓

A Conference of representatives of Provinces and several States in India was held on 6 and 7-4-1942 under the auspices of the Government of India to consider problems relating to the country's food supply; Mr. N.R. Sarker, Member for Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, presided. A brief summary of the proceedings of the Conference is given below:

Presidential Address: Present Shortage of Food Supplies.- In the course of his presidential speech, Mr. Sarker declared that the virtual cessation of rice imports from Burma has caused an appreciable gap in the total supply of rice for home consumption. With the growing demand for wheat, for which also India has to depend now on its own resources, the country is faced with a shortage of supply. As supplies of these two main articles of food are short, the public is increasingly consuming other foodstuffs, such as barley, bajra, jowar, etc. The result is that there is a sharp rise in their prices also. The task of the Conference, he urged, should be to formulate a practicable programme to meet the threatened shortage during the war, particularly in the next 12 months or so.

Rice Position.- In normal years, India is self-sufficient in respect of her food requirements except for rice which she has to import from Burma to the extent of about 1.4 million tons a year, which represents a little over 5 per cent. of the total rice production and about 2.3 per cent. of the total food production of the country. The average production of rice in India is 26.5 million tons. This, however, does not meet the requirements of India ~~xxx~~ in full and has to be supplemented by imports. In the current year, however, the position in regard to this crop has seriously deteriorated. The internal production has declined by about .9 million tons, despite the fact that the crop in Bengal and Madras is much larger this year. It is apprehended that this short crop coming on ~~the~~ top of cessation of imports from Burma will increase the net deficit of India's supply of rice to nearly 2.3 million tons on the basis of normal consumption.

Wheat Position.- The position in regard to wheat is also unsatisfactory. Normally, the yield of wheat in India is just over 10 million tons of which about one-third is accounted for by the Punjab, which along with Central India, Sind, C.P. and the U.P. have a surplus of about .9 million tons - Punjab alone accounting for .545 million tons of wheat and 128,000 tons of wheat flour - against an estimated normal deficit of 731,000 tons of other provinces and States. In normal years, India would thus appear to have a net surplus for export and other requirements.

Present Difficulties.- The analysis of the present position shows that there is a deficit of 2.3 million tons in rice and 350,000 tons in wheat, which in turn will cause heavy pressure on other foodstuffs. The position has been further aggravated by the fact that a very heavy strain has been placed upon the transport system of the

country. When further one takes into account the possibility of a dislocation in the transport system, the seriousness of the situation becomes obvious. In view of all these considerations as well as of the fact that one can no longer depend upon imports to make up any abnormal deficit in the production owing to vagaries of the season, it is incumbent that a drive be made to increase production of India's food crops to the utmost in every part of the country.

Resolutions:

(1) "Grow More Food Campaign". - The main resolution recommended to the provincial Governments to draw up programmes for the "grow more food campaign". The resolution appeals to the provincial Governments to make arrangements to ensure the availability of adequate supplies of seed for suitable varieties of crops and for the supply of manure and to improve the existing water supplies and give liberal grant of tacavi loans and concessional rates for seed, manure and irrigation charges. The conference also asked the provincial Governments either to forgo land revenue and rent or charge concession rates for a specified period on lands newly brought under cultivation provided food and fodder crops are grown on them.

(2) Disposal of Surplus Food. - With a view to countering any apprehension that the drive for increased food production might result in such an augmentation of output as seriously to affect the saleability of the crops, the conference recommended to the Government of India to undertake in such circumstances to buy such quantities of foodstuffs in the open market as would prevent any serious deterioration in the level of prices.

(3) Improvement of Internal Transport. - By another resolution, the conference recommended to the Government to take steps to revive, encourage and develop indigenous transport in order to meet the increasing transport difficulties.

(4) Central Food Advisory Council. - The Conference also suggested the establishment of a Central Food Advisory Council by the Government of India as a co-ordinating body whose functions would be to pool, study and disseminate all available information; to plan on an all-India basis the food and food production programme and to advise the authorities responsible about equitable distribution of the available food stocks.

(The Statesman, 8-4-1942).

Informal Conference. - Following the Food Production Conference, the Hon. Mr. N.R. Sarker met informally the representatives of provinces and States who attended the Conference to find out what action they proposed to take to implement the resolutions adopted at the Conference and what scope there was for increasing the acreage under food crops in their respective areas during the forthcoming kharif and rabi seasons. It was ascertained that provided the climatic conditions are normal, the British Indian provinces and the States which were represented, namely, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Indore will aim at an increase of 7 million acres under food crops which will normally yield 1.7 million tons of food. A substantial portion of this will be available before April, 1943. The realization of this expected result will, however, largely depend on the monsoon.

(The Statesman, 14-4-1942.) ✓

PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND PUBLIC SERVANTS

Hours of Work in Government Offices in Bombay Province.

The Government of Bombay has prescribed revised hours of work for Government offices in Bombay City and in the Bombay Suburban District other than those for which hours are prescribed by the High Court. The revised hours are:-

- Week days - 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (without any grace)
- Saturdays - 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. (without any grace).

The Heads of Offices may give a recess of up to half an hour on all working days except Saturdays to those who may require it. The Government has also prescribed the following revised hours of work for peons in all Government Offices in Bombay City other than those under the control of the High Court: Week days - 9.15 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Saturdays - 9.15 a.m. to 4 p.m. Recess of up to one hour on week days and up to half an hour on Saturdays will be allowed to peons. In the meanwhile the Commissioners of Divisions have been authorised to prescribe advanced hours for offices in places selected by them.

(Press Note No. P.352, dated 18-4-1942, issued by the Director of Information, Bombay). ✓+

15

CO-OPERATION AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Aid to Hand-loom Weavers in Hyderabad State:
Rs. ₹400,000 sanctioned. ✓

Shortage of Yarn.- Following the outbreak of the war, the supply of yarn to handloom weavers in Hyderabad fell considerably, due partly to increased consumption of yarn in the textile mills for the production of cloth and partly on account of the fall in yarn imports and the resulting increase in cost. With a view to alleviating the distress caused to weavers by shortage of yarn, the Government of Hyderabad adopted a two-fold programme: (1) of assisting the textile mills to produce more yarn and cloth by permitting them to work beyond the stipulated number of hours permitted under the Hyderabad Factories Act, and (2) of making supplies of yarn to handloom weavers at a cheap price. Action in the former case has already been taken under a notification issued recently. The Government has now accorded sanction to a scheme ~~estimated~~ estimated to cost Rs. 400,000 non-recurring and Rs.14,000 recurring to implement the second proposal.

Agreement with Mills.- The textile mills in the State have agreed to make available to Government 5 per cent. of the whole yarn production, the price for the yarn to be fixed on the same basis as ~~will be fixed~~ ^{that} will be fixed by the Supply Department of the Government of India for the supply of cloth for war purposes. The textile mills have also agreed to devote at least 15 per cent. of the loom capacity for war supply. If 25 per cent. of the loom capacity is devoted for war supply it will not be obligatory on them to give 5 per cent. of the yarn for ^{the} sake of handloom weavers. The quantity of yarn that will be available from the mills for purposes of the present scheme will be approximately 587,000 lbs. per annum. The counts of yarn to be obtained will be determined later in consultation with the different mills. It is not proposed at present to take over the full quantity of yarn to be supplied but the quantity will be increased as the organisation to be set up in this connection is expanded.

