



b) Machine Carding:-

- i) Maistries engaged on carding machines Rs.78.00 p.m. or Rs.3.00 per day.
- ii) Other Mazdoors engaged on carding machines . Rs.2/- per day.

2. Spinning all kinds of wool by hand.

Piece-rate.

- i) No.3 Count Yarn . 0.19 np. per lb. of yarn.
- ii) No.4 count yard. 0.25 np. per lb. of yarn.

3. Twisting cotton Yarn.

Piece-rate.

- i) 6 threads of 6 count. Rs.1.28 per 10 lbs.
- ii) 10 threads of 10 count. Rs.1.50 per 10 lbs.

4. Dyeing.

- i) Dyer. Rs.78.00 pn. or Rs.3.00 per day.
- ii) Dye-house Maistry. Rs.52.00 pm. or Rs.2.00 per day

5. Designer.

Rs.78.00 pm. or Rs.3.00 per day.

6. General Maistries.

Rs.52/- p.m. or Rs.2.00 per day.

7. Weaving.

- i) 4x4 threads per inch. 3.50 per sq. yard.
- ii) 4x4 threads -do- 5.50 per sq. yard.
- iii) 5x5 -do- 6.50 per sq. yard.
- iv) 6x6 -do- 8.50 per sq. yard.  
(for designs).

8. General:

- i) Unskilled Male workers. 1.50 per day.
- ii) Unskilled Female workers. 1.25 per day.

II. Shawal Weaving Establishment.

Cumbly weaving) Home work as well as

Factory work:

1. Carding of wool:

(a) Carding by hand with bow and arrow:

Piece rate.... 0.12 np. per lb. of wool  
or Rs.3.00 per maund of 25 lbs. of wool.

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Machine Carding:-

- i) Maistries engaged on carding machines. 78.00 p.m. or Rs.3.00 per day.
- ii) Other Mazdoors engaged on carding machines. 2.00 per day.

2. SPINNING ALL KINDS OF WOOL BY HAND. (piece-Rate).

- i) 4 count yard. 0.25 per lb.
- ii) 6 Count yarn. 0.31 per lb.
- iii) 8 count yarn. 0.37 per lb.
- iv) 10 count to 12-count yarn. 0.50 nc. per lb.

3. WEAVING.

a) Coarse Cumblies (usually manufactured in Warangal, Karimnagar and Nizamabad Districts.

- i) 50"x120" size. 1.62 per cumbly.
- ii) 50"x112" size. 1.62 per cumbly.
- iii) 48 "x114" size. 1.62 per cumbly.
- iv) 44"x90" size. 1.50 per cumbly.

b) Medium quality cumblies.

(usually manufactured in Warangal, Karimnagar & Nizamabad Districts).

- i) 48"x108" size. 2.00 per cumbly.
- ii) 50 "x120" size. 2.00 per cumbly.
- iii) 54" x 100" size. 2.00 per cumbly.

c) Fine quality cumblies (usually manufactured in Mahaboobnagar and Kurnool Districts.

.....

- i) 52" x 128" size. 4.00 per cumbly.
- ii) 48" x 126" size. 3.50 cumbly.
- iii) 54" x 90" size. 2.50 per cumbly.

d) Special size cumblies (usually manufactured in Madakasira, Kalyan/Drug and Belaguppa areas in Anantapur Dist.

- i) 64" x 132" 3.00 per cumbly.

Note:1. Chowkidars and Sweepers where employed shall be paid time-rate not less than the rates fixed for unskilled male or female workers as the case may be.

2. Children where employed shall be paid half the rates fixed for adult workers.

(Published as Notification No.197 page 307 of Andhra Pradesh Gazettee dated 18.2.'60).

78/11



SCHEDULE.Employment in Building operations. :

		All inclusive Minimum wages			
Sl. No. Category of employees.		Zone I		Zone II	
		Per day	Per month	Per day	Per month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.Np.	Rs.Np.	Rs.Np.	Rs.Np.
<u>UNSKILLED :</u>					
1)	Man Mazdoor, Gangman Mazdoor, Thatcher	1.75	45.50	1.50	39.00
2)	Woman Mazdoor, Gangwoman Mazdoor	1.50	39.00	1.25	32.50
3)	Watchman or Chowkidar and Peon	...	50.00	....	40.00
4)	Sweeper and Bhishty	1.75	45.50	1.50	39.00
5)	Mukaddam	2.00	52.00	1.75	45.50
<u>SEMI SKILLED :</u>					
1)	Second Class Mason	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
2)	Second Class Carpenter or Assistant Carpenter	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
3)	Second Class Blacksmith	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
4)	Second Class Printer	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
5)	Fitter for bending bars, for reinforcement	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
6)	Tinker	3.00	78.00	2.75	71.50
7)	Sawyer	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
8)	Glazier	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
9)	Brick Moulder	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
10)	Pot tile turner	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
11)	Brick and Lime Kilnman	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
12)	Assistant Fitter	2.50	65.00	2.00	52.00
<u>SKILLED :</u>					
1)	First Class Mason	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50
2)	First Class Carpenter	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50
3)	First Class Blacksmith	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50
4)	First Class Painter	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50
5)	Mechanic	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50
6)	Stone Dresser	3.00	78.00	2.75	71.50
7)	Pipe Fitter	3.00	78.00	2.75	71.50
8)	Plumber Fitter	3.00	78.00	2.75	71.50
9)	Tile Turner	2.75	71.50	2.25	58.50
10)	Mason or Carpenter Maistry	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50

.. 3 ..

11) Stone cutter	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50
12) Welder	3.00	78.00	2.75	71.50
13) Electrician (Licensed)	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50
14) Maistry or Works Maistry	3.25	84.50	2.75	71.50

OTHERS :

1) Clerks	....	80.00	....	70.00
2) Store Mate	....	70.00	....	60.00
3) Muster clerk	....	70.00	....	60.00
4) Double Bullock-cart including the wages of cart-man	6.00	156.00	5.00	130.00
5) Single Bullock-cart including the wage of cart-man	4.00	104.00	3.50	91.00

Employment in in Construction and Maintenance of Roads

Same rates as in building industry except for the following special categories :-

Pump and Engine Cleaner and fireman.	2.00	52.00	1.75	45.50
Hammerman	2.00	52.00	1.75	45.00
Drivers of Bull Dozers and Earth moving machinery	...	91.00	...	85.00
Drivers of Pumps, Engines, Mortar-Mills, Lorries and Road Rollers.	...	80.00	...	75.00

- 1) Note:- Children where employed shall be paid wages at 75% of the wages fixed for adults.
- 2) Note:- Zone I shall consist of District headquarters and first class Municipalities and Zone I+ the rest of the state.

Published as Notification No.183 <sup>at</sup> Page 710 of  
Andhra Pradesh Gazettee dated 2.3.1961.

S.V. 17,8

*WV*  
1961



iii) For rolling 1000 medium size Zadi Bidis in urban areas.	1.62
iv) For rolling 1000 medium size Sazi Bidis in rural areas.	1.50
v) For rolling 1000 sada bidis in urban areas.	1.37
vi) For rolling 1000 sada bidis in rural areas.	1.25
vii) Tobacco Distributor bidi sorter, bidi counter, leaves supplier, supervisor.	65.00 per month
viii) Furgace man or Bhattiwala.	70.00 "
ix) Packers.	50.00 "
x) Watchman.	45.00 per month
xi) Tray fillers.	50.00 per month.
xii) Clerks.	80.00 per month.
xiii) Accountants.	100.00 per month.

Note: For the purposes of this notification urban areas shall consist of, Corporations, District Headquarters, Towns and first class Municipalities and Rural areas the rest of the State.

CIGAR MANUFACTURE.

i) For rolling 1,000 big size (Taxable) Cigars.	2.75 np.
iii) For rolling 1000 small size (non-taxable) cigars.	2.25 np.
iii) clerks.	80.00 per month.

MANUFACTURE OF ZARDA AND SNUFF.

i) Women workers (General)	1.60 per day or 41.60 per month.
ii) Men workers (General)	2.00 per day or 52.00 per month.
iii) Clerks	80.00 per month.
iv) Metal box makers.	70.00 per month.

Manufacture of cigarettes.

i) Women workers (General)	2.25 per day or Rs. 58.50 per month.
ii) Men workers (General)	2.50 per day or 65.00 per month.
iii) Clerks.	95.00 per month.

Note: 1. Children where employed shall be paid at 75% of the wages fixed for adults.

2. Wages have not been fixed for certain categories as a detailed categorisation was not possible as categories vary from factory to factory. However, no worker engaged in tobacco (including bidi making) manufactory shall get less than the wages fixed for General workers.

Sd/- xx  
Superintendent.

/True Copy/



To be published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii)

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour & Employment

.....

Dated, New Delhi, the 4<sup>th</sup> May, 1961.

NOTIFICATION

S. O..... Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), in respect of employment in iron ore, manganese, gypsum, barytes and bauxite mines;

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the said Act hereby notifies its intention to add to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, the following employments namely:-

- (a) Employment in iron ore mines;
- (b) Employment in manganese mines;
- (c) Employment in gypsum mines;
- (d) Employment in barytes mines;

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

P.T.O.

A. I. T. U. C.  
Received. 12/5/55-67  
Replied.....

(e) Employment in bauxite mines.

[LWI(I)-3(15)/617]

Sd/-  
(B.R. Seth)  
Deputy Secretary

To

The Publisher,  
Gazette of India,  
Government of India Press,  
New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. All State Governments/Union Territories.
2. All Employing Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All India Employers and Workers' Organisations.
4. Chief Labour Commissioner(Central), New Delhi.
5. Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.
6. M-I, M-II, M-III Sections.

*K.D. Hajela*  
3/5/61  
(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary



To be published in the Gazette of India, Part II section 3(i).

184

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

\*\*\*\*\*

Dated, New Delhi, the 20th May, 1961.

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R..... The following draft of rules further to amend the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), is published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 30th June, 1961.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with regard to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1961.
2. In the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950:-
  - (i) in Forms VI and VI A, in paragraph 5, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(d) Compensation amounting to Rs.....".
  - (ii) in Form VII, in paragraph 3, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(d) Compensation amounting to Rs.....".

[LWI(I)-3(42)/57]

(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

To  
The Publisher,  
Gazette of India,  
Government of India Press,  
New Delhi.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. All State Governments/Union Territories (excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lacadives).
2. All the Employing Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All India Employers' and Workers' Organisations.
4. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, with reference to his letter No. LS.11(73)/57 dated 24th April, 1961.
5. The Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

*K.D. Hajela*  
19/5/61  
(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8. Men Mazdoor.	1.62	-	-	-
9. Woman Mazdoor.	-	-	-	1.37
10. Bag Stitcher.	1.50	-	-	-
11. Bag Weigher.	1.50	-	-	-
12. Hamalis (bag carriers)	1.50	-	-	-
13. Carriers of Bush.	1.50	-	-	1.25
14. Carriers of Rice.	1.50	-	-	1.25
15. Electricians, Motormen and Operators.	2.25	-	58.50	-
16. Mechanics.	2.50	-	65.00	-
17. Paddy millers (badli coolies)	-	-	-	-
18. Paddy Boilers.	1.50	-	-	-
19. Paddy Driers.	-	-	-	-
20. Paddy Boakers.	-	-	-	-
21. Winnowers (Cheruguta)	1.50	-	-	1.25
22. Water carriers.	1.50	-	-	-
23. Clerks.	-	-	70 p.m.	-
24. Watchman and Gate keeper.	1.50	-	-	-
25. Sweepers.	1.50	-	-	1.25
26. Hullerman.	1.50	-	43.00	-
27. Cartmen.	1.50	-	-	-
28. Time keepers.	2.25	-	58.50	-
29. Messenger or Attender (Office Boy)	1.50	-	39.00	-

SCHEDULE II.

Employment in Roller Flour Mills.

S.No.	Class of employees	Consolidated Minimum Rate	
		Daily Rates	in Rs. Monthly Rate
1.	Hamalies or Kata Mazdoors.	1.75	46.00
2.	Mazdoors (including Miscellaneous workers)	1.75	46.00
3.	Cleaners.	-	-
4.	Engine driver.	2.50	66.00
5.	Fitter	-	-
6.	Groover.	2.50	66.00
7.	Carpenter.	-	-
8.	Lorry driver.	-	-
9.	Oilmen.	-	-
10.	Machinemen.	-	-
11.	Pumpmen.	2.00	52.00
12.	Gardners.	-	-
13.	Purifiers.	-	-
14.	Plan shifters.	-	-
15.	Sweepers.	-	-
16.	Peons.	1.75	46.00
17.	Watchman.	1.75	46.00
18.	Chowkidars.	1.75	46.00
19.	Gatekeepers.	-	-
20.	Women Mazdoors.	1.37	35.00
21.	Clerk	-	-
22.	Typist.	-	-
23.	Cashiers.	-	-
24.	Store-keepers.	-	70.00
25.	Godown-keepers.	-	-
26.	Time-keepers.	-	-

- Note 1:- For the areas included within the limits of as well as the areas lying within a distance of 5 miles from the limits of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the towns of Visakhapatnam, Rakinada, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal, Nizamabad and Khanmam the wages shall be 5% more than the rates specified in the schedules.
- Note 2:- If in any class of employment piece rate of wages are in vogue the wages earned shall not be less than the minimum time rate of wages fixed in the schedules.
- Note 3:- Unless otherwise specified the minimum rates of wages prescribed shall apply to both men and women.
- Note 4:- Where persons employed are children the minimum rates of wages applicable to them shall be 65% of the rates fixed for adults.
- Note 5:- In cases where monthly rates have not been specified the daily rates shall be multiplied by 26 to arrive at the monthly rates of wages.

....

(Published as notification 464 on Page 1959 and 1960 of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette dt.16.6.'60).

.....

11/15/8



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH.

Abstract.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948 - Fixation and revision of Minimum rates of Wages for employment in Public Motor Transport - Notification issued.

Home (Labour--II) Department.

G.O.Ms.No.1609.

DATED the 16th August, 1961.  
25th Sravan, S.E.1883.

READ THE FOLLOWING:-

- (1) G.O.Ms.No.57 Home Dated the 7th January, 1960.
- (2) From the Commissioner of Labour (Factories), Letter No.G1./34014/57 Dated the 18th April, 1960.

ORDER:

The Director, Government Printing is requested to Publish the appended notification in English and in the languages of the State in three successive issues of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette and in the District Gazettes.

The Translator to Government is requested to supply to the Director, Government Printing with the requisite translations of the notification.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

(Sd.) V. RAJESWARA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

To  
The Director, Government Printing, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad,  
for Publication in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette.  
The Translator to Government, Hyderabad. (6 copies).  
The Commissioner of Labour (Factories), Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.  
All the Collectors.  
The Chief Executive Officer, Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Hyderabad.  
The Executive Officer, Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams, Tirupati.  
The Chittoor District Motor Transport and General Workers Union, Puttur, Chittoor District.  
The M.G.Brothers, Post Box.No.13., Kurnool.  
The Andhra Motor Vehicle Worker's Union, Visakhapatnam..3.  
The East Godavari District Motor Transport Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.  
The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.  
The Director, Labour Bureau, Simpa.  
The Secretary to the Government in Labour Department, Mysore, Madras, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.  
The Director of information and Public Relations, Hyderabad.  
The Reporter's Board.  
Copy to all Heads of Depts. TRUE COPY.

FORWARDED / BY ORDER.

C.P.Rao.

(Sd.)xxxxxxx.,  
Superintendent.

(TRUE COPY)

A.T.O.

( P.T.O.)

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the Powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of section 3 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act 11 of 1948), and after having considered the advice of the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby directs that the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in public motor transport in the State shall --

(1) so far as the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (Central Act 30 of 1953) be revised; and.

(ii) so far as the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of the State Re-organisation Act, 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956) be fixed,-

as specified in column (3) of the Schedule below in respect of each class of employees specified against each of those rates in column (2) of that Schedule, the same having been previously published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act.

2. This notification shall come into force on and from the date of publication in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette.

(Contd.....)

A. T. O./RJY.

THE SCHEDULE.

Serial Number:	Categories of Workers:	All inclusive monthly wages.
----------------	------------------------	------------------------------

(1)	(2)	(3)
-----	-----	-----

TRAFFIC STAFF.

		Rs.	Nps.
1.	Drivers I:	78	- 00
2.	Drivers II:	91	- 00
3.	Drivers III:	104	- 00
4.	Conductors or Canvassors:	65	- 00
5.	Checking Inspectors:	65	- 00

Group "A" or Grade I:

WORKSHOP PERSONS (MECHANICAL)

1.	Mechanic	104	- 00
----	----------	-----	------

Group "B" or Grade II:

1.	Fitter:	97	-- 50
2.	Electrician:	97	- 50
3.	Turner:	97	- 50
4.	Blacksmith:	97	- 50
5.	Welder:	97	- 50
6.	Moulder:	97	- 50
7.	Vulcaniser:	97	- 50

Group "C" or Grade III:

1.	Carpenter:	91	- 00
2.	Painter:	91	- 00
3.	Driller:	91	- 00
4.	Shaper:	91	- 00
5.	Grinder:	91	- 00
6.	Tinker:	91	- 00

Group "D" or Grade IV:

1.	Assistant Mechanic:	71	- 50
2.	Assistant Fitter:	71	- 50
3.	Assistant Turner:	71	- 50
4.	Assistant Driller:	71	- 50
5.	Assistant Shaper:	71	- 50
6.	Assistant Grinder:	71	- 50
7.	Assistant Carpenter:	71	- 50
8.	Assistant Painter:	71	- 50
9.	Assistant Tinker:	71	- 50
10.	Assistant Blacksmith:	71	- 50
11.	Assistant Welder:	71	- 50
12.	Assistant Vulcaniser:	71	- 50
13.	Assistant Moulder:	71	- 50

Group "E" or Grade V:

1.	Hammerman:	58	- 50
2.	Greaser:	58	- 50
3.	Tyremen:	58	- 50

(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs. Nps.
4.	Engineering Mazdoor	58 - 50
5.	Cleaner:	58 - 50
6.	Loader:	58 - 50
<u>CLERICAL STAFF:</u>		
1.	Clerks including Time-Keepers: and Controllers:	92 - 00
2.	Accounts:	92 - 00
3.	Typists:	92 - 00
<u>MISCELLANEOUS:</u>		
1.	Any other type of Mazdoors:	52 - 00

NOTE:-I:- For purposes of computing daily wages the monthly rates specified above shall be divided by 30.

NOTE:-II:- For purposes of computing daily wages to be paid to casual labourers and others, who are not eligible for weekly rest the daily wage, shall be calculated by dividing the monthly wage by 26.

NOTE:-III:- If any other nomenclature is used for any category of the employees in the industry, the corresponding nomenclature from the schedule shall be adopted depending on the nature of work.

NOTE:-IV:- Definitions:-

- (1) The driver of a bus or a lorry or a taxi who drives the vehicle between towns, cities or villages shall be brought under drivers category I.
- (2) The driver of a bus or a lorry which operates only within a city or a town and within a radius of 5 miles distance from the city or town limits shall be classified under drivers category II.
- (3) The drivers of a bus or a lorry who drives on routes where there is more than 10 miles of driving per day on roads across the ghat section shall be brought under the classification of drivers category III.

(Sd.) x x x x x x x.,  
17/8/61.  
SUPERINTENDENT.

initial/17/8,

(TRUE COPY)

Andhra Type Office,  
Innospeta,  
Rajahmundry.

2. On expiry of the leave, he is reposted as Municipal Commissioner, Hindupur.

M. M. BAIG,  
Joint Secretary to Government.

#### ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

[G.O. Ms. No. 1189, Municipal Administration,  
4th September 1961.]

No. 623.

Whereas it appears to the Government of Andhra Pradesh that the land specified below, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for public park for Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, Secunderabad Division, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I

of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act XXXVIII of 1923; and the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby authorises the Special Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 (c) of the same Act, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh appoints Special Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act.

Hyderabad district, Secunderabad City, Bhoiguda locality.

(The extent given is approximate.)

Land with structure in compound No. 2531, belonging to Sri Babu Khan—236.52 sq. yds.

S. S. A. HASHMY,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

### HOME DEPARTMENT

(LABOUR—II)

#### FIXATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE UNDER MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948:

[G.O. Ms. No. 1685, Home (Labour-II), 26th August 1961: 4th Bhadra, S.E. 1883.]

No. 782.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act 11 of 1948), and after considering the advice of the committee appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby directs that the minimum rates of wages payable to persons employed in Agriculture in the State, shall—

(i) in so far as the 14 villages specified in the Schedule to the Industries, Co-operation and Labour Department Notification No. 565, dated the 30th December 1954, published at page 1576 of Part I of the *Andhra Gazette*, dated the 30th December, 1954 and the localities in Nizamabad district specified in the Schedule to the Labour Department of Hyderabad Government Notification No. B/13/52/175, dated the 30th December, 1954, published at pages 1322 to 1324 of the *Hyderabad Government Gazette*, extraordinary, dated the 30th December, 1954 be revised; and

(ii) in so far as the territories other than those mentioned above be fixed;

as specified in column (4) of the Schedule below in respect of each class of employees specified against each of those rates in column (3) thereof.

#### THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Zones	Class of employees.	All inclusive minimum wages.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

#### ZONE I

Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari; Krishna; Guntur; the taluks of Kavali, Nellore and Kovvur of Nellore district; and the taluks of Nizamabad, Bodhan and Banswada of Nizamabad district; with the exclusion of the following:—

Agency areas of East Godavari district and West Godavari district;

Chintalpudi taluk in West Godavari district; Thiruvur and Jaggayapet taluks of Krishna district; Vinukonda, Palnad and Sathanapalli taluks of Guntur district.

RS. NP.  
Per annum

#### I. FARM SERVANTS OR ATTACHED WORKERS:

(a) Adults	..	..	..	500.00
(b) Children	..	..	..	250.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
-----	-----	-----	-----

RS. NP.  
Per day.

II. CASUAL LABOUR

(a) Ploughing (with Plough team)	..	..	4.50
Ploughing (without Plough team)	..	..	2.00
(b) Transplanting or Sowing	..	..	1.25
(c) Weeding (Men)	..	..	1.37
Weeding (Women)	..	..	1.00
(d) Harvesting (Men)	..	..	1.62
Harvesting (Women)	..	..	1.25
(e) Any other operations (Men)	..	..	1.37
Any other operations (Women)	..	..	1.00

ZONE II.

Districts of Cuddapah; Kurnool; Anantapur; Chittoor; and the districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam (exclusive of agency areas); Chintalapudi taluk of West Godavari district; Thiruvur and Jaggayapet taluks of Krishna district, Vinukonda, Palnad and Sathanapalli taluks of Guntur district; the taluks of Nellore district with the exclusion of the taluks mentioned in Zone I.

I. FARM SERVANTS OR ATTACHED WORKERS :

Per annum.

(a) Adults	..	..	..	400.00
(b) Children	..	..	..	200.00

II. CASUAL LABOUR :

Per day.

(a) Ploughing (with Plough team)	..	..	..	4.00
Ploughing (without Plough team)	..	..	..	1.75
(b) Transplanting or Sowing	..	..	..	1.00
(c) Weeding (Men)	..	..	..	1.25
Weeding (Women)	..	..	..	0.87
(d) Harvesting (Men)	..	..	..	1.37
Harvesting (Women)	..	..	..	1.00
(e) Any other operations (Men)	..	..	..	1.25
Any other operations (Women)	..	..	..	0.87

ZONE III.

Districts of Hyderabad; Mahbubnagar; Medak, Nalgonda; Adilabad; Karimnagar; Khammameth; Warangal and Nizamabad with the exclusion of the taluks of Nizamabad, Bodhan and Banskada of Nizamabad district; and the agency areas of the East Godavari; West Godavari, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

I. FARM SERVANTS OR ATTACHED WORKERS.

Per annum.

(a) Adults	..	..	..	300.00
(b) Children	..	..	..	150.00

II. CASUAL LABOUR :

Per day.

(a) Ploughing (with Plough team)	..	..	..	3.00
Ploughing (without Plough team)	..	..	..	1.50
(b) Transplanting or Sowing	..	..	..	0.87
(c) Weeding (Men)	..	..	..	1.12
Weeding (Women)	..	..	..	0.75
(d) Harvesting (Men)	..	..	..	1.25
Harvesting (Women)	..	..	..	0.87
(e) Any other operations (Men)	..	..	..	1.12
Any other operations (Women)	..	..	..	0.75

To be published in Part II, Section III, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
 Ministry of Labour and Employment

NOTIFICATION

Dated, New Delhi, the 20th September 1961.

S.O. ....: The following proposals for fixing, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), minimum rates of wages payable to the categories of employees specified in the schedule annexed hereto and employed on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations in the collieries in the private and public sectors, other than those under the control of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, are published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said proposals will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st December 1961.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said proposals before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

<u>Categories of employees.</u>	<u>All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day</u>
<u>In coal mines</u>	
Unskilled	Rs. 2.66 nP.
Semi-skilled	Rs. 2.92 nP.
Skilled	Rs. 3.75 nP.
<u>In Development Areas</u>	
Unskilled	Rs. 1.50 nP.
Semi-skilled	Rs. 2.25 nP.
Skilled	Rs. 3.00 nP.

N.B.:— The above rates are applicable to labour engaged by contractors also.

[LWI(I)7(3)/607]

(K.D. Hajela) 19/9/61  
 UNDER SECRETARY.

*Sent to Kalyan Roy, Secy  
 + Vikram Rao  
 for information  
 taking their opinion.  
 S2*

To

The Publisher,  
 Gazette of India, Government of India Press,  
 NEW DELHI.

Copy to :-

- (1) Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel  
(Deptt. of Mines & Fuel) ... (3 copies).
- (2) National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi.
- (3) All India Organisations of Industrial Employers & Workers.
- (4) All State Governments and Union Territories.
- (5) The Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi ... (2 copies).
- (6) The Director, Labour Bureau, Simla ... (2 copies).



(K.D. Hajela)  
UNDER SECRETARY.



Government of India  
Ministry of Labour and Employment  
\*\*\*\*\*

Dated, New Delhi, the

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R..... In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, the same having been published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, namely:-

1. These rules may be called the Minimum Wages (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1961.
2. In the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, -
  - (i) in Forms VI and VIA, in paragraph (5), after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(d) Compensation amounting to Rs.....";
  - (ii) in Form VII, in paragraph (3), after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted namely:-

"(d) Compensation amounting to Rs.....".

[LWI(I)-3(42)/57]

*K.D. Hajela*

(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

To

The Publisher,  
Gazette of India  
Government of India Press,  
New Delhi.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. All State Governments/Union Territories (excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Iacadives).
2. All the Employing Ministries of the Government of India.

*The Secretary*  
*A = 1. 10. 61*  
P.T.O.

3. All-India Employers' and Workers' Organisations.
4. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, with reference to his letter No. LS. 11(73)/57 dated 24th April, 1961.
5. The Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

  
(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

4/9/61

126-15  
To be published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(1)

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour and Employment  
\*\*\*\*\*

Dated, New Delhi, the 26 October, 1961.

NOTIFICATION

GSR..... The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) is published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th November, 1961.

file  
Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with regard to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These Rules may be called the Minimum Wages (Central) Third Amendment Rules, 1961.
2. In the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, in rule 26, after sub rule (5), the following sub rule shall be inserted, namely:-

"(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, where a combined form is sought to be used by the employer to avoid duplication of work for compliance with the provisions of any other Act or the rules framed thereunder, an alternative suitable form in lieu of any of the forms prescribed under this Rule may be used with the previous approval of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)."

LWI(I)-3(1)/617

*K.D. Hajela*  
(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

To

The Publisher,  
Gazette of India,  
Government of India Press,  
New Delhi.

P.T.O.

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.
2. Employing Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All India Employers' and Workers' Organisations.
4. Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.
5. Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

Copy also forwarded to:

Genl. Section/Fac. Section.



(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

(To be published in the Gazette of India. Part II, sub-section (ii)  
of Section 3 )

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour & Employment

.....

Dated New Delhi, the 14th Nov., 1961.

Notification

S.O. \_\_\_\_\_ :- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 19th November, 1961 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force), Chapter V and Chapter VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of Vizianagaram in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely :-

Areas comprised in the Vizianagaram Municipality lying within the limits of the following revenue villages : -

1. North - Venugopalapuram (No. 168 ) 1st bit  
Gajularega No. 95  
Vizianagaram and bit No. 170
2. East - Vizianagaram 2nd bit - 170  
Jannamarayanampuram No. 89
3. South - Vizianagaram 1st bit - 170  
Dharanapuri No. 88  
Jannamarayanampuram No. 89
4. West - Kanapaka - No. 93  
Durnada No. 92

[F.No. 13(13)/61-HI\_7

Sd/- Balwant Singh  
Under Secretary to  
the Government of India

(To be published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Sub-section (ii) of Section 3.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

Dated New Delhi, the 18th Nov., 1961.