Objects of Organisation.- The objects of the organisation which is to be set up under the scheme, for the production and sale of handloom cloth, are (1) the production of fabrics for war purposes, and (2) (a) the production, under the supervision of Government, of clothes of cheaper variety to serve as standard cloth ~~and~~ ^{for} sale to poor people; and (b) the setting up of depots for the sale of yarn at cheap rates to weavers in those areas where the production of cloth under the supervision of the Government is not possible or is difficult. The latter step is contemplated only in cases where the difference in the price of yarn supplied by the mills under the present scheme and the market rate of yarn is very great. It is expressed that this would assist in regularising the yarn market and help the weavers in obtaining yarn at cheaper rates.

Weaving Centres.- In order to carry out the scheme, at least twelve centres will be established with demonstration staffs attached to each. Seven of these are already in existence and provision has been made in the present scheme for the establishment and staffing of the remaining five at ~~the~~ annual recurring cost of Rs.14,000.

(Hyderabad Information, April 1942 issue) ✓

16

5th All-India Co-operative Conference, Nagpur, 4 and
5-4-1942.

The Fifth Session of the All-India Co-operative Conference was held at Nagpur on 4 and 5-4-1942, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur K.V. Brahma, in the absence of Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu. A brief summary of the proceedings is given below.

Presidential Address.- In his presidential address, read at the Conference, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu referred to the present international situation and the need for planned and organised post-war reconstruction and observed that the fundamental principles on which such readjustments and reconstruction will proceed will be co-operative in character.

After outlining in detail the measures in progress for the rehabilitation of the co-operative movement in certain provinces, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu referred to the action of the Madras Government on the report of the Committee on Co-operation set up by the Congress Ministry and said that the method adopted in dealing with the Committee's report was mainly one of executive legislation under rule-making power at a time when the Legislature did not function and even normal facilities for interpellating the Government on issues involved were non-existent. He felt that the rule-making powers under the Co-operative Societies' Acts in force in various Provinces should be more precisely defined and provision made to give the legislature an opportunity to examine the rules framed by the executive with power to veto or modify them whenever the legislatures felt it necessary or expedient to do so. The net result of the action of the Madras Government on the report is to considerably enlarge the official control over the movement and make departmental interference with the working and internal management of co-operative institutions almost a normal feature of co-operative law and order in Madras. He urged the Government to base the Co-operative Societies Acts on truly co-operative principles and to so administer those Acts as to ensure the essentially popular and democratic character of the movement. So long as the responsibility for the proper working of the institutions is laid on the shoulders of non-officials and vast and detailed powers of direction and control over the movement are vested in the official agency, ~~he said~~, he felt that there ~~is~~ no genuine scope for non-official initiative and enterprise in Co-operation.

Finally, he pointed out that the success of planned co-operation depends on the efforts of men and women educated and trained in true co-operative ideals and methods and suitably equipped for the task of preaching those ideals and methods to the masses so as to bring about a change in their outlook on life and their standard of living, that is, co-operative workers must have the requisite missionary spirit if they are to be genuinely engaged in the promotion of the co-operative movement.

Resolutions;

(1) Organisation of Handspinning and Weaving.- The Conference adopted a resolution urging the Governments of the Provinces and States to make an earnest endeavour to increase the production of cloth and encourage the formation of hand spinners and weavers' societies on a co-operative basis all over the country by giving adequate financial and other help necessary for their successful working.

(2) Reduction of Freight Rates for Societies.- By another resolution the conference urged the Government to introduce special concessional railway rates for the transport of cattle and sheep to co-operative societies.

(3) Increased Food Production.- As the war has created severe economic distress^{the} which has been further aggravated by the dislocation of transport, ~~this~~ Conference urged upon co-operative organisations in India to take immediate steps (1) to promote an increase in the acreage in food and fodder crops; (2) to arrange for the adequate stock and supply of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life; and (3) to stimulate the production of finished goods on cottage industry basis in rural areas.

(4) Reduction in Irrigation Charges.- A resolution was passed urging the Government to grant total remission on reduction in irrigational charges in ~~the~~ case the crops of cultivators are totally destroyed or suffer considerable damage by inadequate supply or lack of supply of canal water at the proper time; there ought to be at least one non-official representative of the co-operative societies in the Divisional or District Canal Committees constituted by the Government to safeguard the interest of the members of co-operative societies.

(5) Preference for Products of Societies.- The Conference strongly urged Government, while distributing orders for the supply of war and other requirements, to give preference to the products of industrial marketing and other co-operative societies and for the purpose to utilise the ~~agency~~ agency of the co-operative departments to stimulate production and supply of such requirements.

(6) Training of Women Co-operators.- The Conference expressed the opinion that the full development of co-operation requires the active association of women within the co-operative fold, particularly in the sphere of home industries, thrift, better living and rural reconstruction. It requested co-operative departments and institutes to train and appoint women organisers to popularise various types of co-operative activities amongst women.

Office-bearers.- Office-bearers of the All-India Co-operative Institutes Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association who were elected ^{for 1942-43} Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu was elected President of both the Associations and Khan Mohammed Bashir Ahmad Khan, Secretary, All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, and Mr. L. Mulraj Bhai (Punjab), Secretary, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association. Mr. N. Satyanarayana was elected Joint Secretary, All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association.

(The Hindu, 5 and 9-4-1942.) ✓

The statistical statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India in 1939-40 give a detailed record of the main statistics relating to co-operative societies in the several provinces of British India (with the exception of Baluchistan, where the co-operative movement has, as yet, made little progress), and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Kashmir, Travancore and Cochin for the year 1939-40.

Number of Societies and Membership.- The principal types of co-operative societies in India are (a) Central Societies (including provincial and central banks and banking unions), (b) Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions, (c) Agricultural Societies (including cattle insurance societies and land mortgage banks and societies) and (d) Non-Agricultural Societies (including other insurance societies). The number of societies of all kinds increased from 122,196 in 1938-39 to 136,879 during 1939-40. The number of societies per 100,000 inhabitants was 42.5 in British India and 40.9 in Indian States for which figures are available and 42.3 for the whole of India. The total number of members of primary societies in India increased from 5,374,112 in 1938-39 to 6,081,570 in 1939-40. The number of members of primary societies per 1000 inhabitants was 19.1 in British India and 16.9 in Indian States for which information is available, and 18.8 for the whole of India. The working capital for all India rose from Rs. 1,065,575 in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,070,989 in 1939-40 and the working capital of co-operative societies expressed in terms of annas per head of population stood at 55 in British India and 37 in Indian States for which information is available and 53 for the whole of India.

Finances.- In 1939-40, 600 Provincial and Central Banks with a membership of 80,095 individuals and 104,130 societies had reserve funds amounting to Rs. 19,472,019, working capital amounting to ~~Rxx~~ Rs. 292,150,957 and profits amounting to Rs. 3,749,080. There were 118,744 agricultural societies with a membership of 4,098,426 in 1939-40, having reserve ~~₹~~ funds amounting to Rs. 71,188,900, working capital amounting to Rs. 305,097,267 and profits amounting to Rs. 921,689. Similarly, in the case of non-agricultural societies, 16,747 societies with a membership of 1,855,014 had reserve funds amounting to Rs. 22,734,491, working capital amounting to Rs. 276,952,617 and profits amounting to Rs. 6,212,670. ✓ +

* Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India ~~for~~ during the year 1939-40. Published by Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1942. Price Re. 1-12 or 2s.6d. pp. 23.

LIVING CONDITIONS.

Spare Time.

Expanding Activities of the Labour Welfare Department, Bombay. ✓

In pursuance of its policy for the amelioration of the condition of industrial labour, the Government of Bombay is expanding the activities of its Labour Welfare Department. Several large and small recreation centres have been started by this Department in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli, some of them in special buildings constructed by the Government and others in rented buildings. These centres provide labourers with the means of devoting their leisure time to healthy activities. Among the amenities provided are indoor and outdoor games, gymnasia, libraries, lectures, dramas, cinemas, art exhibitions, music, literacy classes and the like. Female teachers have been engaged to give lessons to female workers in sewing, knitting and similar essentially feminine work.

The Department has also started an Industrial Training Workshop at Ahmedabad which receives apprentices and imparts instruction in elementary engineering work. The primary aim of the Workshop is to afford help in solving the problem of industrial unemployment; it is also intended to assist in raising the standard of skill and efficiency of those who are engaged as operatives in the textile industry.

The Government has made several additions to the buildings of the Labour Welfare Department and introduced other schemes for labour welfare. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was earmarked on this account in 1941-42, to be spent on the purchase of machinery for a second workshop and providing a gymnasium building at Ahmedabad, erecting a storey on each of the gymnasium buildings at DeLisle Road, Worli and Naigaum in Bombay City, providing water taps and shower baths at these centres and at one centre at Ahmedabad and lastly, on starting a new scheme of circulating libraries in the various industrial centres. The purchase of machinery had to be postponed due to war conditions but the construction of a gymnasium building and shower baths at Ahmedabad is expected to be completed early next year. The construction of shower baths for Worli, Naigaum and De Lisle Road recreation centres was completed during January 1942; and the construction of a storey on each of the three gymnasium buildings at these centres is expected to be complete by the end of March. The scheme of circulating libraries has already been launched in Bombay, Sholapur and Hubli.

(Press Note No. P.298, dated 31-3-1942, issued by the Director of Information, Bombay). ✓

Workers' Organisations.Progress of Trade Unionism in India, 1939-40*

Registered and Unregistered Trade Unions.- As in previous years, the statistics given below relate only to trade unions which (a) are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and (b) have submitted returns. Registration under the Act, with the consequent submission of returns, is not compulsory. According to the Bombay Labour Office Gazette for May 1940, there were in Bombay on the 31st March 1940, 180 unions with a membership of 187,732 of which 80 with 156,135 members were registered.

Statistics of Unions and Membership.- The total number of registered trade unions increased from 562 in 1938-39 to 666 in 1939-40; of the 666 unions, 450 submitted annual returns. The number of registered trade unions increased in all the Provinces except Bengal which recorded a decrease of three trade unions. There were increases in membership in all provinces except Bihar, C.P. and Berar, the Punjab and Sind.

Organisation of Women Workers.- The number of women who were members of registered trade unions in 1939-40 increased from 10,945 to 18,612. The figures for 1939-40 are the highest yet recorded; they show an increase of 7,667 over the previous year's figure. 3.6 per cent. of the members of the trade unions which submitted returns were women, as compared with 2.7 per cent. in the previous year.

General and Political Funds.- The total income and the balance in hand of the registered trade unions increased from Rs. 889,822 in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,121,797 in 1939-40, and from Rs. 611,464 to Rs. 729,937 respectively. The average income for 1939-40 was Rs. 2,491.5 per union and Rs. 2-3-1 per member, as compared with Rs. 2,258.4 and Rs. 2-3-8 respectively in 1938-39.

The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, maintained a political fund and had a balance of Rs. 15,669 though there was no income during the year.

Withdrawals and Cancellations.- 96 unions ceased to exist or had their certificates of registration cancelled during the year (1 in Assam, 52 in Bengal (including 1 dissolved), 12 in Bombay, 1 in Central Provinces and Berar, 12 in Madras, 2 in the North-West Frontier Province, 10 in the Punjab and 6 in the United Provinces). The certificate of one federation (in the Punjab) ~~was~~ cancelled during the year.

General.- The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, remained unchanged during the year. 78 unions in all (Bengal 27, Bihar 5, Bombay 8, C.P. and Berar 7, Madras 18, Punjab 5, Sind 3, and U.P. 5) have been recognised for the purposes of elections to the labour seats in the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

*Note on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, for the year 1939-40, together with Statistics for that year. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1942. Price Annas 7 or 8d.

Special Meeting between A.I.R.F. and Railway Board,
New Delhi, 13-4-1942. ✓

Work of Railwaymen under Emergency Conditions.- At a special meeting held on 13-4-1942 between the Railway Board and a deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation led by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Chief Commissioner of Railways stressed the important role railways had to play in present-day circumstances and invited the co-operation of the Federation in keeping the railways running, whatever the emergency. It was essential that all railwaymen should stay at their posts under all circumstances until ordered to leave. Mr. Mehta promised the whole-hearted co-operation of the A.I.R.F. in this matter.

Dearness Allowance.- The dearness allowance, it was urged, should be increased and extended to staff drawing up to Rs. 150 per month. This demand, it was explained, was meant to restore the purchasing power of the employees to their pre-war level and not for any betterment. It was agreed that this matter should be discussed at a special meeting shortly.

Curtailement of Over-time Payment.- It was represented that there should be no curtailment of overtime payment. The Chief Commissioner explained that it was not proposed to interfere with the rules regarding grant of overtime.

Evacuation Concessions.- The A.I.R.F. urged that the evacuation concession to employees should be enhanced to grant advance of two months' wages. The Chief Commissioner stated that orders had already issued to this effect as regards staff drawing Rs. 30 and less. It was also urged that advances should be recovered in 20 instalments commencing with the fourth month after it was received, as the present rules caused hardship. The Chief Commissioner promised to look into the question.

Recognition of Unions.- All Unions affiliated to the A.I.R.F., it was urged, should be recognised. It would appear that there is only one such ^{non-recognised} union and the Chief Commissioner promised to consider the matter.

Collection of Subscriptions.- The subscriptions to the Unions, it was represented, should be collected through the pay-sheets. It was explained that the men normally engaged in such work would be engaged on propaganda work and therefore collection through pay-sheet would be greatly appreciated. The Chief Commissioner stated that there was probably legal objections to such a course and he would have to obtain expert opinion on the subject.

Compensation for War Injuries.- The Federation desired to know for what compensation the workmen and their dependents will be eligible if injured or killed as a result of enemy action. The Chief Commissioner explained that in the State Railway Establishment Code there was provision for injury pensions and other pensions; the circumstances in which these would be applicable were under examination. An extra allowance amounting to 25 per cent. of wages, it was urged, should be granted to staff working under war conditions in danger zones. The Chief Commissioner stated he would consider the request.

(The Statesman, 27-4-1942.) ✓

Dearness Allowance and War Bonus in Textile Mill Industry of Bombay: Review by Chairman, Millowners' Association. ✓

In the course of his presidential address at the Annual General Meeting of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, held on 24-3-1942, at Bombay, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M.L.A., Chairman of the Association, reviewed at some length the activities of the Association during 1941 and the repercussions of the war on the economic position of the textile mill industry and labour conditions. The more important points in the address are briefly noticed below:

Textile Production for War Needs.- The Millowners' Association, Bombay, he pointed out, had, from the very commencement of the war, expressed in no uncertain terms its dissatisfaction with the organisation of and the purchase policy adopted by the Supply Department of the Government of India. The Committee of the Association had from time to time a series of discussions with various officers of the Government without tangible results. Things continued to be unsatisfactory till the end of August, 1941, when Sir Hemi Mody became Member for Supply. The various problems affecting supplies have since been tackled in a businesslike manner; a compact organisation consisting of the planning and purchase side of the Department of Supply has been transferred to Bombay; mills have been given six months' running contracts and Government have established a non-official Panel of Industrial Advisers to help them in all matters concerning their purchase activities.