NOTIFICATION

S.O. \_\_\_\_\_: In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 26th November, 1961, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas of the State of Madras, namely :-

The areas within the revenue villages of :-

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Tirunelveli    | (b) Palayamcottai          |
| (c) Sindipondurai  | (d) Chattram Padukulam     |
| (e) Narainmalpuram | (f) Thimarayapuram         |
| (g) Tatchanallur   | (h) Narasinganallur        |
| (i) Pettai and     | (j) Mela Veeraragayapuram, |

in Tirunelveli taluk, in Tirunelveli district.

/F. No. 13(14)/61-MI 7

Sd/- Balwant Singh  
Under Secretary

(To be published in the Gazette of India, Part II, sub-section (ii) of Section 3.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

.....

Dated New Delhi the 27th Nov., 1961.

NOTIFICATION

S.O. \_\_\_\_\_: In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 3rd December, 1961, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force), Chapter V and Chapter VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Madhya Pradesh, namely :-

The areas within the municipal limits of Satna and the following revenue villages :-

- i) Koma Kothar (siding),
- ii) Ghoordang;
- iii) Lamhangawa;
- iv) Sagma; and
- v) Dhawari

In Tehsil Rajpurajagar, district Satna.

/F. No. 13(16)/61-MI 7

Sd/- Balwant Singh  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

The President,  
All-India Trade Union Congress,  
1-C/16, Rohini Road, New Delhi-5.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT  
E.I.C. BUILDING, KOTLA ROAD  
NEW DELHI

NO. IN.1-1(3)-1/61

Dated the 8/11/61

From

The Director General,  
E.S.I. Corporation.

To

- (a) All Members of the E.S.I. Corporation and the Medical Benefit Council;
- (b) All India Chambers of Commerce;
- (c) All India Organisations of Employers, Employees and Medical Profession;
- (d) All State Accountant General (including Accountant General Central Revenue);
- (e) The Secretary, Insurance Association of India, 13/14, D.A.G. Extension, New Delhi.

1. No. 13(13)/61-  
Dt. 14.11.1961

2. No. 13(14)/61-  
Dt. 18.11.61.

3. No. 13(16)/61-  
Dt. 27th  
Nov., 1961.

Sir,

I am to forward herewith a copy each of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment notifications noted in the margin, enforcing the remaining provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 in the areas mentioned in the each Notification, for information.

Yours faithfully,



for Director General

Copy also to :-

- (1) All Regional Directors (with spare copy for Regional A.A.Gs).
- (2) All Offices and Branches at Hqs.

/R.W.T/  
28x161

No 33

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour and Employment  
\*\*\*\*\*

Dated, New Delhi, the

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R..... The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), is published as required by sub-section (1) of that section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th January 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with regard to the said draft will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Minimum Wages (Central) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961.
2. In Form IX-A appended to the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950,
  - I. Under the heading "V. Fines and Deductions"
    - (i) in item (i) for the words, "It shall be such as may be specified by the Central Government" the words "It shall be subject to such limits as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government" shall be substituted.
    - (ii) in item (iii) for the words "It shall be such as may be specified by the Central Government" the words "It shall be subject to such limits as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government" shall be substituted.
    - (iii) in item (x) after the word "societies" the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"or deductions for recovery of loans advanced by an employer from out of a fund maintained for the purpose by the employer and approved in this behalf by the Central Government"
    - (iv) After item (xi) the following item and paragraph shall be inserted, namely:-

"(xii) deductions made with the written authorisation of the employed person (which may be given once generally and not necessarily every time a deduction is made) for the purchase of securities of the Government of India or of any State Government or for being deposited in any Post Office Savings Bank in furtherance of any Savings Scheme of any such Government.



Every employer shall send  
[annually a return in Form III showing the deductions from wages so as to reach the Inspector not later than the 1st February following the end of the year to which it relates".

II. Under the heading "VI Maintenance of Registers and Records"

- (i) for the words "shall maintain a register of wages" the words "shall maintain at the work-spot a register of wages in the form prescribed" shall be substituted.
- (ii) after the words "Every employer shall issue wage slips" the words "in the form prescribed" shall be inserted.
- (iii) for the paragraph "A muster roll shall be maintained by every employer and kept in the form prescribed" the following paragraph shall be substituted namely:-

"A muster roll, register of fines, register of deductions for damage or loss and register of over-time shall be maintained by every employer at the work-spot in the form prescribed."

- (iv) for the words "Every employer shall keep exhibited at such places selected by the Inspector" the words "Every employer shall keep exhibited at the main entrance to the establishment and its office" shall be substituted.
- (v) after the existing last paragraph the following paragraph shall be inserted namely:-

"Register of wages, Muster Roll, register of fines, register of deductions for damage or loss and register of overtime shall be preserved for a period of three years after the date of last entry made therein.

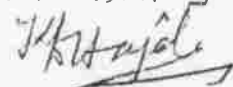
All registers and records required to be maintained by an employer under the rules shall be produced on demand before the Inspector provided that where an establishment has been closed, the Inspector may demand the production of the registers and records in his office or such other public place as may be nearer to the employers".  
the

III. Under heading "VIII claims and complaints" -

For the paragraph beginning with the words "A single application may be presented" and ending with the words "whose wages has been delayed" the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:-

"A single application may be presented on behalf of or in respect of a group of employed persons whose wages have been delayed, if they are borne on the same establishment and their claim relates to the same wage period or periods.

[LWI(I)-3(33)/617



(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

To

The Publisher,  
Gazette of India,  
Government of India Press,  
New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. All State Government (except Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
2. All Employing Ministries of the Government of India.
3. Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.
4. Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi with reference to his letter No. MW.2(1)/4/61-LS-II dated 6th September, 1961.
5. All India Employers' and Workers' Organisations.

*K. D. Hajela*  
*11/11/61*

(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

*W*

Government of India  
Ministry of Labour and Employment  
\*\*\*\*\*

Dated, New Delhi, the 15 December, 1961.


NOTIFICATION

G.S.R..... In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of that section, namely:-

1. These rules may be called the Minimum Wages (Central) Third Amendment Rules, 1961.
2. In the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, in rule 26, after sub-rule (5), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:-

"(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, where a combined form is sought to be used by the employer to avoid duplication of work for compliance with the provisions of any other Act or the rules framed thereunder, an alternative suitable form in lieu of any of the forms prescribed under this rule may be used with the previous approval of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)".

[LWI(I)-3(1)/61]

  
(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

To

The Publisher,  
Gazette of India,  
Government of India Press,  
N e w D e l h i .

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.
2. Employing Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All India Employers' and Workers' Organisations.
4. Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.
5. Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.
6. General/Factories Sections.

*K.D. Hajela*  
11/12/61  
(K.D. Hajela)  
Under Secretary

Copy of:-

Government of Andhra Pradesh,  
Abstract.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 - Minimum rates of wages for employment  
in any Oil Mill - Revised - Notification issued.

Home (Labour.II) Department.

G.O.Ms.No.2922.

Dated the 23rd Dec., '59.  
Read the following:-

- i) Government of Andhra G.O.Ms.No.4079 Dev. dt.7.10.59.
- ii) Government of Hyderabad Notification No.B/15/32/170  
dated:29.12.1954.

.....

Order:

The Director, Government Printing, is requested to publish the appended notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette in English and in the languages of the State. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to supply the Director of Printing with the requisite translations of the notification.

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act, 12 of 1948) and after considering the report of the Committee appointed under clause (a) of sub-Section (1) of Section 5 of the said Act, and after having consulted the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board also in the matter, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby revises the minimum rates of wages specified in column (3) of the Schedule below as payable for each category of employees specified in column (2) thereof and employed in any Oil mill in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Schedule.

EMPLOYMENT IN ANY OIL MILLS.

S.No.	Categories of employees.	All inclusive minimum rates of wages.
1	(a) Refinery Operators.	Rs.3.00 per day.
	(b) Solvent Extraction Plant Operators.	Rs.3.00 "
	(c) Hydrogenation Plant Operators.	Rs.3.00 "
2	(a) Engine Drivers.	Rs.2.50 "
	(b) Electricians.	Rs.2.50 "
	(c) Expeller Maistries.	Rs.2.50 "
	(e) Sciler Attender.	Rs.2.50 "
3	(a) Fitters.	Rs.2.37 "
	(b) Turners.	Rs.2.37 "
	(c) Welders.	Rs.2.37 "
4	(a) Decorticator maistry.	Rs.2.25 "
	(b) Oil man or g. loader.	Rs.2.00 "
5	(a) Fireman.	Rs.2.00 "
	(b) Filterman.	Rs.2.00 "
	(c) Pressmen.	Rs.2.00 "
6	(a) Coke carrier.	Rs.1.75 "
	(b) Groundnut carrier.	Rs.1.75 "
	(c) Groundnut kernel carrier and other misc. carriers.	Rs.1.75 "

- 7. Hamals or piece rate workers engaged in loading, unloading, weighing, stacking and packing. Rs.2.00 per day.
- 8.(a) Sweepers. Rs.1.75 3
- (b) Husk carriers. Rs.1.75 3
- (c) Winnowers. Rs.1.75 "
- 9. Clerks. Rs.70/- per month.
- 10. Watchman. Rs.50/- per month.
- 11. Peons. Rs.46/- per month.

Note: The daily rate when converted into monthly rate has to be multiplied by 26 or vice-versa.

Note (2) Young persons wherever employed shall be paid at 65% of the rates fixed above if they are certified by the Certifying Surgeon to work as children and the others at the rates prescribed for an adult workers.

(By order and in the name of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh),

V. Sundaresan,  
Deputy Secretary to Govt.

/True Copy/

-----

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH.  
Factories Department.

From To  
The Chief Inspector of Factories,  
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. Dn.

No. Dated . .196 .

Sir, Sub:-

Ref:-

-x-x-

5 FEB 1961

184

A

No. LWI(I)6(13)/60.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

From

Shri K.D. Hajela,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar,  
Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh  
West Bengal, Mysore and Rajasthan.

The Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh,  
Delhi, Tripura and Manipur.

.....

Dated New Delhi, the 3rd February

Subject:- Agenda for the fifth meeting of the Minimum  
Wages Central Advisory Board.

.....

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to the letter  
from this Ministry of even Number dated the 22nd November  
and to request you to indicate at an early date whether the  
State Governments/Administrations have any items to suggest  
for discussion at the fifth meeting of the Central Advisory  
Board set up under Section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act. If  
a memorandum on each item suggested may please be furnished

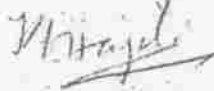
.....2

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Recd this amount 1/10  
15. 7/12

furnished to this Ministry.

Yours faithfully,



(K.D.Hajela)  
Under Secretary.

Copy for similar action forwarded to:-

1. Ministry of Railways
2. Deptt. of Transport
3. Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs)
4. Ministry of Defence
5. Ministry of Irrigation & Power.
6. Deptt. of Agriculture
7. Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.



(K.D.Hajela)  
Under Secretary.

Copy for similar action forwarded to:-

1. The Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.
2. All India Organisations of Industrial Employers & workers.



(K.D.Hajela)  
Under Secretary.



No. LWI(1)6(13)/60

February 3, 1961

From

Shri K.D.Hajela,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India  
etc, etc, etc,

TO AITUC

Subject: Agenda for the fifth meeting of the minimum  
Wages Central Advisory Board.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to the letter from this Ministry of even number dated the 22nd November, 1960 and to request you to indicate at an early date whether the State Governments/Administrations have any items to suggest for discussion at the fifth meeting of the Central Advisory Board set up under Section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act. If so, a memorandum on each item suggested may please be furnished to this ministry.

Sd. etc etc

copy sent to others also for similar action.

# Joint Council of Action of Central Govt. Employees

DELHI STATE

Chairman : Gopal Singh Josh  
Secretary : D. D. Vasisht  
Treasurer : M. N. Khanna

7/1, RAILWAY COLONY,  
DELHI KISHANGANJ

Ref. No.....

Dated.....196

## 1. Appointment of Sub Committees and Sub Committees under Section 5(a) of the Minimum Wages Act.

One of the functions the Central Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board is "co-ordinating the work of the Advisory Boards".

Under Section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act the Advisory Board shall be appointed "for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of committees and sub-committees appointed under Section 5 and advising the appropriate Government generally in the matter of fixing and revising minimum rates of wages."

Under Section 5(a) of the Act, committees and sub committees, are to be appointed to ~~advise~~ <sup>enquire</sup> ~~advise~~ <sup>in fixing</sup> ~~the Govt~~ <sup>in respect of fixation of</sup> minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employment for the first time <sup>or</sup> for the revision of the minimum wages so fixed. Of course so, while this <sup>procedure of</sup> fixation and revision of wages through committees and sub committees is better than that by notification under 5(b) of the Act.

~~So far no sub commit~~

It is therefore felt necessary that separate committees under Section 5(a) of the Act be appointed for each scheduled employment.

P. T. O.

COPY

JOINT COUNCIL OF ACTION OF CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES  
DELHI STATE

7/1, Railway Colony,  
Delhi Kishanganj.

Dated

1. Appointment of Committees and Sub-Committees  
under Section 5(a) of the Minimum Wages Act.

One of the functions the Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board is "co-ordinating the work of the Advisory Board".

Under Section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act the Advisory Board shall be appointed "for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of Committees and Sub-Committees appointed under Section 5 and advising the appropriate Government generally in the matter of fixing and revising minimum rates of wages."

Under Section 5(a) of the Act, Committees and Sub-Committees are to be appointed to advise in fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employe for the first time or for revision of the minimum wages so fixed. This procedure of fixation and revision of wages through Committees and Sub-Committees is better than that by notification under 5(b) of the Act.

It is, therefore, felt necessary that separate Committee under Section 5(a) of the Act be appointed for each scheduled employment.

2. Fixation of Minimum Rates of Wages of workers  
in the Horticultural Directorate of the C.P.W.D.

The Workers of the Horticultural Directorate of the C.P.W.D. are included in the schedule under the head "employment in agriculture". These duties of these workers include the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of horticulture commodity.

Although so many years have passed since this Act was passed but no minimum wages have been fixed for these workers.

It is therefore felt necessary that appropriate action should be taken to fix minimum rates of wages for the workers in this employment.

126-2-2  
184  
April 20, 1961

Dear Com. Satyanarayan Reddy,

In connection with the agenda for the fifth meeting of the Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board, we earlier requested you to suggest any item that you might feel as to be necessary for discussion in the meeting. We also sent you a copy of the letter received by us from the Ministry on the above subject, on February 7, 1961.

We have not yet received any communication from you in this regard.

Since the meeting of the Board is now due to be held very shortly, will you please let us know your views on the matter ?

We would also like to know your views on the items which we sent to you along with our letter of Feb 7.

This may kindly be treated as urgent.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Vino*  
*Apr 20*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)  
Secretary

Com. N. Satyanarayan Reddy,  
101 Jawaharnagar,  
Hyderabad.20

12823



No.LWI (I) 7(9)/60  
Addl. PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE  
LABOUR MINISTER

New Delhi, the 4th May, 61, 95

A. I. T. U. C.  
Received 1204/5-5-61  
Replied.....

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

Subject:- Inclusion of grass centres of paper mills in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

.....

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.184/A/60 dated the 23rd August 1960 addressed to the Union Labour Minister, I am directed to say that as the matter falls <sup>within</sup> ~~with~~ the State sphere, a reference was made to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Their reply has since been received and they are of the view that grass cutting does not merit inclusion in the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act.

Yours faithfully,

  
(J.C.Saxena)

*Handwritten notes:*  
1204/5-5-61  
one  
Reply New with  
1204/5-5-61

A. I. T. U. C.  
Received 12/22/55  
2011 V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL)

No. MW.1(14)/3/62-LS

New Delhi, the 5th May, 1961

To

1. The Secretary,  
Western Indian Minerals Association,  
Bombay.
2. The Secretary,  
Orissa Mining Association,  
Barbil.
3. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association,  
Nagpur.
4. Chairman,  
Indian Mining Association,  
Royal Exchange,  
Calcutta-I.
5. The General Secretary,  
Indian National Trade Union Congress,  
17, Janpath, New Delhi.
6. The General Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Subject:- Minimum Wages Act, 1948 - Extension to  
employments in non-coal mines.

Sir,

I have to state that the Government of India have decided to extend the Minimum Wages Act to non-coal mines in three phases and it is now proposed to take up the fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of non-coal mines included in the first phase, viz., iron ore, manganese, gypsum, barytes and bauxite. I am, therefore, to request you kindly to furnish me with information regarding the various categories of workers employed in these mines and the rates of wages paid to them at present in so far as your organisation is aware in the different mining areas. In case your organisation is likely to take some time to furnish the required information in respect of all the mines included in the first phase, I shall be grateful if the required particulars in respect of iron ore mines are furnished immediately and similar information in respect of manganese, gypsum, barytes and bauxite mines is furnished subsequently as early as possible.

This may kindly be treated as Most Immediate.

Yours faithfully,

(S.P. Mukerjee)  
CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER

*Handwritten notes:*  
For...  
13/5/61  
11/5/61

May 9, 1961

Com.G.S.Patlay,  
General Secretary,  
The SGP Mills Ltd. Bankas Vibhag  
Karamchari Union,  
TULSIPUR, Dt.Gonda, U.P.

Dear Comrade,

The reply to the representation we made in August last year for inclusion of grass centres of paper mills in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, has now been received. Letter No.LWI(I)7(9)/60 dated 4th May 1961 from the Union Labour Minister's office states:

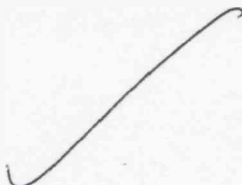
"With reference to your letter No:184/A/60 dated the 23rd August 1960 addressed to the Union Labour Minister, I am directed to say that as the matter falls within the State sphere, a reference was made to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Their reply has since been received and they are of the view that grass cutting does not merit inclusion in the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act."

It will be seen therefore that the State Government is standing in the way. The resistance of the State Government can be overcome only by sustained agitation and the matter may also be taken up by the Union and the UPTUC with the State Labour Minister.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.G. Sriwastava*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

1. Com.S.K.Sanyal
  2. Com.Prakash Roy
  3. United Mineral Workers Union
- 

May 10, 1961

184


Dear Comrade,

The Government of India have decided to extend the Minimum Wages Act to non-coal mines in three phases. The first phase will be fixation of minimum wages in iron ore, manganese, gypsum, barytes and bauxite. For this purpose, information is being collected regarding various categories of workers employed in these mines and the rates of wages paid to them at present. This would involve quite some time and in order to expedite, we should supply this information to the Government to the extent we know the different centres.

Please therefore prepare a note on this subject and send it to us at an early date so that we may forward the same to the Ministry.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary



A. I. T. U. C.  
Received... 1762/9.6.61  
Dated.....

MOST IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER

NO. MW. 1(14)/3/60-LS. ~~1~~ New Delhi-I the

5/6 June, 61

To

- (1) The Secretary,  
Western Indian Minerals  
Association, Bombay.
- (2) The Secretary,  
Orissa Mining Association,  
Barbil.
- (3) The Chairman, Indian  
Mining Association,  
Royal Exchange, Calcutta-1
- (4) The General Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

Sub:- Minimum Wages Act, 1948-Extension to employments  
in non-coal mines.

Sir,

I am to refer to this office letter of even  
number dated the 5th May, 1961 on the above subject  
and to request that the information called for therein may  
kindly be furnished to this office immediately as the  
fixation of the minimum wages of employments in non-coal mines  
will have to be completed before the end of September, 1961.

This may kindly be treated as 'Most Immediate'

Yours faithfully,

*Rajendra 8/6/61*

( P. C. SANYAL )  
for Chief Labour Commissioner

B.R.  
S.C.

No.184/MH/10M/61

June 17, 1961

1. The General Secretary,  
United Mineral Workers Union,  
P.O. Gna, Dt. Singhbhum,  
Bihar.
2. The General Secretary,  
Rourkela Steel Mazdoor Union,  
Bhara Road, Rourkela.
2. The General Secretary,  
Bhilai Steel Mazdoor Sabha,  
Nandini Road, Bhilai.
4. The General Secretary,  
Samyukta Kshatri Mazdoor Sangh  
Nagpur.

Dear Comrades,

The Minimum Wages Act is to be extended to iron ore mines with immediate effect. Before it can be so done, the Government of India requires informations from us in regard to various categories of workers, their rates of wages and their employment. We have already asked our Gna comrades and Nagpur comrades about it but so far no reply has been received.

You are therefore requested to immediately send us the informations, at least, various categories of workers and their rates of wages. Please see that it reached us by June 30.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
for SECRETARY.

✓  
No.184/61  
June 17, 1961

The Chief Labour Commissioner,  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Labour & Employment,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Minimum Wages Act, 1948 - Extension to  
employments in non-coal mines.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No.MW.1(14)/3/  
60-LS, dated June 8, 1961.

We have already asked our affiliates to  
supply us the data required for the purpose and  
as soon as we receive them, we would compile  
our replies and furnish you the required informa-  
tions.

We regret the delay but it is inevitable.

Yours faithfully,

*J. Mukherjee*

for SECRETARY.

— संयुक्त खदान मजदूर संघ —

Samyukt Khadan Mazdur Sangh

Affiliated to—

(Regd. No. 412)

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Head Office.: RAJNANDGAON (M. P.)

Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated 29th June, 1961. 79

To

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress;  
4- Ashok-Road,  
NEW - DELHI.

Dear Comrade,

Your letter dated-17th June '61 (No. 184/MWUOM/61, addressed to the General Secretary of our Union reached me this day from Nagpur. You know that our General Secretary is now touring abroad and the only Iron Mine, now working in our state is at Ajhara. More over your letter addressed to Bhilai Steel Mazdur Sabha, was not handed over to me. So this delay.

The Wage condition in Iron Ore Mines is as follows:-

1. The hand raising workers (i.e. other than Mechanised Mines) in Iron Ore Mines are not directly employed by the Mine-Owners, but these workmen have been working under the Contractors and that too not on daily or Monthly wage basis.
2. Wage rates are determined on the basis of a Standard Forma, which workers are required to fill up. The Standard Measurement is declared as 5'ft. x 5'ft. x 1 Ft. - 25 Cft., but practically the measurement varies from 5'x5'x14" inches minimum to 5'x5'x18" inches i.e. from a Minimum of 32 Cft. to 38 Cft. There is no check on it. The rate paid is Rs. 4/8/- per forma.'
3. A Pair of workmen (General Husband and wife) after working for six days @ 10 to 12 hours a day, earn total wage maximum from Rs. 16/- to Rs. 18/- per week. But generally the average is Rs. 12/- to Rs. 14/-.
4. No extra wage is paid for above eight hours work-days.
5. Fifty percent of the workmen are female but no maternity benefit is given except when it is challenged before the authorities. Some is the condition for Leave with Wages admissible under the Mines Act.

Cont'd...2.

A. I. T. U. C.
Date: 17.6.61
I. R. No. ....
File No. ....

6. If the 'Lead' (i.e. from the digging place where the stones are staged) is long and due to earth cutting, if a full day is lost, no wage is paid.
7. Some Times the workmen are asked to clear the trees and jungles and no wage is paid.
8. There is no provision of leave with wage for the National holidays i.e. 15th August, 26th January, 2nd October and May-Day ~~xxx~~ workers in General are deprived of these rights.
9. There is no provision of supplying cheap grain or any other relief in kinds or cash.
10. In some cases ordinary bamboo mat huts are provided to the workers by the contractors on rent free basis. In some cases workers live in their 'Self-made' 'huts'. No wage is paid for such self-construction.
11. No medical aid is given in general. It is simply at the mercy of the Management. For serious cases, generally the contractor's tendency is to avoid.
12. There is no security service or any standing term for employeering labours. If any worker refuse to surrender under all such illegal terms or if anybody demands better wage or welfare amenities- he is Surely to face victimisation. There is no law to check such victimisation or unfair labour practice. The present Minimum Wage Act, Mines Act and I.D. Act are incompetent to protect any workman from all such exploitations. Sometimes, taking the advantage of poverty and unemployment, workers are compelled to sign illegal contracts for 3 or 6 months, at the time of appointment.
13. Other than raising workers there are 'other' categories such as 'loading workers', 'Mates' and 'Checkers'.
- 1). Loading workers also work on contract basis and average earning is 1/12/- a day maximum.
  - 2). The Mates and 'Checkers' who are monthly paid are Paid @ Rs.40/- Minimum and Rs.60/- Maximum (in-daily <sup>including</sup> D.A. and everything.
  - 3). The mates who are labour suppliers work on Commission basis and the commission rate is maximum

Cont'd...

-3-

14. The Skilled workers (Driller, blaster) under the big contactors are paid Rs.70/- or Rs.80/- but such employees are very small in number.

15. For the 'Truck-Drivers', 'Supervisors' and 'Clarical-Staff', the scales are different.

N.B.:- (a). In my opinion there should be no different types of Min mum Wage rates for Male and female.

(b). While fixing Minimum Wage there should be special enactment forbiding victimisation, unfair practice and dismissal.

(c). The Contract System be abolished totally.

With greetings.

Yours Comradely.

*Prakash Roy*  
(Prakash Roy).

Secretary.

No.134/MH/10M/61

July 4, 1961

1. The General Secretary,  
United Mineral Workers Union,  
P.O. Gua, Bihar.
2. The General Secretary,  
Bhilai Steel Mazdoor Sabha,  
Bhilai.
3. The General Secretary,  
Rourkela Steel Mazdoor Union,  
Rourkela.
4. The General Secretary,  
Sanghata Khadam Mazdoor Sangh,  
Nagpur.

Sub: Informations re. wages in iron ore mines.

.....

Dear Comrades,

Enclosed please find a proforma which we ~~are~~ request you to fill up at the earliest and return to us.

This is in furtherance of our letter of even number dated June 17, 1961. From the informations we have received so far, we find the wage position has not been analysed properly by you.

We therefore request you to collect wage rates in the proforma and return the same to us for necessary analysis.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K. G. Srivastava*

(K. G. Srivastava) <sup>4/ vi</sup>  
SECRETARY

Incl: Proforma

Proforma

BASIC WAGE RATES IN IRON ORE MINES

State: \_\_\_\_\_

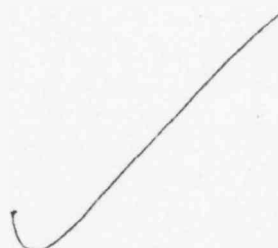
.....

Occupation	Piece-rates	Time-rates
------------	-------------	------------

.....

**I. MINING AND BLASTING SECTION**

1. Miners - Male  
                  Female
2. Drillers
3. Blastors
4. Cutters
5. Mining Mates
6. Blasting Mates
7. Dressers



**II. MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL SECTION**

1. Fitters
2. Electric Fitters
3. Machinists
4. Blacksmiths
5. Attendants
6. Switch Board Operators
7. Helpers to Hammer Men

**III. TRANSPORT SECTION**

1. Loaders
2. Watchmen
3. Storekeepers
4. Drivers
5. Cleaners
6. Mechanics
7. Loading Mates

**IV. OTHER SECTIONS**

1. Diggers
2. Watchmen
3. Sorters - Male  
                  Female
4. Surveyors
5. Carpenters
6. Masons
7. Sweepers
8. Rezas



# UNITED MINERAL WORKERS' UNION

Regd. No. 913.  
(Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.)

## B A R I

HEAD OFFICE : P. O. GUA, DIST. SINGHBHUM. (BIHAR)  
BRANCH OFFICE : MANOHAPUR, CHIRIA, BHONDA.

PRESIDENT :  
RENU CHAKRAVARTY, M. P.  
DPY. PRESIDENT :  
TAHIR HUSSAIN, M. L. A.  
VICE PRESIDENT :  
1. K. C. SOLANKI  
2. MRS. RUTH DADEL  
GENERAL SECRETARY :  
P. MOZOOMDAR  
ASST. SECRETARY :  
1. N. C. GUHA  
2. B. SHARMA,  
TREASURER :  
MARCUS BHENGRA.

Ref. No. ....GUM/746....

Dated....8th July.....1961

To  
The Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.,  
4 Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Dear comrade,

We enclose herewith 3 lists of all categories of employees in the employ of IISCO., at Gua, Chiria Iron Ore Mines ~~xxx~~ and Manoharpur. These three lists are namely: 1. Grade structure - Daily rated Muster Roll workers, 2. Grade structure - Monthly rated Muster Roll workers, 3. Grade structure - 2nd Staff. There are 290 designations in those lists. ~~2x~~ Grade structure - ~~xxxx~~ Daily rated Muster Roll workers should be started seeing from the last page where the lowest rates of wages have been given. The wages of the workers were ~~more than they were~~ before the adhoc increase which was given in the month of June or July 1958. We cite one ~~xxx~~ or two example here. Wage of a ~~xxx~~ Blaster was -/15/- -/1/- 1/3/- after adhoc increase wage is now from .94 np to 1.37 np per day. Wage of a Creche attendant was ~~xxx~~ -/7/6 per day after adhoc increase it has become the starting rate of .56 np to .81 np.