Labour Conditions:

(*) Dearness Allowance.- The Association granted, as recommended by the Rangnekar Enquiry Committee, a dearness allowance at a flat rate of As. 2 per day from December 1939, payable to all employees drawing less than Rs. 150 per month. This dearness allowance was intended to cover variations in the official cost of living index figure between 105 and 123, and it was made clear that an adjustment in the rate would be necessary if - and only if - the index number fell outside the limits of 105 and 123 for a period of three consecutive months. Towards the middle of July 1941, it was understood that the cost of living index number was likely to be in the neighbourhood of 126 for the month of July. Though the question of adjusting the dear food allowance did not arise immediately, it was taken up by the Committee promptly, and on their recommendations a new sliding scale of dear food allowance was given effect to from July 1941. The Association would have been justified in delaying action for a period of 3 months under the terms on which the dear food allowance was originally introduced, but consistent with their policy of giving labour a fair deal, the Committee thought that no time should be lost in giving relief to the workers against rising prices. The new scale of dear food allowances provided for a gradual increased rate of allowance in proportion to the rise in the working class cost of living index from 124 to 143, a dear food allowance of Rs. 4/8 per month being payable at 124 and Rs. 9 at 142 for a month of 26 working days. The highest allowance so far received by workers was Rs. 7/14 in the month of January 1942 when the official cost of living index number stood at 137. With the addition

of the interim increase, which was introduced immediately on the publication of the Interim Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee and the new scales of dear food allowances, the wages in the industry are the highest on record, and compare very favourably with those paid in 1926 when a 10-hour day was being worked.

War Bonus.- At once stage in the strike which took place in 1940, the Committee were asked by Government as to whether they could give an undertaking to the effect that the owners would be prepared to give a war bonus to their workers if increased profits were made by the industry as a result of war conditions as soon as the extent of these profits had been determined. The Committee felt that the distribution of war profits if and when earned should be considered not only in relation to the mill industry of Bombay, but also in other centres as also ~~in other~~ with reference to all other industries in the country, and in their reply indicated that the principle of allowing employees a share at times when abnormal profits were made would similarly entitle employers to demand that workers should accept the logical corollary of a reduction in wages at a time when losses were incurred, which labour had not agreed to in the past. Moreover, discussion on the question of a war bonus and the giving of an undertaking as desired by Government in regard to the distribution of profits, which had yet to accrue at some day, and might not accrue at all, would, the Committee pointed out, create false hopes in the minds of workers, and instead of facilitating the restoration of peaceful conditions in the industry, such an undertaking would undoubtedly lead to a state of continued unsettled conditions. The Committee, however, indicated that the Association, consistent with its desire to give a square deal to labour, would be prepared to give an assurance to Government that the Cotton Mill Industry of Bombay would consider sympathetically any reasonable proposal for the grant of a war bonus or allowance if the industry were to make profits on the same scale as those made in the years 1918 to 1921 inclusive, provided similar assurances were obtained from all other large scale industries throughout the country. The Committee also made it clear that before making appropriations for the grant of war bonus or allowances, it would be necessary to take into consideration not only the levels of increments in wages and other taxations then in operation and claims of the shareholders to an adequate return on their investments, but also the fact that a very large section of the industry in Bombay had for many years only been able to make meagre allowances for depreciation, renewals and replacements of machinery, and they had, in addition, very large capital and funded debts and other liabilities to discharge. The question of war bonus was ~~again~~ again raised by Government in our discussions with them on the question of the revision of the scale of dear food allowance, but the Committee reiterated their objection to the payment of such bonus, and stated that the time had not arrived for the consideration of this question. Early in November 1941, the attention of the Committee was drawn to notices which had been served on certain members by their operatives asking for a bonus, an increase in dearness allowance an increase in basic wages. Government at this stage again got into touch with the Association for two reasons: firstly they were anxious to avoid dislocation of work and secondly they felt that the profits made by mills in recent months

justified the grant of a war bonus to workers. The matter was carefully considered by the Committee, and although some of my colleagues felt that there was no justification for the grant of a war bonus, taking a long and broad view of things, the Committee unanimously came to the conclusion that a war bonus equivalent to As. 2 in the rupee on the workers' total earnings in the year 1941 may be granted, provided Government, who had moved in this matter and who in the absence of any recognised trade union are the only authority to speak for labour, would be prepared to express their view publicly regarding the adequacy of bonus granted by us and that if in spite of the grant of such a bonus, mischiefmongers were to make an attempt to ~~xxx~~ stir up labour, Government would view such action with grave concern and take suitable action. More than one interview with His Excellency followed the meetings of the Committee, and finally we were informed by Government that they considered what the Committee had to offer to the workers as reasonable and fair and that they would be prepared to express their views in public by means of a press communiqué. On the strength of this assurance, a recommendation for the grant of a bonus to the operatives employed in cotton mills equivalent to As. 2 in the rupee on their total earnings in the period 1st January 1941 to 31st December 1941 inclusive was placed before an urgent general meeting of members held on 3rd December 1941, when the Committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted, and a bonus as laid down in the Committee's resolution was actually distributed on 21st February 1942. The total payment made by Bombay Cotton Mills in the shape of bonus is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 million.

(Printed Excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for March 1942; pages 10-15.) ✓

Dearness Allowance in Baroda ^{for low -} Paid Government Servants ✓

The Baroda Government has sanctioned proposals to grant dearness allowance to all low paid Government servants drawing a monthly salary below Rs. 30. They will be given an allowance of Rs. 2 per month with the proviso that the total emoluments shall not exceed Rs. 30 in any case. The allowance comes into effect from 1-2-1942. The proposals affect more than 18,000 individuals and entail an expenditure of Rs. 1,180,500 for five months of the current year.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 12-4-1942.) ✓

Dearness Allowance in Mysore Mines. ✓

An agreement was recently signed between the Mysore Mining Companies (Kolar Gold Fields) and the Mysore Mines Labour Association in regard to dearness allowance. Brief details of the agreement are given below:

Every employee now in service earning up to and including Rs. 3 per day or a monthly rated pay of Rs. 60 or less whose name has been on the pay roll of the Company from 1-1-1942 to 31-3-1942, will be granted the sum of Rs. 7 as a consolidated dearness allowance up to

31-3-1942. Employees who joined the service of the Company subsequent to 1-1-1942 but otherwise with the above qualifications will be paid a proportion of the above sum.

As from 1-4-1942, and until 31-12-1942 in the first place, a dearness allowance will be granted to employees earning up to and including Rs. 3 per day or a monthly rated pay of Rs. 80 or less on the following terms:

At the Madras Index figure of 108 or the corresponding figure or a mutually acceptable index a payment of Re. 1-8-0 per month will be made, - Re. 1-0-0 of this sum being transferred from the present attendance bonus, the scale of which will ~~xxxx~~ revert to that in force prior to 1-8-1941. For every point by which the monthly index figure exceeds 108, 3 annas per point will be paid until the index figure rises to 124 at which point the whole question of dearness allowance will be reviewed. Should the index figure fall below 108 the allowance will be Rs. 1-8-0 per month until the index figure reaches 104 at which point the dearness allowance will be discontinued and the Re.1 now transferred from the attendance bonus will revert thereto. As from 1st April, 1942, an employee in order to qualify for the full dearness allowance must work a minimum of 24 days in a month. Where the attendance falls short of 24 days in any month a sum proportionate to the number of days worked will be paid. Absence from work not exceeding three months per annum for reasons certified by the Company's Medical Officer and privilege leave will count as attendance when calculating the amount of dearness allowance payable.