Besides details regarding the wages of miners and mining loaders, hand ~~xxx~~ drillers and wagon loaders as well as ~~EX~~ D.A are given in a separate note.

There were switch Board attendants not switch board operators. The wage of switch board attendant was from 35/- to 60/- per month but before adhoc increase in wages it was 35/- to 55/-. This post has now been abolished and it has been named as sub-station attendant. The management changing the above designation from switch board attendant to sub-station attendant - the rate of sub-station attendant has been from 35/- to 65/- per month. Job of the switch Board attendant is more important than that of sub-station attendant. Question is why the grade of sub-station attendant is given ₹ 35/- to ₹ 65/- per month while the rate of the former was upto now only 35/- to 60/-. This post has been abolished more than a month ago. They abolished this post (S.B. attendant), I think, to escape giving the reasonable grade, and to get the work done by the Sub-station attendant.

There is no helper to Hammer man except ~~xxxxxx~~ the designation of Mazdur.

With reference to your letter No.184/MW/IOM/61, dated 4th July'61, I have to state ~~xxx~~ that the proforma which you sent to us has not been filled up only for the reasons that all the necessary facts that are required are given in the list.

Yours fraternally,

*Nakul*  
Nakul Guha,  
Secretary.

*Hand from that of existing wages with*

# UNITED MINERAL WORKERS UNION

Head Office: GUA  
 Branch Office: MANOHARPUR, CHIRIA.  
 ( PROF. BARI ZINBARAD )

PRESIDENT — SALAUDDIN BARI  
 DEPUTY PRESIDENT — TAHIR HUSSAIN  
 VICE PRESIDENT — MRS. RENU CHAKRAVORTY. M.P.  
 GENL. SECRETARY — K. C. SOLANKI  
 ASST. " — P. NOZOOMDAR  
 " — B. SHARMA  
 TREASURER — MARCUS BHENGRA

P. O. : GUA  
 DIST. SINGHBHUM  
 ( BIHAR )

Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated and \_\_\_\_\_ 195 .

The rates of wages which are paid to the miners/mining loaders (the mining loaders are female workers) in metric ~~ton~~ units are given below:-

Wages paid to the departmental miners and loaders : ..... .96 np per ~~mt~~  
 (In Gua Ore Mines hand mining is done by the workers in pair, i.e., one pair is composed of one miner and loadingkamin) per metric ton - consolidated rate (wage and D.A.).

(Note: 1 ton equal to 1.016 metric ton). ~~Wages are paid in metric ton from the month of May or June 1960. Prior to that wages were ~~being~~ paid in tonnage weight).~~  
~~Wages are paid in metric ton from the month of May or June 1960. Prior to that wages were ~~being~~ paid in tonnage weight).~~

Raising bonus is paid to the <sup>departmental</sup> miners in the following manner:-

1. 0.06 per metric ton for 12 for 12 tons upto below 15 tons (M.T.) ~~per~~ of iron ore production per week.
2. 0.11 per metric ton for 15 tons upto below 18 tons of ~~production~~ production said ore per week.
3. 0.14 per metric ton for 18 tons and above of production of same ore per week.

wages for earth work for the departmental mining labour as given below:-

- |                     |       |                         |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| a) Loose mutty      | ..... | 0.76 np per cubic metre |
| b) compressed morum | ..... | 0.82 np " " "           |
| c) compressed morum | ..... | 0.97 np " " "           |

Wages for loading and stock loading for departmental and contractors' labourers 0.28 per Metric ton.

Hand drilling:

Wages paid to the Hand drillers for drilling of hard soil 0.23 np per metre

Wages paid to the Hand drillers for drilling of soft soil 0.16 np per metre.

D.A. to contractors' labourers for mining and loading who work at Ropeway mines (Gua Ore Mines) ~~is~~ shown below:-

1. For mining 0.31 per metric ton paid ~~by~~ by company (IISCO).
2. For loading 0.11 per metric ton " " "

*Mud*

# UNITED MINERAL WORKERS UNION

Head Office : GUA  
 Branch Office : MANOHARPUR, CHIRIA.  
 ( PROF. BARI ZINDABAD )

PRESIDENT — SALAUDDIN BARI  
 DEPUTY PRESIDENT — TAHIR HUSSAIN  
 VICE PRESIDENT — MRS. RENU CHAKRAVORTY, M.P.  
 — K. C. SOLANKI  
 GENL. SECRETARY — P. MOZOOMDAR  
 ASST. — B. SHARMA  
 TREASURER — MARCUS BHENGRA

P. O. : GUA  
 DIST. : SINGHBHUM  
 ( BIHAR )

Page 2  
 Contd. from 1st page.

Ref. No.

Dated 1961

Previously the contractors' ~~xx~~ miners used to get raising bonus but ~~is has been stopped~~ the payment of the same has been stopped ~~to~~ them more than a year ago. Many a representations had been made to the central labour authorities but the reply from the conciliation officer (C) Jharsuguda, is as follows:

"The matter is under consideration of the Government".  
 This reply came from the said officer once in January and for the 2nd time in June 1961.

D.A. scale which has been come into force in May or June '60 (Gua Ore Mines) are given below: (For time rated workers)

		D.A.
1.	Wages below .85 np per day	<del>85 np</del> .65 np per day
2.	" .85 to 1.18 np per day	.73 np per day
3.	" .1.19 to 1.57 np per day	.79 np per day
4.	" 1.58 to 1.74 np per day	.83 np per day
5.	" 1.75 to 2.37 np per day	.87 np per day
6.	2 2.38 <del>np</del> and above	.92 np per day

D.A. for monthly rated workers.

		D.A.
1.	Wages below 22.00 per month	17.00 per month.
	<del>from 21.00 to 21.00 per month</del>	<del>18.00 per month</del>
	<del>21.00 to 21.00</del>	<del>19.50</del>
	<del>21.00 to 21.00</del>	<del>20.50</del>
2.	Wages from 22.00 to 31.00 per month	19.00 per month.
3.	" " 31.00 to 41.00 " "	20.50 " "
4.	" " 41.00 to 45.00 " "	21.50 " "
5.	" " 45.00 to 62.00 " "	22.50 " "
6.	" " 62.00 to 384.00 " "	24.00 " "
7.	" " 384.00 and above per month	25.00 " "

The employees of the company (IISCO) are paid ration at concessional rate, i.e., rice is sold @ 10.00 per Md.

Employee gets 3 srs and 3 chattacks per week

~~Employee's~~  
 Employee's dependant (adult) 2 srs 10 ch. per week.  
 Employee's dependant (minor) ~~1 srs~~  
 1sr 5 ch. per week.

( Dependant means wife and children)

Previous ~~xxx~~ scale of D.A. is also attached herewith for your ready reference.

*Handwritten signature*

# UNITED MINERAL WORKERS UNION

Head Office : GUA

Branch Office : MANOHARPUR, CHIRIA.  
( PROF. BARI ZINDABAD )

PRESIDENT — SALAUDDIN BARI  
DEPUTY PRESIDENT — TAHIR HUSSAIN  
VICE PRESIDENT — MRS. RENU CHAKRAVORTY, M.P.  
— K. C. SOLANKI  
GENL. SECRETARY — P. MOZOMDAR  
ASST. " — B. SHARMA  
TREASURER — MARCUS BHENGRA

Page 3.

P. O. : GUA  
DIST. : SINGHBHUM  
( BIHAR )

Ref. No. ....

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 195 .

Wages paid to contractors' miners by the contractors for mining and loading of one square tub (capacity of one ton of ore - not metric ton) carrying one ton of iron ore are given below:-

wages for mining and loading .58 np paid by the contractor.  
D.A. for " " .42 np paid by the company (IISCO)

The above rate of wages and D.A came into force from May 1960. Previously the contractors' labourers used to get .59 np as wage from the contractors and .31 np as D.A. from the company, i.e., altogether .90 np for mining and loading of one square tub of iron ore.

There are another two types of tubs namely: V tub and U tub. Capacity of V tub is 2 tons of ore. Capacity of U tub is 1½ tons of ore. The rate of wages for V tub for the departmental workers was 1.40 np and for U tub was 1.22 np but there had been increase in rate in May 1960. After the increase the rate has become for V tub as Rs 1.65 np and for U tub as Rs 1.40 np, i.e., from May 1960.

The contractors' miners are paid less than the above wages paid to the departmental miners.

Wages for earth cutting work for contractors' mining labour as shown below:

Loose mutty previous rate .58 np Present rate .65. After the struggle (under our leadership) of about one year the miners under the contractors have won this increase and they are being paid at the ~~increased~~ increased rate from April 1961. But they are not paid as same wage as the departmental miners are paid for compressed morum and compressed morum with blasting. They are paid less by the contractors than the wages ~~ix~~ drawn by the departmental miners.

( See page 1st regarding the rate of wages for earth cutting job.)

The contractors' labourers, ~~particularly the miners and other workers~~ the miners and other workers are governed by the company's ~~standing~~ standing order inspite of the fact they are deprived of the wages and other facilities drawn and enjoyed by the miners and other ~~workers~~ workers of the department. (company's labour).

(To continue in the next page.)

*Mur*

# UNITED MINERAL WORKERS UNION

Head Office : GUA  
 Branch Office : MANOHARPUR, CHIRIA.  
 ( PROF. BARI ZINDABAD )

PRESIDENT — SALAUDDIN BARI  
 DEPUTY PRESIDENT — TAHIR HUSSAIN  
 VICE PRESIDENT — MRS. RENU CHAKRAVORTY, M.P.  
 " " — K. C. SOLANKI  
 GENL. SECRETARY — P. MOZOOMDAR  
 ASST. " — B. SHARMA  
 TREASURER — MARCUS BHENGRA

Page 4.

P. O. : GUA  
 DIST. : SINGHBHUM  
 ( BIHAR )

Ref. No. ....

Dated ..... 195 .

The wages drawn by the miners working under the contractors at Chiria ~~mines~~ Iron Ore Mines of IISCO., are given below:

Variety of tubs	Wages paid to Miners	Wages paid to miners for screening of ore. (Screening done occasionally)	D.A. Paid to miners.
B tub	.46 np	.10 np	.48 np
S tub	.36 np	.07 np	.40 np
Wages for loading kamin	B tub	Wages .13 np	D.A. .17np.
"	S tub	" .11 np	" .14 np.

Wages drawn by the kamins working under Petty contractors at Chiria mines.

Mazdur wage 1.12 np  
 Hammer man wages 1.12 np  
 Blacksmith wage 2.50 np

They get no D.A. and no ration at concessional rate is paid to them. Recently the ration at concessional rate is stopped.

Head fitter under petty contractor concessional ration.  
 Carpenter wages ₹ 2.50  
 Kamin wages .94 np  
 Mason " 2.50 np  
 Trampusher " 1.25 np  
 Line gang man wages ₹ 1.25 np.

wages ₹ 3.00 without D.A. and without D.A. and concessional ration.

### Manoharpur loading workers under the contractor.

Newly employed Kamin wages 1.04 np  
~~service~~  
~~xxxxxx~~  
 Newly employed Mazdur " 1.12 np  
 Old " Kamin " 1.12 np  
 " " Mazdur " 1.25 np

for one year without break of service.  
 " Above one year without break of service.  
~~xxxxxx~~ Above one year without break of service.

Loaders for loading of B.O.B.S. Wagon with capacity of 56 tons 16.62 np. 12 workers are supposed to load.

The above workers of Manoharpur are paid the concessional ration at the rate of ₹ 10.00 a ~~xx~~ Md.

*Much*

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Page 5.

P. O. : GUA  
DIST. : SINGHBHUM  
( BIHAR )

Ref. No. ....

Dated ..... 195 .

The workers under petty contractors at Gua Ore Mines used to get rice at concessional rate but the rice at concessional rate has been stopped 3 months back. There has been a contract between the company and the Petty contractors and then the payment of ration has been stopped. The Petty contractors, according to contract, get the following rate of wages to be paid to the Mazdurs (supplied to company, IISCO., by them to work in the mines):-

Wages	D.A.	Rice rebate	Commission for the Petty contractors.
0.66	- 0.65	- 0.28	12% per cent.

In new development section (mechanised mines) there is Jr. welder and Jr. attendant but there is no Sr. welder and Sr. attendant. The rate of electrical Mazdur is .63 np to .93 np ~~per~~ per day and the yearly wage ~~increase~~ increase is .03 np. per year. (Gua).

*Muly*  
8/7/61

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P. O. : GUA  
DIST. : SINGHBHUM  
( BIHAR )

Ref. No. ....

Dated ..... 195 .

## PREVIOUS SCALE OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AT GUA ORE MINES.

		D.A
<del>₹</del> -77/6	to -/12/- per day .....	₹ 12/8/- per month.
-13/	to 25/- .....	60%
₹ 26	to 35/ .....	50%
₹ 36/-	to 50/- .....	40%
51/-	to 70/- .....	<del>20%</del> 30%
71/-	.....	29.1%
72/-	.....	28.2%
73/-	.....	27.3%
74/-	.....	26.3%
75/-	.....	25.3%
76/-	.....	24.8%
77/-	.....	24.3%
78/-	.....	23.7%
79/-	.....	23.1%
80/-	.....	22.5%
85/-	to 100/- .....	20.00%
For	105/- .....	18.00%
" "	110/- .....	17.00%
115/-	to 120/- .....	15.00%
For	125/- .....	13.00%
" "	128/- .....	11.8%
" "	130/- .....	11.00%
135/-	to 200/- .....	<del>10%</del> 10.00%
For	210/- .....	8.5%
" "	220/- to ₹ 230/- .....	12/8/-
" "	250 <del>to</del> to ₹ 420/- .....	5.00%

GRADE STRUCTURE DAILY RATED MUSTER ROLL WORKERS.