(From text of Agreement supplied to this Office by the Mysore Mines Labour Association.) ✓

Organisation of Small-Scale Industries for War Production:
Bombay Measures. ✓

The Government of Bombay has decided to participate in the scheme formulated by the Government of India for the organisation of small-scale industries for the production of war supplies. The Director of Industries is being entrusted with the organisation of the scheme in the Province. Funds amounting nearly to Rs. 420,000 are being placed at his disposal for the purchase of raw materials and accessories and for providing loans to craftsmen for the purchase of tools and equipment.

(Bombay Information, 2-5-1942.) ✓

Details re. Power Plant in India: Government of India
requisitions Information. ✓

The Government of India, it is learnt, is collecting all information about the nature and amount of power plant in factories and industrial undertakings in the country. It has issued a circular for the purpose to owners of all industrial concerns, asking them to supply, as soon as possible, the information which is "urgently" required by the Government.

(The National Call, 18-4-1942.) ✓

Keeping Labour at Work in Air Raid Conditions:
Bengal Governor's Communication to Chambers of Commerce. ✓

The Governor of Bengal, in a signed statement addressed to the various Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, issued on 24-4-1942 expressed the hope that employers and Supervisors of Labour will do everything in their power to instil into workers a spirit of courage and resolution, and the knowledge that, by remaining at their posts and maintaining production unimpaired, they are making a valuable contribution to the war effort. The Statement points out that many industrial concerns have already done much to ensure the protection of their workers during air raids; adequate air raid shelters have been provided; shops have been organised at which employees can purchase the necessities of life at reasonable rates; standards have been safeguarded and bonuses offered.

(The Bombay Chronicle, 26-4-1942.) ✓

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Control Measures

Sugar Control Order, 1942. ✓

The Government of India issued on 14-4-1942 the Sugar Control Order, 1942, according to which no producer shall dispose of any sugar, except - (i) to a recognised dealer, or (ii) to a person specially authorised by the Controller to acquire sugar on behalf of the Central Government or of a Provincial Government. Every recognised dealer shall comply with such directions regarding the sale or distribution of sugar as may be given to him by the Controller. The Controller may, from time to time, fix the prices at which any sugar made in India may be sold ex-factory. Purchase from or sale by producers of sugar above the control price is prohibited.

(Notification No. Econ. Ad. (P.C.)-225/42-(I) dated 14-4-1942: The Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 14-4-1942, pages 419 to 420.) ✓

New Central Control Regulation for Inter-Provincial Movement of Wheat. ✓

The new wheat crop has now started coming into the market and the U.P. and Sind Governments have lifted the ban on exports of wheat and wheat products outside the provincial borders. It is expected that the ban imposed by other Provincial Governments will be lifted in the near future. All these bans will be replaced by a Central Regulation Order under which no exports will be permitted from one British Indian Province to another or a British Indian Province to a State, unless it is covered by a permit issued by the Wheat Commissioner for India. The same will apply to imports from a State to a British Indian Province. As it is expected that the Central Regulation Scheme will come into force soon, it is proposed that in the interim period the export of wheat and wheat products should go forward freely, provided certain particulars are supplied with the least possible delay to the Wheat Commissioner not later than the day of the despatch of wheat and wheat products.

Provincial governments have been advised, on the removal of their present bans, to issue specific orders under rules 81 (e) and (f) of the Defence of India Rules requiring that this information should be furnished to the Wheat Commissioner for India.

(The Statesman, 14-4-1942.) ✓

Wheat Control Order, 1942. ✓

The Government of India issued on 30-4-1942 the Wheat Control Order, 1942, according to which no person shall export or import any wheat except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Wheat Commissioner. This does not apply to export or import of 5 maunds or less of wheat (1 maund = 82 lbs.) for personal use. Export or import of wheat is permissible only under permits of the Wheat Commissioner. (Notification No. Econ. Ad. (P.C.)7/41-(A) dated 30-4-1942: The Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 30-4-1942, pages 471-472) ✓

The Bombay Government Gazette dated 22-4-1942 publishes the Bombay Rent Restriction Order, 1942 (under the Defence of India Rules) which comes into force at once and applies to premises the standard rent of which exceeds Rs. 80 per month but does not exceed Rs. 250 per month in the city of Bombay and such other areas as Government may order by notification. Subject to the provisions of this order, where the rent of any premises is increased whether before or after the date of this order above the standard ~~rate~~ rent, the amount by which the rent payable exceeds the amount which would have been payable had the increase not been made, shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be irrecoverable. This does not apply to any rent which accrued due before the commencement of this order, to any periodical increment of rent accruing due under any agreement entered into before 1-9-1940 and to rent payable under any lease entered into before 1-9-1940 which has not expired on the said date.

(The Times of India, 24-4-1942.) ✓

Conservation of Foodstuffs in Bengal:
Rs. 250 Million Scheme. ✓

In pursuance of a declaration made by the Governor of Bengal, while addressing a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly towards the end of its last session, the Government of Bengal has, ^{it is} ~~learnt~~ ^{learnt}, decided to purchase foodstuffs in districts having ^{surpluses} ~~supplies~~ and distribute them among those districts which are deficient in them. A scheme, estimated to cost more than 250 millions of rupees, has been drawn up by the Government for the purpose. The purchase and storing of 54,000,000 maunds (1 maund = 82 lbs.) of rice, 'dal' and other essential commodities have been provided under the scheme. It is further learnt that several agents have already been appointed by the Government to do the purchase of these articles on its behalf. A Special Officer has been appointed to organise transport of surplus foodstuffs from the districts of Barisal and Khulna.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 22-4-1942.) ✓

Ensuring Distribution of Essential Commodities in Calcutta and Industrial Areas: Arrangements made by Bengal Government. ✓

With a view to regulating the distribution and disposal of essential commodities, such as rice, wheat, salt, dals and matches, in Calcutta City and its industrial areas during the period of an emergency which are necessary for the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community especially after an air raid, the Government of Bengal have issued three orders under the Defence of India Rules.

Compulsory Opening of Shops after Air Raids.- The first order provides that all shops, retail or wholesale, in these areas dealing in or storing these commodities, as also all godowns and stores where these articles are stocked, which may remain closed during an air raid,

shall be opened with a period of 24 hours after the "All Clear" signal is given. If such shops, godowns or stores remain closed after this period, the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal, or any other officer authorised by him in Calcutta and elsewhere, the District Magistrate may have these establishments forcibly opened, take possession of the goods and stores lying there and dispose of them in such manner as they consider expedient. Compensation for goods or stores thus taken possession of will be determined by the officer taking such possession at his own discretion.

Removal of Commodities to Outside Areas Prohibited.- In the second order it is laid down that no such essential commodities should be moved by any form of conveyance by any person in Calcutta and the industrial area to any place outside these areas except under a special permit from the authorities. Any goods carried in contravention of this order shall be liable to seizure, and the goods so seized shall be disposed of in a manner which the authorities consider expedient. The amount of compensation payable for the goods so seized and disposed of shall be determined by the Chief Controller of Prices at his discretion.

Prohibition of Unauthorised Sales of Wheat Flour.- The third order particularly relates to the regulation of the supply and distribution of atta (wheat flour) and flour in Calcutta and the industrial area around. It provides that owners, or managers, or persons in charge of all flour and 'atta' mills situated in these areas shall submit on the first day of each week to the Chief Controller of Prices a statement of stocks of 'atta' or flour lying in their mills at the end of the preceding week. No 'atta' or flour manufactured in such mills shall be sold or disposed of without the permission of the Chief Controller of Prices or by any officer authorised by him.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 22-4-1942).

Workers' Meals during Raids:
Mill authorities advised to Store Food.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal, has advised mill authorities to store sufficient food for the workers and to arrange cooking facilities in case of air raids. This is vitally necessary for the smooth running of industries as well as for the upkeep of the workers' morale.

(The Statesman, 20-4-1942).

Hotels and Restaurants in Madras City during Exodus

As a result of the serious threat to Madras City of enemy action early in April 1940, a large number of hotels and eating houses in the city and its environs were closed. Though the exodus from Madras justified the closing of a few of the hotels, there were sufficiently large numbers in service who had to continue in Madras, and since the families of most of them had already left Madras, they were mainly dependent on hotels and eating houses for their daily meals. In view of the rapid closing of most of the hotels, ~~xxxxxxhotels~~ ~~and eating houses~~ the Government has instructed the Civil Defence Commissioner to make immediate arrangements for the opening

of hotels in the areas worst affected. Meals of the usual kind at reasonable charges will be provided at these hotels. At the same time the Government made it clear that it had no desire to enter into competition with private catering enterprise, and that the present emergency scheme is only being undertaken to supply a very pressing need. Further, Government has appealed to all ~~the~~ hotel-keepers not to close their hotels.

(Press Note No. 87 dated 10-4-1942 issued by the Government of Madras.) ✓

Powers to Requisition Property under Defence of India Act assumed by Government. ✓

The Government of India has amended the Defence of India Rules to assume powers to requisition property for war purposes. If, in the opinion of the Central Government or the Provincial Government, it is necessary or expedient, for securing public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, that Government may requisition any property, moveable or immoveable. The property so requisitioned may be acquired by the Government, after paying the owner such compensation as Government may determine.

(Notification No. 1336-OR/42 dated 25-4-1942: The Gazette of India, Part I, dated 25-4-1942, pages 768 to 769). ✓

Bombay Government's Action on Delhi Food Production Conference's ✓
Recommendations

The Government of Bombay has passed orders on the recommendations made by the Food Production Conference held in New Delhi on 6-4-1942; a brief summary of the action taken is given below:

Grow More Food Campaign.- The Government agrees that immediate action should be taken to initiate a planned programme to meet the a possible shortage of food. To this end widespread propaganda has already been started by the Government with the objects of reducing the acreage under short and fair stapled cotton and of increasing production of jowar, bajri and other food crops. Instructions have been issued to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Collectors and the Commissioners to make all possible efforts to encourage the growth of food crops in place of non-food crops and a special propaganda staff has been sanctioned for the same purpose.

To induce the cultivator to grow more food crops, the Government has directed that interest-free advances for seed and cultivation should be given in respect of food crops alone, that advances for the digging of wells and for land improvement purposes should be conditional on the borrower undertaking to grow food crops alone till the end of the war, that all new grants of land for cultivation under lease or otherwise be conditional on the grantee's undertaking to grow only food crops till the end of the war. Priority will in future be given for transport facilities to food crops alone and those who cultivate non-food crops, like short or fair stapled cotton, will do so at their own risk.

Government to secure and distribute seeds of Food Crops. - The Director of Agriculture is to arrange to secure seed for food crops for distribution to cultivators in the cotton tracts concerned through the Agricultural Department and the Rural Development Boards. As regards the seed of improved high yielding varieties of cereals and pulse crops evolved by the Agricultural Department, instructions have been issued to all Government farms and stations to utilise all land available for production of increased quantities of such seed, and to give up temporarily the use of land for experimental work unless such work is of major importance or can be combined with the production of greater quantities of improved seed for subsequent multiplication in the Province. All possible assistance is to be rendered in securing transport for the movement of oilcake and other manures.

Other Measures. - Special cases of remission of land rent, etc., for a specified period on lands newly brought under cultivation for growing food and fodder crops will be considered and necessary action is being taken to increase the acreage under food crops by extending the double-cropped area. The use of home-pounded rice to secure a balanced diet, the feasibility of utilising uncultivated lands near irrigation channels for food, vegetable and fodder crop production, the development of indigenous transport and the establishment of a Central Food Advisory Council are under the consideration of the Government.

(Press Note No. 407 dated 27-4-1942 issued by the Director of Information, Bombay.) ✓ +

Price Control

5th Price Control Conference, New Delhi, 7 and 8-4-1942 ✓

The control of price of foodstuffs, the licensing of wholesale and retail dealers, the regulation of railway transport, the problem of surplus short staple cotton and the supply of standard cloth - these were among the subjects on which conclusions were arrived at and ~~recommended~~ recommendations made by the Fifth Price Control Conference held at New Delhi on 7 and 8-4-1942.

Conclusions:

(I) Licensing of Whole-sale Dealers. - After reviewing the general course of prices in recent months, the Conference came to the conclusion that the control of the prices of foodstuffs should be closely associated with the control over the distribution of such foodstuffs. In order to ensure proper distribution to various areas, the Conference recommended that wholesale dealers or purchasers from the primary producers should be licensed by the provincial Governments and that the course of the distribution of the ~~production~~ products and the areas of distribution should from time to time be supplied to the provincial Governments or officers concerned by such wholesale dealers. The Conference also recommended that none except those licensed should be permitted to do such whole-sale business and that, in the granting of licences ~~and~~ the provincial and State Governments concerned should, as far as possible, maintain

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the existing channels of trade and, therefore, grant licences to those who were established wholesale dealers. In an emergency of any kind where the normal trade channels fail in any particular area, the Government concerned may license other dealers.

The Conference also recommended that the Central Government might examine the question of issuing orders under the Defence of India Act to all provincial Governments to license such wholesale dealers, the distinction between wholesale and retail dealers being made clear in such orders of the Central Government. The question of licensing of retail dealers either in the province or State as a whole or in any particular area would be left to the discretion of provincial and State Governments concerned.

(2) Regional Committees.- The conference reiterated the proposal made at the last meeting that regional committees should be established for the purpose of co-ordinating the supply of foodgrains within the region, suggesting wholesale prices which might be fixed for articles of regional consumption and making recommendations to the Central authority in regard to the wholesale prices of all-India consumption and for the purpose of co-ordinating retail prices in ~~adjacent~~ adjacent areas of different regions.

(3) Emergency Measures.- The conference noted the instructions that were issued by the Central Government regarding the kind of emergency contemplated when Provincial and State Governments might exercise emergent powers with regard to the movement of food supplies and requisitioning of such food supplies. The conference also noted that, while generally stock-building of foodstuffs was considered inadvisable particularly in a year when the total quantity available was considered insufficient for the country as a whole, it was nevertheless agreed that in particular areas within a Province or State for special reasons and with the consent of the Central Government stocks of foodstuffs might be accumulated within a reasonable limit. The conference also noted and several representatives of Provincial and State units explained that measures for the safeguarding of machinery of distribution in the event of an emergency were being undertaken.