<del>XX</del> S. NO. Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<del>XX</del> 1. HEAD LOCO FITTER	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.87	3.00					
2. Ropeway Fitter	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.87	3.00					
3. Tatheman Grade II	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62	2.75					
4. Tindel Jamadar.	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62	2.75					
5. Blacksmith Grade II	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	<del>2.62</del>	2.62				
6. Fitter Grade II	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62					
7. Carpenter Grade II	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62					
8. Loco Fitter	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62					
9. Asstx, Head Fitter	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62					
10. Loco Driver (Lt.Rly)	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.62				
11. Turbinr driver	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.37	2.50					
<del>XX</del> 12.					2.00							
Charge man Ropeway	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.87	<del>2.00</del>	2.12	2.25					
13. Loco driver Gua	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25					
14. Compressor driver	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25					
15. Spring pump driver	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25					
16. Boiler Fitter.	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25					
17. Tindel Khalasi	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.12	2.25					
18. Latheman Gd. I	1.50	1.62	1.75	1.87	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94	2.00	2.06		

*Muz*



S.NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Designation
19.	1.37	1.47	1.56	1.66	1.75	1.84	1.94	2.03	2.12				Blacksmith
20.	1.37	1.44.	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94			Carpenter Grade I
21.	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94			Fitter Grade I
22.	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94			Pipe Fitter.
23.	1.37	1.44.	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94			Trestle fitter.
24.	1.37	1.44.	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94			Drill Machine Fitter
25.	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94			Wireman
26.	1.41	1.50	1.59	1.69	1.78	1.87	1.97	2.06					Crusher Driver, J. Buru.
27.	1.41	1.50	1.59	1.69	1.78	1.87	1.97	2.06					Pump Driver.
28.	1.41	1.50	1.59	1.69	1.78	1.87	1.97	2.06					Haulage Driver
29.	1.41	1.50	1.59	1.69	1.78	1.87	1.97	2.06					Sub-station Attendant.
30.	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94	Brakesman (incline)
31.	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94	Driller (workshop)
32.	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94	Mason.
33.	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94.	Moulder
34.	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.81	1.87	1.94	Painter
35.	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69					Loco Fire man, Lt. Lry.
36.	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50								Kitchen servant, Gua Hospit
37.	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69			G.D.Servant, Male, Gua Hosp
38.	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44.	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69			Fireman(Lancashire Boiler)
39.	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56					Line Mistry
40.	1.50	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44.	1.50	1.56	1.62	1.69	Machine driller
41.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.50	1.56			Fitter attendant.
42.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Laboratory attendant.
43.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Clipper
44.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Unclipper
45.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Max Hammer <del>max</del> man.
46.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Telephone Operator.
47.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Vice man
48.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Steam man
49.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Spacer
50.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Ropeway loader
51.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Blasting Mate.
52.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Flainer.
53.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Loco Fireman Mines.
54.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Points man (Lt. Rly
55.	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44					Fireman (Vertical Boiler)

S.NO.	Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<del>1058</del>													
56.	Tub Fitter .....	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44				
57.	G.D.S.Ervant, female, Gua Hospital .....	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25							
58.	<u>Blaster</u> .....	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	<del>1.44</del>			
59.	Heavy gang Mazdur .....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44		
60.	Points man Mines .....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
61.	Chain man .....	0.87	<del>0.94</del> 0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	<del>1.19</del> 1.25	<del>1.25</del> 1.31	1.31				
62.	Survey Mate .....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
63.	<u>Mining Mate</u> .....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
64.	Fitter Helper .....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
65.	Oiler .....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
66.	Drill Machine Fitter Helper..	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
67.	Pipe Fitter Helper.....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
68.	Asst. Latheman.....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
69.	Asst. Moulder.....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
70.	Fitter Helper (Elect)...	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
71.	Loco Brakesman.....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
72.	Brakesman Helper.....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				
73.	Loco Fitter Helper.....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	<del>1.25</del> 1.25	1.31				
74.	Trestle Watchman....	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.25	1.31				

S.NO.	Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
75.	Town Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
76.	Moulder Helper.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
77.	Carpenter Helper.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
78.	Compressor Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
79.	Dumper.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
80.	Ropeway Unloader.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
81.	Pump Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
82.	Turbine Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
83.	Machine Driller Helper....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
84.	Winch-man.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
85.	Switch-man.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
86.	Motor Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
87.	Switch Board Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
88.	Unloader,Manoharpur.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
89.	Fitter Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
90.	Keyman.(P.W.).....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
91.	Loco Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
92.	Gang Khalasi(P.W.).....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19	19			
93.	Sub-Station Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				
94.	Pipe Fitting Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19				

S.NO.	Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
95.	Valve Khalasi.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19			
96.	Clipper Helper.....	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.12	1.19			
97.	Sweeper Mate.....	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.033	1.09				
98.	Mali.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
99.	Waterman....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
100.	School Gardener....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
101.	Chute Loader.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
102.	Loader.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
103.	Skip Loader.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
104.	Skip Unloader.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
105.	Tram Pusher.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
106.	Light Line Loader.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
107.	Painter Helper.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
108.	Signal-man .....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
109.	Trolley man.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
110.	Line Gangman.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97	1.03				
111.	Sweepers.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91	0.97					
112.	Female Mate (M.E.).....	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87	0.94					
113.	Jam-man ( Manoharpur).....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91						
114.	Forest Digitor.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91						

S.NO.	Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
** 115.	Laboratory Cleaner.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91						
116.	Ash Pit Man.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91						
117.	Mozdoor.....	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.91						
118.	Adjusting Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
119.	Sweeper Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
120.	Creche Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
121.	Hospital Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
122.	Coal Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
123.	Jam Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
124.	Kamin Mate.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
125.	Washer Woman.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
126.	Blacksmith-shop Kamin....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81	0.87					
127.	Water Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						
128.	Miscellaneous Kamin....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						
129.	Loading Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						
130.	Cinder Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						
131.	Garden Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						
132.	<del>KMI</del> Road Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						
133.	Mason Kamin.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						
134.	Creche Attendant.....	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.81						

Grade Structure - Monthly Rated Muster Roll Workers.

S. NO.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
1.	Fitter Helper Manoharpur	22.50	24.00	25.00	27.00	28.50	30.00	31.00	33.00	34.00		
2.	Mines Guard	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00			
3.	Creche Chowkidar	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00			
4.	Magazine Chowkidar	24.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00			
5.	Forest Chowkidar	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00			
6.	Chowkidar	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00			
7.	Points man, Light Rly. Fire man, Vertical Boiler, Manoharpur	25.00	26.00	28.00	29.00	31.00	32.50	34.00	35.00	37.00		
8.	Cook, Canteen Cook, Chiria Hospital	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	35.00	37.00	39.00			
9.	P.W. Mate	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	43.00	
10.	Utility Gang man, Plant	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	43.00	45.00
11.	Supervisor, Survey & Civil Eng.	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	44.00			
12.	Forest Supervisor	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	44.00			
13.	Quarter Sirkar	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	44.00			
14.	Creche Care taker	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	42.00	44.00			
15.	Loader New Bunker - Mecha- nised Mines	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
16.	Electrician Helper	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00 (Mechanised Mines)
17.	Helper Mechanical	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00 (Mechanised Mines)

S. No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Helper, Road Roller												
19.	Helper, churn Driller												
20.	Helper, Road Grader.												
21.	Helper Bull Dozer	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00	
22.	Helper, Power shovel												
23.	Helper Tractor Shovel												
24.	Helper, Ore handling Plant.												
25.	Chapراسي, Peon & Dak Peon.	31.50	33.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00						
26.	Incline Brakes man, Manoharpur.	33.50	35.00	36.00	38.00	39.00	41.00	42.50	44.00	45.50	47.00	48.00	
27.	Assistant Habildar	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	43.00	45.00	47.00	49.00				
28.	Cook, Gua Hospital.	35.00	36.00	39.00	41.00	42.50	44.00	45.50	47.00	48.50	50.00		
29.	Pump Attendant, Ore Handling Plant.	35.00	38.00	41.00	44.00	47.00	50.00	53.00	56.00	59.00	62.00	65.00	
30.	Sub-Station Attendant	35.00	38.00	41.00	44.00	47.00	50.00	53.00	56.00	59.00	62.00	65.00	
31.	Fitter Gd.I, Wireman, Manoharpur.	36.00	37.00	39.00	40.00	42.00	43.50	45.00	46.50	48.00	49.50	51.00	
32.	Pump driver Manoharpur	36.50	38.50	40.50	42.50	44.50	46.50	48.50	50.50	52.50	54.50		
33.	Dresser uncertified	40.00	43.00	46.00	49.00	52.00	56.00	60.00					
34.	Rigger, Ore handling Plant, Gua.	40.00	43.00	46.00	49.00	52.00	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	
35.	Utility gang Zamadar, Ore Handling Plant. (Mechanised Mines)	40.00	43.00	46.00	49.00	52.00	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	
36.	Compressor driver	40.00	43.00	46.00	49.00	52.00	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	
37.	Junior Attendant, Ore Handling Plant, Gua.	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00	

S.No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
38.	Car driver	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00					
39.	Head Manoharpur	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00					
40.	T. Phone Mechanic, Manoharpur	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00					
41.	Asst. Head Fitter, Fitter Grade II, Manoharpur.	48.00	51.00	55.00	58.00	62.00	65.00	69.00					
42.	Supervisor, Mining. ...	46.00	49.00	52.00	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	73.00	76.00	79.00
43.	Loco driver Light Railway.	46.00	49.50	53.00	56.50	60.00	63.50	67.00					
44.	Dresser - Certified.	45.00	49.00	53.00	57.00	61.00	65.00	70.00	75.00				
45.	Havildar .....	45.00	47.00	49.00	51.00	53.00	55.00	57.00	59.00				
46.	Oilman. ....	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00	
47.	Skilled helper, workshop.	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00	
48.	Generator Attendant. ..	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00	
49.	Truck driver	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00					
50.	Attendant, ore handling Plant, Mechanised Mines.	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00	
51.	Churn Driller .....	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00	
52.	<del>Asst. Elec</del> Assistant Electrician.....	61.00	65.00	69.00	73.00	77.00	81.00	85.00					
53.	Gas Cutter .....	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	
54.	Rigger Jamadar.....	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	

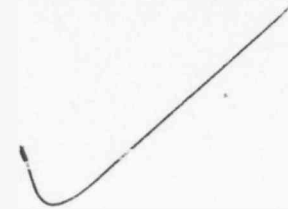


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S.No.		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
55.	Jr. Vulcaniser	0												
56.	Jr. Mechanic	0												
57.	Jr. welder	0	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	
58.	Jr. Erectrician	0												
59.	Jr. Diesel Mechanic	0												
60.	Tractor Shovel operator	0												
61.	Jr. Mobile Crane driver	0	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00							
62.	Jr. Euclid driver	0												
63.	Head Fitter, Gua.	0												
64.	Auto Electrician	0	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00
65.	Electrician	0												
66.	Jr. Road Roller Operator	0	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00							
67.	Jr. Road grader EX Operator	0	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00								
68.	Plant operator,	0												
69.	Sr. Electrician,	0												
70.	Sr. Diesel Mechanic	0	90.00	95.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00	
71.	Sr. Vulcaniser	0												
72.	Sr. Welder	0												
73.	Sr. Mechanic.	0												
74.	Jr. Mobile crane operator	0												
75.	Jr. Bull Dozer operator	0	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00				
76.	Sr. Mobile crane driver	0												
77.	Sr. Euclid driver	0	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00					
78.	Sr. Road Roller operator.	0	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00					
79.	Scraper operator,	0												
80.	Sr. Road Roller Operator	0	115.00	125.00	135.00	145.00	155.00	165.00	175.00	185.00				
81.	Jr. Diesel shovel operator	0	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00				
82.	Jr. Electric shovel operator	0	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	160.00	165.00	170.00	175.00				



S.No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	12.
83.	Sr. Mobile Crane operator.	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	210.00				
84.	Sr. Bull Dozer Operator												
	<del>85. Sr. Diesel shovel operator</del>												
85..	Sr. Diesel shovel operator	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00	210.00	220.00	230.00				
86.	Sr. Electric shovel operator	180.00	190.00	200.00	210.00	220.00	230.00	240.00	250.00	260.00	270.00	280.00	



GRADE STRUCTURE - 2ND STAFF.

S.NO.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	School Master, Non-Matric, without approved training.	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	43.00	45.00	47.00	49.00					
2.	Night Relay supervisor.													
3.	Loading supervisor.	46.00	49.00	52.00	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	73.00	76.00		
4.	Mining supervisor													
5.	School Master, Matric, without <del>training</del> approved training.	45.00	47.50/50.00	52.50	55.00	57.50	60.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	75.00	78.00	
								<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>					
								81.00	84.00.					
6.	School Master, Non-Matric with approved training.	45.00	47.50	50.00	52.50	55.00	57.50	<u>E.B.</u> 60.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	75.00	78.00
											81.00	84.00		
7.	School Master Matric with approved training.	50.00	52.50	55.00	57.50	60.00	62.50	65.00	67.50	70.00	72.50	75.00	77.50	80.00
											84.50	89.00		
8.	Untrained sanitary <del>inspector</del> Inspector.	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00		
9.	Trained Creche Nurse	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00				
10.	Trained Dai.	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00				
11.	Nurse.	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00				
12.	Explosive -incharge	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	
13.	Time keeper	55.00	58.00	61.00	64.00	67.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	
								<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>			
								100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00			

M



Grade structure - 2nd staff.

30.	Designation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Ward Master.	0												
34.	Operating Room Assistant.	0	70.00	76.00	82.00	88.00	94.00	100.00	106.00	112.00	118.00	124.00	130.00	
35.	Nursing Orderly.	0												
36.	Works Overseer.	0												
37.	Overseer, Town Eng.	0	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00
38.	Explosive Supervisor.	0												
	Head General Time Keeper.	0												
	Bill Clerk.	0	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00
	Store keeper.	0												
													13	
													135.00	
42.	Mining Asstt, Chiria.	0	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00				
	Trained Asstt. Sanitary Inspector	0												
43.	Asstt. Chemist,	0												
44.	Mining Asstt, Gua.	0	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00
45.	Laboratory Asstt. Gua Hospital.	0	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	141.00	147.00	153.00	159.00
46.	X-Ray Technician.	0												
47.	Shift supervisor, Plant, Ore handling Plant.	0												
48.	Jr. Mechanical Supervisor. (Mechanised lines)	0	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00							
49.	Jr. Electrical Supervisor.	0												
50.	Surveyor	0	125.00	132.00	140.00	147.00	155.00	162.00	170.00	177.50	185.00	192.00	200.00	



IMMEDIATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL).

All communications should be addressed to the CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER by title, NOT by name.  
Telegram : "CHILABCOM".

18, GURDWARA ROAD HUTMENTS,  
A. I. T. U. C. NEW DELHI-1.  
I. R. No. .... Date. 12 9 JUL 1961  
Dated the 12 July, 61  
File No. .... Referred on 27 JUL 1961

No. MS.1(14)/3/60-LS.

To

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi-I

Sub:- Minimum Wages Act, 1948-Extension to  
employments in non-coal mines.

Sir,

I am to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No.184/61 dated the 17th June, 1961 on the above subject and to request you to furnish the information called for in this office letter of even number dated the 5th May 1961 as early as possible as the fixation of the minimum wages for employments in non-coal mines will have to be completed by the end of September, 1961, in accordance with the conclusions of the tripartite meeting held in April 1961 of the Industrial Committee on mines other than Coal mines.

This may kindly be treated as 'immediate'.

Yours faithfully,

*M. C. Sanjal*

( P. C. SANJAL )

for Chief Labour Commissioner

B.R.  
27.7.

No.184/MW/IOM/61  
July 31, 1961

The Chief Labour Commissioner,  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Labour & Employment,  
Gurdwara Road,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Minimum Wages Act, 1948 - Extension of  
in non-coal mines.

.....

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find the details of wages-  
rates prevalent in the iron ore mines. This  
concerns the State of Bihar in particular.

Details of wages structure from other States  
are still awaited and the same will be sent to  
you as soon as they are compiled.

Yours faithfully,

*K.G. Sriwastava*  
( K.G. Sriwastava )  
Secretary

Encl: 8 sheets



WAGES OF MINERS IN IRON ORE MINES

---

Indian Iron & Steel Co., Mines at Gua, Chiria and  
Manoharpur.

Miner per pair .. .96 nP per metric ton of ore

Earth work:

- a) Loose mutty .. 0.76 nP per cubic metre
- b) Compress morum: 0.82 nP per cubic metre
- c) Compressed  
morum hard type: 0.97 nP per cubic metre

Drillers:

Hard soil: 0.23 nP per petre  
soft soil: 0.16 nP per metre

Wagon Loaders:

Loading: 0.28 per metric ton  
Stacking: 0.28 per metric ton

Mazdoors: Rs.1.12 nP per day

RAJHRA IRON ORE MINES: (Under Hindusthan Steel Ltd)

Miners : Rs.4.50 nP per 36 cft of mined and stacked ore  
(miners work in pairs)

Mates and Checkers: minimum Rs.40 per month and maximum  
Rs.60 per month.

Details of other grades in Indian Iron & Steel  
Co.,Ltd's iron ore mines are enclosed.

GRADE STRUCTURE DAILY RATED MUSTER ROLL WORKERS  
IN THE IRON ORE MINES OF INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
1.	Head Loco Fitter.	2.25	to	3.00
2.	Ropeway Fitter.	2.25	to	3.00
3.	Ratheman Grade II.	2.00	to	2.75
4.	Tindel Jamadar.	2.00	to	2.75
5.	Blacksmith Grade II.	1.87	to	2.62
6.	Fitter Grade II	1.87	to	2.62
7.	Carpenter Grade II	1.87	to	2.62
8.	Loco Fitter	1.87	to	2.62
9.	Asstt. Head Fitter.	1.87	to	2.62
10.	Loco Driver (Lt.Rly.)	1.75	to	2.62
11.	Turbine driver.	1.75	to	2.50
12.	Chargeman Ropeway.	1.50	to	2.25
13.	Loco driver Gua.	1.50	to	2.25
14.	Compressor driver.	1.50	to	2.25
15.	Spring pump driver.	1.50	to	2.25
16.	Boiler Fitter.	1.50	to	2.25
17.	Tindel Khalasi.	1.50	to	2.25
18.	Latheman Gd. I.	1.50	to	<del>1.87</del> 2.06
19.	Blacksmith.	1.37	to	2.12
20.	Carpenter Grade I.	1.37	to	1.94
21.	Fitter Grade I.	1.37	to	1.94
22.	Pipe Fitter.	1.37	to	1.94
23.	Trestle fitter.	1.37	to	1.94
24.	Drill Machine Fitter.	1.37	to	1.94
25.	Wireman.	1.37	to	1.94
26.	Crusher Driver, J. Buru.	1.41	to	2.06
27.	Pump Driver.	1.41	to	2.06
28.	Haulage Driver.	1. <del>12</del> <sup>41</sup>	to	2.06
29.	Sub-station Attendant.	1.41	to	2.06
30.	Brakesman (incline)	1.25	to	1.94
31.	Driller (workshop)	1.25	to	1.94
32.	Mason.	1.25	to	1.94
33.	Moulder.	1.25	to	1.94
34.	Painter.	1.25	to	1.94

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
35.	Loco Fire man, Lt. Lry.	1.25	to 1.69
36.	Kitchen servant, Gua Hospital.	1.25	to 1.50
37.	G.D.Servant, Male, Gua Hospital.	1.12	to 1.69
38.	Fireman(Lancashire Boiler).	1.12	to 1.69
39.	Line Mistry.	1.12	to 1.56
40.	Machine driller.	1.00	to 1.69
41.	Fitter attendant.	1.00	to 1.56
42.	Laboratory attendant.	1.00	to 1.44
43.	Clipper.	1.00	to 1.44
44.	Unclipper.	1.00	to 1.44
45.	Hammer man.	1.00	to 1.44
46.	Telephone Operator.	1.00	to 1.44
47.	Vice man.	1.00	to 1.44
48.	Steam man.	1.00	to 1.44
49.	Spacer.	1.00	to 1.44
50.	Ropeway loader.	1.00	to 1.44
51.	Blasting Mate.	1.00	to 1.44
52.	Plainer.	1.00	to 1.44
53.	Loco Fireman Mines.	1.00	to 1.44
54.	Points man (Lt. Rly.)	1.00	to 1.44
55.	Fireman (Vertical Boiler)	1.00	to 1.44
56.	Tub Fitter.	1.00	to 1.44
57.	G.D.Servant, female, Gua Hospital.	1.00	to 1.25
58.	Blaster.	0.94	to 1.37
59.	Heavy gang Mazdur.	0.87	to 1.44
60.	Points man Mines.	0.87	to 1.31
61.	Chain man.	0.87	to 1.31
62.	Survey Mate.	0.87	to 1.31
63.	Mining Mate.	0.87	to 1.31
64.	Fitter Helper.	0.87	to 1.31
65.	Oiler.	0.87	to 1.31
66.	Drill Machine Fitter Helper.	0.87	to 1.31

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
67.	Pipe Fitter Helper.	0.87	to 1.31
68.	Asst. Latheman.	0.87	to 1.31
69.	Asst. Moulder.	0.87	to 1.31
70.	Fitter Helper (Elect).	0.87	to 1.31
71.	Loco Brakesman.	0.87	to 1.31
72.	Brakesman Helper.	0.87	to 1.31
73.	Loco Fitter Helper.	0.87	to 1.31
74.	Trestle Watchman.	0.87	to 1.31
75.	Town Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
76.	Moulder Helper.	0.75	to 1.19
77.	Carpenter Helper.	0.75	to 1.19
78.	Compressor Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
79.	Dumper.	0.75	to 1.19
80.	Ropeway Unloader.	0.75	to 1.19
81.	Pump Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
82.	Turbine Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
83.	Machine Driller Helper.	0.75	to 1.19
84.	Winch-man.	0.75	to 1.19
85.	Switch-man.	0.75	to 1.19
86.	Motor Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
87.	Switch Board Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
88.	Unloader, Manoharpur.	0.75	to 1.19
89.	Fitter Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
90.	Keyman. (P.W.).	0.75	to 1.19
91.	Loco Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
92.	Gang Khalasi (P.W.)	0.75	to 1.19
93.	Sub-Station Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
94.	Pipe Fitting Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
95.	Valve Khalasi.	0.75	to 1.19
96.	Clipper Helper.	0.75	to 1.19
97.	Sweeper Mate.	0.72	to 1.09
98.	Mali.	0.66	to 1.03
99.	Waterman.	0.66	to 1.03
100.	School Gardener.	0.66	to 1.03

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
101.	Chute Loader.	0.66	to 1.03
102.	Loader.	0.66	to 1.03
103.	Skip Loader.	0.66	to 1.03
104.	Skip Unloader.	0.66	to 1.03
105.	Tram Pusher.	0.66	to 1.03
106.	Light Line Loader.	0.66	to 1.03
107.	Painter Helper.	0.66	to 1.03
108.	Signal-man.	0.66	to 1.03
109.	Trolley Man.	0.66	to 1.03
110.	Line Gangman.	0.66	to 1.03
111.	Sweepers.	0.66	to 0.97
112.	Female Mate (M.E.)	0.62	to 0.94
113.	Jam-man (Manoharpur).	0.66	to 0.91
114.	Forest Digitor.	0.66	to 0.91
115.	Laboratory Cleaner.	0.66	to 0.91
116.	Ash Pit Man.	0.66	to 0.91
117.	Mazdoor.	0.66	to 0.91
118.	Adjusting Kamin.	0.56	to 0.87
119.	Sweeper Kamin.	0.56	to 0.87
120.	Creche Kamin.	0.56	to 0.87
121.	Hospital Kamin.	0.56	to 0.87
122.	Coal Kamin.	0.56	to 0.87
123.	Jam Kamin.	0.56	to 0.87
124.	Kamin Mate.	0.56	to 0.87
125.	Washer Woman.	0.56	to 0.87
126.	Blacksmith-shop Kamin.	0.56	to 0.87
127.	Water Kamin.	0.56	to 0.81
128.	Miscellaneous Kamin.	0.56	to 0.81
129.	Loading Kamin.	0.56	to 0.81
130.	Cinder Kamin.	0.56	to 0.81
131.	Garden Kamin.	0.56	to 0.81
132.	Road Kamin.	0.56	to 0.81
133.	Mason Kamin.	0.56	to 0.81
134.	Creche Attendant.	0.56	to 0.81

GRADE STRUCTURE MONTHLY RATED MUSTER ROLL WORKERS  
IN THE IRON ORE MINES OF INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Rs. n.P.</u>	<u>Rs.n.P.</u>
1.	Fitter Helper Manoharpur.	22.50	34.00
2.	Mines Guard .	24.00	38.00
3.	Creche Chowkidar.	24.00	38.00
4.	Magazine Chowkidar.	24.00	38.00
5.	Forest Chowkidar.	24.00	38.00
6.	Chowkidar.	24.00	38.00
7.	Points man, Light Rly, Fire man, Vertical Boiler, Manoharpur. )	25.00	37.00
8.	Cook, Canteen ) Cook, Chiria Hospital.)	25.00	39.00
9.	P.W. Mate.	25.00	43.00
10.	Utility Gang man, Plant.	25.00	45.00
11.	Supervisor, Survey & Civil Eng.	30.00	44.00
12.	Forest Supervisor.	30.00	44.00
13.	Quarter Sirkar.	30.00	44.00
14.	Creche Care taker.	30.00	44.00
15.	Loader New Bunker - Mecha- nised Mines.	30.00	60.00
16.	Electrician Helper. (Mechanised Mines).	30.00	60.00
17.	Helper Mechanical. (Mechanised Mines).	30.00	60.00
18.	Helper, Road Roller. )	30.00	60.00
19.	Helper churn Drill. )		
20.	Helper, Road Grader. )		
21.	Helper Bull Dozer. )		
22.	Helper, Power shovel. )		
23.	Helper Tractor Shovel. )		
24.	Helper, Ore handling Plant.)		
25.	Chaprasai, Peon & Dak Peon.	31.50	<del>33.50</del> 41.00
26.	Incline Brakes man, Manoharpur.	33.50	48.00
27.	Assistant Habildar.	35.00	49.00
28.	Cook, Gua Hospital.	35.00	50.00
29.	Pump Attendant, Ore Handling Plant.	35.00	65.00
30.	Sub-Station Attendant.	35.00	65.00

S.No.	Designation.	Rs. n.P.	Rs.n.P.
31.	Fitter Gd.I, Wireman, Manoharpur.	36.00	51.00
32.	Pump driver Manoharpur.	36.50	54.50
33.	Dresser uncertified.	40.00	70.00
34.	Rigger, Ore handling Plant, Gua.	40.00	70.00
35.	Utility gang Zamadar, Ore Handling Plant. (Mechanised Mines).	40.00	70.00
36.	Compressor driver.	40.00	70.00
37.	Junior Attendant, Ore Handling Plant, Gua.	40.00	80.00
38.	Car driver.=	60.00	90.00
39.	Head Manoharpur.	55.00	85.00
40.	T. Phone Mechanic, Manoharpur.	55.00	85.00
41.	Asst. Head Fitter, Fitter Grade II, Manoharpur.	48.00	69.00
42.	Supervisor, Mining.	46.00	79.00
43.	Loco driver Light Railway.	46.00	67.00
44.	Dresser - Certified.	45.00	75.00
45.	Havildar.	45.00	<del>58.00</del> 59.00
46.	Oilman.	40.00	80.00
47.	Skilled helper, workshop.	40.00	80.00
48.	Generator Attendant.	40.00	80.00
49.	Truck driver.	60.00	90.00
50.	Attendant, Ore handling Plant, Mechanised Mines.	60.00	120.00
51.	Churn Driller.	60.00	120.00
52.	Assistant Electrician.	61.00	85.00
53.	Gas Cutter.	65.00	115.00
54.	Rigger Jamadar.	65.00	115.00
55.	Jr. Vulcaniser.	65.00	115.00
56.	Jr. Mechanic.		
57.	Jr. Welder.		
58.	Jr. Erectrician.		
59.	Jr. Diesel Mechanic.)		
60.	Tractor Shovel Operator.)	75	95.00
61.	Jr. Mobile Crane driver.)		
62.	Jr. Euclid driver.)		

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>	
63.	Head Fitter, Gua.	} 85.00 to 130.00
64.	Auto Electrician.	
65.	Electrician.	
66.	Jr. Road Roller Operator.	85.00 to 105.00
67.	Jr. Road grader Operator.	90.00 to 105.00
68.	Plant Operator.	} 90.00 to 180.00
69.	Sr. Electrician.	
70.	Sr. Diesel Mechanic.	
71. 71.	Sr. Vulcaniser.	
72.	Sr. Welder.	
73.	<del>Markman</del> Sr. Mechanic.	
74.	Jr. Mobile crane operator.	} 100.00 to 135.00
75.	Jr. Bull Dozer operator.	
76.	Sr. Mobile crane driver.	} 100.00 to 160.00
77.	Sr. Euclid driver.	
78.	Sr. Road Roller operator.	110.00 to 170.00
79.	Scraper operator.	} 115.00 to 185.00
80.	Sr. Road Roller Operator.	
81.	Jr. Diesel shovel operator.	120.00 to 155.00
82.	Jr. Electric shovel operator.	140.00 to 175.00
83.	Sr. Mobile Crane operator.	} 140.00 to 210.00
84.	Sr. Bull Dozer Operator.	
85.	Sr. Diesel shovel Operator.	160.00 to 230.00
86.	Sr. Electric shovel operator.	180.00 to 280.00



Immediate

All communications should be addressed to the CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER by title, NOT by name.  
Telegram : "CHILARCOM".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL).