(4) Specific Problems of Various Foodstuffs.- The Conference next considered specific problems relating to particular foodstuffs. The question of wheat, its maximum price and the manner of its distribution having been settled as explained on behalf of the Central Government by the wheat commissioner, the conference recommended that in relation to rice the following procedure might be adopted. It was the opinion of the conference that the price of rice had not reached a level where it could be considered that control would be necessary. It was also a fact that both in variety and in price there were differences from area to area in regard to this commodity. The conference realised that it might be necessary to fix different maximum prices in different areas for different qualities of rice. It therefore recommended that the regional councils which would shortly be constituted should, as soon as they meet, survey the question of the maximum prices that might be fixed for different qualities of rice and make recommendation to the Central Government in this behalf.

(5) Co-ordination of Prices of Main Food Crops.- To maintain an equilibrium of prices between the main food crops like wheat and rice and other millets, the ~~conference~~ conference was of opinion that it might be necessary to fix maximum prices for some of these cereals also, which entered into a fairly general or large consumption, and it was

recommended that the regional councils would consider this question also and make recommendations to the Central Government.

(6) Staple Cotton.- The conference examined the question of short staple cotton. It was reiterated on behalf of the Central Government that the Central Government was not prepared to enter the market and make any purchases of surpluses of short and fair staple cotton in the next season and that warning should again be conveyed to all cultivators of such cotton. The conference recommended that:- (1) with a view to preventing the increase in the acreage of ~~such~~ cultivation in some areas of cotton of any kind which would militate against the attempts made by other areas to drastically curtail the area of such cultivation, the Central Government might issue a prohibitory order, prohibiting any extension of cultivation of any kind of cotton for the next year in the whole of British India and make a similar recommendation for Indian States, an exception however being made for what is technically known as long staple cotton; (2) With a view to encourage both the curtailment of the acreage of short and fair staple cotton and, where possible, the transfer of such areas to the cultivation ~~to the cultivation of food~~ crops, the central government might, where it felt satisfied that such a grant was justified, allocate from the special fund established for the purpose a sum of money which would enable the provincial government to remit the whole or part of the land revenue collected from the cultivator for the land which had been converted into alternative food crops; and (3) The Central Government might delegate to provincial governments, which desired to do so, the power to prevent the cultivation in any area of crops which were considered unnecessary ~~in~~ or excessive from the point of view of the needs of the country.

(7) Sugar Supply.- The Conference was of opinion that the proper distribution of sugar and the control of sugar prices should be undertaken by the Central Government.

(8) Standard Cloth.- In regard to the scheme for supply of 'standard cloth' the conference took note of the samples that were produced and the prices at which the samples were available for sale and agreed to report to the Central Government the quantities that might be required in their areas. The distribution of the cloth would be left to the provincial and State governments concerned.

(9) Supply of Handloom Yarn.- So far as the supply of yarn to handloom weavers was concerned it was generally agreed that the prices had recently shown a more reasonable tendency and had in ~~in~~ many areas fallen considerably below the prices in December and it was agreed that the provincial and State Governments would report to the Central Government, the distribution agencies set up by them and the wholesale dealers that were licensed under the scheme approved at the previous session of the conference. They would also indicate the quantity of yarn required and the Central Government would then consider the question of allocating the yarn supplies and if necessary the prices at which those supplies should be allocated.

(10) Kerosene.- The Chairman indicated to the conference that in view of the shortage that was likely to be ~~in~~ felt in the supply position of kerosene, superior and inferior, bulk rationing had been introduced from 1-4-1942, a cut of ten per cent. having been imposed on the oil-supply to any area. Further reduction may have to be contemplated, and

the conference generally agreed that, in view of the short supply, the prices in retail markets had to be carefully watched.

(11) Exchange of Commercial Intelligence.- It was agreed that there should be a general exchange of commercial intelligence between Provincial, State and Central Governments and that reports of the movement of prices and other conditions may be sent to the Central Government at least once a month. The Central Government undertook to keep Provincial Governments informed of the wholesale prices of such commodities as the Provincial Governments desire to have information about.

(The Statesman, 9-4-1942 and the Amrita Bazar Patrika, 12-4-1942.) ✓

War Risk Insurance

War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1942. ✓

An Ordinance further amending the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940, (vide page 34 of our August 1940 report) was promulgated on 11-4-1942 by which three important changes have been made. The first change is that the definition of the expression "war risks" has now been extended to cover damage resulting from destructive action taken by or under orders of Government in order to deny facilities to the enemy. The second is that, where the rate of premium is changed in respect of a quarter, power has been taken to charge the higher rate from persons who may have already taken out policies at the lower rate. This was necessitated by the fact that, in consequence of the extension of the definition of "war risks", and the rate of premium chargeable on policies under the Ordinance, in respect of the quarter beginning April 1, 1942 (which was fixed by a notification dated March 16, 1942, at annas two for each complete sum of Rs. 100 per month) had to be subsequently raised to annas three, but in the meanwhile some policies had been taken out in advance at the lower rate. The third amendment extends cover on a compulsory basis to goods owned by firms carrying on business in British India which are situated in the State area inside the Cochin port limits and also the area inside the boundaries of the municipal committees of Ernakulam and Mattancherri. The original Ordinance extended only to British India as a result of which goods insured in British India lost cover as soon as they crossed the British Indian border. This interfered with the passage of goods through the Cochin port, the special circumstances of which have now been provided for.

(The Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 11-4-1942, pages 411 to 412.) ✓

The U.P. Civic Guard and A.R.P. Employees Indemnity Act, 1942.

C. P. d. w. b.
The United Provinces Civic Guard and Air Raid Precautions Employees Indemnity Act, 1942, seeks to regulate the relationship between employees and their employers. Civil defence duty may be full-time or part-time. There are two main objects of the Act. Firstly, it protects the security of tenure of employment of such persons by providing in clause 4 that it shall be the duty of an employer, in the case of an employee called out

on full-time duty, to reinstate him on the termination of such duty in an occupation and under conditions no less favourable to him than that which would have been applicable to him had he not been so called out. In the case of employees called out on part-time duty, the employers have to continue the employment of such employees during the period of such duty in an occupation which shall not be less favourable than that to which they would have been entitled to had they not been called out. Secondly, the extent of claim which an employer has to the services of an employee called out on civil defence duty has been defined in clause 3. It provides that if an employee is called out on full-time duty the employer shall have no right to the ~~max~~ services of such a person and shall not be liable to pay or provide any remuneration to such a person during the period he is on such duty. If an employee is called out on ~~max~~ part-time duty, the employer is to have no claim on the services of such a person during the time he is engaged in the performance of such duty, and shall, in respect of other times, have a claim on his services to such extent and on such conditions as may be settled by agreement between the employer and the employee or, in default of such agreement, as may be determined by the district magistrate who is to be guided by ~~the~~ two principles - firstly, the remuneration payable by the employer to the employee shall together with the remuneration, if any, payable for such duty be in no case less favourable to him than that which would have been payable had he not been so called out and, secondly, the employer shall in no case be required to pay to the employee a remuneration greater than what would have been payable by him ~~if~~ if the employee had not been called out on part-time duty. Machinery has been provided in the Bill for the settlement of disputes which may arise between an employee called out on civil defence duty and his employer in regard to reinstatement of the employee or to the continuance of his employment and also for questions relating to remuneration arising in this connexion. The Bill, while protecting the interest of the employees, does not propose to cast any undue financial burden upon the employers.

(The Government Gazette of the United Provinces, Part VII-A, dated 2-5-1942, pages 13 to 15.) ✓ +

War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942 ✓

An Ordinance relating to the insurance of factories against war risks was promulgated ~~on 8-4-1942~~ ^{by the Government of India} and came into force at once. The risks covered include all damage to the plant and machinery and buildings of factories caused by the enemy or in combating the enemy. Any An important feature is that damage resulting from destructive measures taken by or under orders of the Government with a view to denying facilities to the enemy will also be covered.

The insurance scheme will ~~apply~~ ^{apply} compulsorily to all factories situated in British India and coming under the Factories Act and to premises which were factories within the definition of "factory" in the Factories Act in 1939, 1940 and 1941, including works in course of construction which, when completed, will become factories. The basis of valuation for the purpose of insurance will be the actual value of factory buildings and factory plant and machinery on the date of application. Buildings for the purpose of insurance include all buildings,

residential or otherwise, situated within two miles of a factory and used for the purposes of the factory. The primary liability ~~to~~ insure will be that of the owner of the factory, but where the owner fails to insure, the occupier of the factory will be liable to do so as the agent of the owner. Persons having an interest in property insurable under the Ordinance may also insure up to the extent of their interest. The premium payable will in the first instance be a single premium of 4 per cent. of the value of the property, payable in instalments, cover being provided up to 31-3-1944. The Government's liability to pay compensation will be limited to 80 per cent. of the damage. The insured himself will bear the first Rs. 1,000 or 20 per cent. of the claim, whichever is greater, in respect of each claim.

(The Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 8-4-1942, pages 401 to 407.) +

The Rules for the administration of the Ordinance are published at pages 473 to 482 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 2-5-1942. / +

Tata Company's Free War Injuries Compensation Scheme. ✓

The Workmen's Compensation Act covers only those employees who are getting under Rs. 300/- per month and entitles a workman in this category to compensation only if he is injured on duty and not as a result of enemy action during an air raid. As the war is now very near to India and there may be air raids on some Indian cities, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, has decided to grant, with immediate effect, in addition to the compensation payable by Government under the War Injuries Scheme, compensation according to the following scale to employees or their dependants in respect of injuries sustained in Jamshedpur by ~~employees~~ ^{employees} as a result of enemy action:-

Monthly Wages of the Workmen injured or killed		Amount of compensation for		Monthly payment as compensation for temporary disablement (during disablement of 5 years whichever is shorter.)
		Death	Permanent total disablement	
<u>For Adults</u>				
More than	But not more than			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
0	10	1,000	1,400	Full wages
10	15	1,000	1,540	Full wages
15	18	1,200	1,680	Full wages
18	21	1,260	1,764	Full wages
21	24	1,440	2,016	Full wages
24	27	1,620	2,268	Full wages
27	30	1,800	2,520	Full wages
30	35	2,100	2,940	Full wages
35	40	2,400	3,360	Full wages
40	45	2,700	3,780	Full wages
45	50	3,000	4,200	Full wages
50	50	3,600	5,040	Full wages
60	70	4,200	5,880	Full wages

(table continued)

Monthly Wages of the Workmen injured or killed		Amount of compensation for Death	of compensation for Permanent total disablement	Monthly payment as compensation for temporary disablement (during disablement or 5 years whichever is shorter.)
<u>For Adults</u>				
More than	But not more than			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
70	80	4,800	7,800 6,720	Full wages
80	100	6,000	8,400	Full wages
100	200	7,000	9,800	Full wages
200	300	8,000	11,200	Full wages
300	400	9,000	12,000	Rs.300
400	...	10,000	13,000	Rs.300
<hr/>				
For minors		400	2,400	Full wages.

For the purpose of calculation only the substantive wages or salaries are to be taken into account and not allowances or houses. The compensation will be paid in respect of injuries sustained not only while on duty but also during off duty hours. Employees who are absent from duty without properly sanctioned leave will be eligible for any benefits under the Insurance Scheme until they resume duty. Compensation will also be paid in respect of injuries sustained in areas adjoining Jamshedpur by employees who work in Jamshedpur.

A.R.P. Allowance.- The Company will also pay with effect from 1-8-1942 an A.R.P. allowance to employees at Jamshedpur who, besides their regular duties, undertake additional work in the A.R.P. services either in the Works or in the Town. The A.R.P. allowance will be paid according to the following scale:-

- Up to Rs. 50 per month - Rs. 10 per month
- Over Rs. 50 per month - 20 per cent. of the salary rounded to the nearest rupee, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per month.

The allowance to A.R.P. workers will not be paid monthly, but six-monthly or earlier if the emergency ~~xxx~~ ends before the expiry of a six-monthly period. The allowance will be calculated on the substantive salary and will not include bonus or other payments. It will be payable only to those men who do A.R.P. work throughout the period of emergency.

The War Injuries Compensation Scheme will remain in operation and the A.R.P. allowance will be paid for as long a period as the management considers the state of emergency to exist. Technical Institute apprentices are also eligible for the above benefits on the same terms and conditions as regular employees.

(April 1942 issue of the Tisco Review, Jamshedpur.)

List of the more important publications received in this Office
during April, 1942. ✓

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Economic Conditions.-

- (1) Government of the United Provinces. Memorandum on the Budget for the year 1942-43. Allahabad: Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P. 1942. Price Re.1. Vol. I.
- (2) Government of the United Provinces. Detailed Estimates and Grants for the year 1942-43. Vol. II. Final. Allahabad: Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P. 1942. Price Rs.3-8-0.
- (3) Annual Report of the Department of Statistics, Baroda State, for the official year ending 31st July, 1940, Baroda State Press. 1942. Price Re. 1-1-0.
- (4) Annual Report of the Department of Commerce, Baroda State, for the year 1939-40 (ending 31st July 1940), Baroda State Press. 1942. Price Re. 0-5-6.

Agriculture.-

Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India. Agricultural Statistics of India, 1937-38. Vol. I. Area, Classification of Area, Area under Irrigation, Area under Crops, Live-stock, Land Revenue, Assessment and Harvest Prices in India. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. 1942. Price Rs. 8 or 13s.

Co-operation and Cottage Industries.-

- (1) Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India during the year 1939-40. Published by Manager of Publications, Delhi. Rs. 1-12-0 or 2s.6d.
- (2) Annual Administration Report of the Rural Development Department in the Province of Bombay, for the year 1940-41. Bombay: Printed at the Government Central Press. Price Annas 2 or 3d. 1942.
- (3) Government of the North-West Frontier Province. Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1940-41. Printed and published by the Manager, Government Stationery and Printing, N.-W.F.P., Peshawar. 1942. Price Rs. 1-7-0 or £.0-2-3.

Organisation, Congresses, etc.-

- (1) Report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in the Punjab, during the year 1940-41. Lahore: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab. 1942.
- (2) Note on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, for the year 1939-40, together with Statistics for that year. Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

Education.-

Report on Public Instruction in Baroda State for the year 1939-40. Baroda State Press. 1942. Price Re. 1-8-0.

Miscellaneous.-

Miscellaneous. -

- (1) National Democratic Union. Report of the Activities from the end of January to end of March 1941.
- (2) The Bombay Presidency National Democratic Union. Report of the Activities and the Bombay Presidency Conference. Bombay Office: Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort. 1942. Secretary: Tayab Shaikh.
- (3) Annual Administration Report of the Delhi Province for 1939-40. Price Re. 1-6-0 or 2s. (The Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi.) +