18, GURDWARA ROAD HMTMENTS,  
NEW DELHI.

181

No. MW.1(14)/3/60-IS-

Dated the 23rd Aug. '61.

To

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Minimum Wages Act, 1948-  
Extension of the Act to  
non-coal mines.

Sir,

*file*

I am to refer to para 2 of your letter No. 184/LW/COM/61 dated the 31st July, 1961 on the above subject and to request that the information pertaining to the States other than Bihar may kindly be furnished to this office immediately.

A. I. U. C.  
I. R. No. 2942 23 AUG. 1961.  
File No. ....

Yours faithfully,

*P.C. Sanyal*

(P.C. Sanyal)

For Chief Labour Commissioner.

'Parde'  
23.8.61.

T. U. LAW BUREAU:  
R. L. TRUST BUILDING,  
55, GIRGAON ROAD,  
BOMBAY 4 (INDIA)

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस  
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

4, ASHOK ROAD,  
NEW DELHI.

President : S. S. MIRAJKAR.  
General Secretary : S. A. DANGE, M.P.

September 27, 1961

Dear Comrade,

The Government has notified the following proposals for fixing minimum rates of wages payable to the categories of employees specified in the schedule ~~referred~~ given below and employed on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations in the collieries in the ~~contractor's sector~~ private and public sectors, other than those under the control of the NCCD:

Schedule

Category	All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day
<u>IN COAL MINES</u>	
Unskilled	Rs.2.66 nP
Semi-skilled	Rs.2.92 nP
Skilled	Rs.3.75 nP
<u>IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS</u>	
Unskilled	Rs.1.50 nP
Semi-skilled	Rs.2.25 nP
Skilled	Rs.3.00 nP

N.B. The above rates are applicable to labour engaged by contractors also.

Our objections or suggestions in respect of the above should be submitted before December 1, 1961.

Please let us have your comments so that we may take up the matter with the Labour Ministry.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(Satish Loomba)  
Secretary

To

Com. Lalyan Roy  
Com. Lalit Durban  
Com. Chaturanan Mishra  
Com. S.K. Janyal  
Com. G.S., Singareni Collieries W.U.

J. Satyanarayana

SECRETARY :

Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress  
HYDERABAD.

VIJAYAWADA-2

Date 6.10.1961

A. I. T. U. C.	
I. B. No. 3535	Date = 9 OCT 1961
File No. ....	By color .....

Dev covered

I am forwarding copies of

wraps fixed by the Andhra Pradesh govt.  
in various industries. They are for your  
information. In addition to these, minimum  
wraps are going to be fixed by A.P. govt.  
for (1) Wooden industry (2) Printing Presses  
(3) Engineering workshops.

Have you finalised the general  
council meeting report. If not please do  
it without further delay.

I have just now received your letter  
with instructions for applying for prospectus,  
and do accordingly.

With fraternal regards  
J. Satyanarayana

No.F&P-76(103)/60  
Government of India  
Ministry of Labour and Employment

New Delhi, the December, 1960.

From

Shri K.D.Hajera,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

14. Shri S.A.Dange, M.P.,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

Subject: Incidence of Indirect Taxes on the Consumer Price Index.

Dear Sir,


The enclosed note on the above subject received from the Planning Commission (Labour and Employment Division) with their circular No. Y&E(L)6-10/60 dated 24.11.1960 is circulated for information.

Yours faithfully,

*K.D.Hajera*  
23/11/60  
(K.D.Hajera)  
Under Secretary.

PLANNING COMMISSION  
(LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT DIVISION)

....



A question is often raised in centres where workers' wage packet is dependent on consumer price indices that indirect taxes have affected these index numbers and in consequence the wages paid to workers. It was, therefore, felt that a study should be undertaken of the manner in which such effects could be estimated in quantitative terms. The paper placed below indicates the method, by which the minimum and maximum limits of the incidence of indirect taxation on consumer price indices could be worked out. It also indicates the difficulties in reaching pointed conclusions. At the same time, it provides the upper and lower limits of the tax incidence on index numbers at eleven selected centres in the country. While the emphasis in the note is on methodology the tentative conclusion seems to be that the effect of indirect taxation on the indices over the last ten years would be probably of the order of about 1/2 per cent per year, though the lower and upper limits of this incidence (annual) are 0.4 per cent to 1.0 per cent respectively.

*Datar*

(B.N. Datar)  
Chief (Labour & Employment)

Distribution

Planning Commission - Chiefs and above

Ministry of Labour & Employment - 5 copies

C.S.O. (Cabinet Sectt.) - 5 copies

Ministry of Finance (Economic Adviser's Office) - 5 copies

Ministry of C & I (Economic Adviser's Office) - 5 copies

Panel of Economists (Dr. Saxena) - 30 copies

Planning Commission circular No. L&E(L)6-10/60 dated 14.11.60.

INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXES  
ON THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
(A limited analysis)

The problem of mobilising internal resources in the context of developmental planning has received considerable attention in this country in the last decade. A substantial increase in tax revenue has taken place in recent years, mainly due to (a) general increase in money incomes of the community, (b) introduction of new taxes, and (c) increase in the rates of taxation. The tax revenue has thus gone up from about Rs. 740 crores in 1951-52 to about Rs. 1,230 crores in 1960-61 - an increase of 66%. The tax structure, however, has not undergone a significant change. Viewed in terms of the percentage of direct and indirect taxes to the total tax revenue the percentage yield of indirect taxes was about 63% in 1951-52 as against 66% in 1960-61 (budget). In absolute terms, taxation on commodities and services has, however, shown an increase of 74%.

2. It is argued by some that such an increase in indirect taxes will not be in the interest of equity as the main burden of indirect taxes is borne by the common man. An answer to such an argument is provided by others by pointing out that in an under-developed economy where hardly 5% of the population will be paying direct taxes, the yield from direct taxation alone is not likely to speed up the process of development. Any effort at the mobilisation of resources, therefore, has to touch every section of the population. The argument advanced in support of the latter is that the process of development benefits all sections and it would not be unfair that they also take their share of responsibility in financing development. The indirect taxes, moreover, help restricting consumption and channel savings into pre-determined lines of development. All this is well-known.

3. Whatever be the strength of such arguments, it is obvious that a tax proposal to be realistic should not inflict undue hardships on sections of the community which are known to be weak. A broad analysis of indirect taxation shows that it has not been particularly oppressive on the less fortunate sections. Items on which customs duty is imposed, are consumed by higher income groups. In the field of excise duties, items like iron and steel, cement, motor spirit, etc. do not directly enter into the consumption budget of the poorer sections. It is, however, possible that the induced effect of such taxation on housing will, to some extent, have its effect on the poorer sections by (a) directly increasing the cost of construction, as a result of increase in the price of building materials which are taxed, and (b) a sympathetic increase in the price of substitutable items. These are all problems which will come within the scope of the study by the Tax Research Bureau which has been recently set up in the Ministry of Finance.

4. A point is often made in areas where the workers' pay packet is dependent on the consumer price index numbers, that in working out such indices the impact of indirect taxes should not be taken into account. The argument is based on considerations mentioned in para 2 above. It is proposed to examine in the sections that follow how best one can quantify the tax effects on the consumer price indices. In a sense this is an exercise in establishing methodology and no policy conclusions are sought to be drawn. It is important, therefore, to start with recognising the limitations in such an analysis. These are:-

- (i) The study is limited to items which directly enter into the consumers' budget and cover mainly central excise and States' sales-taxes, since these form a bulk of indirect taxation.
- (ii) There is a paucity of information which renders difficult any precise estimate of incidence. If, therefore, the limits of the minimum and the maximum incidence are rather wide, it is but natural. They will perhaps provide some indications as to the data required for making the analysis sharper. (Wherever possible an attempt is made to indicate whether the incidence will be near the maximum or minimum.)
- (iii) The calculations do not take into account the change in the basket of goods and services consumed by the working class; it merely measures the likely change over time in the tax element in price paid by consumers conforming to a specific basket of goods and services. It is understood that the consumption pattern itself will change according to the differential change in prices of commodities within the basket as well as total income, but in the absence of detailed consumption surveys it is not possible to analyse the appropriate significance of such factors.

## II

5. Statement-I (at the end) gives tax receipts on commodities and services in the last few years. It will be seen that revenue from customs duties has not shown any appreciable change between 1950-1960 except for 1951-52. Yield from export duties has actually shown a decline, also for obvious reasons. One need not, therefore, take into account for this analysis the change in the incidence of export duties on the consumer price indices. The receipts from import duties have gone up by 33% in the last 10 years. A perusal of the items on which import duties are levied shows that the items consumed by the working class which will attract these duties are very few. For instance, betelnut is one of them. But the customs duty on it does not have an impact on the consumer price (a) because of the low weightage of this item in the consumer's budget, and (b) because in terms of quantity the imported commodity forms only a small portion of total consumption. Yields from central excise have gone up from about Rs. 67 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 380 crores in 1960-61. Items on which such duties are leviable and are of common consumption by working class are separately discussed.

6. In the field of State taxation the bulk of the revenue is from the General Sales-Tax. The State excise which is derived mainly from duty on liquors and intoxicants has not shown a significant rise; indeed it is declining. Liquors and intoxicants do not find a place in the consumption budget, though in some centres expenditure on such items is not ruled out. Change, if any, in the State excise over the period 1950-60 will be towards depressing the effect of incidence if the change

in the total tax proceeds are any indications. States are getting revenues from the tax on motor spirit; sale-tax on motor vehicles, inter-State transit duties, etc. While these can have an indirect impact on the consumer price indices, their effect will be negligible for reasons similar to those stated in para 3 above. Information on expenditure on travel by working class in the base year is also not available. It is, therefore, not possible to work out precisely the impact of changes in the rate of taxation in this field. Moreover, changes in transport fares will not affect the working class so much as it does other classes of people. Also from practical considerations it would appear that since there is always a resistance to increase in fares, the increase in taxation in this area is probably made good elsewhere by transport operators. It would thus appear that if the excise duties and general sales-tax are considered in their effect on consumer price index, we would have taken into account a substantial portion of taxes on commodities and services that affect the working classes.

7. The study covers 11 centres:-

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Bombay,     | (ii) Ahmedabad,   |
| (iii) Sholapur, | (iv) Jalagaon,    |
| (v) Gauhati,    | (vi) Jamshedpur,  |
| (vii) Jharia,   | (viii) Kharagpur, |
| (ix) Jabalpur,  | (x) Delhi, and    |
| (xi) Madurai.   |                   |

These centres have been chosen keeping in view the concentration of working classes as well as the need to cover as many different States as possible. An important additional consideration has been the availability of detailed data for the base year. The pattern of wage payments has been another consideration. We have chosen these centres for our analysis where there are large sections of industry and changes in payments of whose workers are governed by changes in consumer price indices. Calcutta would appear to be a significant omission, but the fact that in Calcutta the wage payments have not been linked with consumer price index has been largely responsible in the exclusion of that centre, apart from the difficulties of getting detailed base year data, referred to above.

### III

8. Statement-II (attached) gives the principal taxed items which enter into consumer price index and the yield from excise duties on them. Three main items in this area are sugar, tobacco and cloth. The yield from excise duty on sugar has



increased nearly eight times between 1950-51 and 1960-61, excises on cloth have gone up nearly five-fold, tobacco excise has gone up by roughly 37%. The entire increase in revenue from these duties cannot be attributed to increases in the rate of taxation. A fair portion has been the result of rise in output of these commodities. Sugar, vegetable oils and rubber footwear have nearly doubled in production in the period 1951-60. The coarse and medium varieties of cloth which are mainly consumed by working class have shown an increase in production of 66% and 81% respectively. A portion of the increase in revenue is, perhaps, due to better operation of the tax system and extension of duties to new items.

9. Any analysis of this nature has to take into account direct, indirect and sympathetic effects. For example, a duty on non-essential vegetable oils, apart from affecting the price of edible oils consumed by the working class, will also affect indirectly the prices of soap and vanaspati. A rise in the price of vegetable products like vanaspati will induce sympathetic increase in the price of ghee and vice versa. The assumption made in our analysis in such cases is that in centres where both ghee and vanaspati are included in the consumption budget, the incidence of tax on vanaspati is taken to affect the price of ghee, more or less, in the same proportion.

10. The impact of change in the rate of levy of excise duty on consumer price index is worked out by finding the change in the price relative of the concerned item as a result of the change in the rate of taxation and then multiplying it by the weight of that commodity in the base year.\* The changes in consumer price index in a particular centre thus obtained for different items and for different years are then added up to arrive at the total effect over a period of years. In actual calculations for any concerned commodity one or more of the following assumptions in addition to those already mentioned had to be made on the ground of workability and meaningful conclusions:-

-/-

\*

No. of points change in overall  
consumer price index due to  
excise levy on that commodity =  $Pri \times \frac{wi}{wo}$

where  $Pri = \frac{ri}{po} \times 100$

ri = change in the rate of excise levy per unit  
of say lb. on a certain commodity.

po = the price of the commodity at the base year  
per unit of lb.

wi = is the weight for that commodity in the consumer  
budget for that centre.

wo = the total of all weights of the commodities  
included in the budget.

- (i) The entire burden of indirect taxation is assumed to be passed on to the consumer.\*
- (ii) Changes in the rate of duty on such commodities like cigarettes which do not ordinarily figure in the consumer budgets of the working class is assumed to have no effect on the consumer price index.
- (iii) If in a particular centre the price relative for a certain item is not readily available then the price relative of either the nearest substitute or of the nearest centre is taken to hold good for that centre.
- (iv) In the case of certain items, the rate of duty on which has changed, but which form only a very small part of the consumption budget of the working class the sympathetic effect of the nearest substitute is taken as negligible. For, e.g. sympathetic rise in the price of refined sugar due to change in the rate of levy on khandsari sugar is taken as negligible.
- (v) In working out the indirect effects on the finished goods like soap, vegetable ghee, etc. as a result of excise duty on semi-finished goods like vegetable oils certain quantitative relationship between the relative two have been taken.
- (vi) The downward revision in the rate of levy is taken to have no downward effect on the price of that commodity.

11. The number of points change in the consumer price index, thus obtained for the different centres are not, however, comparable as the increase at the different centres relate to different base years. To make them comparable, a common base year viz. 1950-51 has been chosen for the purpose of our study and the above mentioned increase at the different centres have been deflated with the consumer price index for 1950-51 to arrive at the increase in the number of points or which is the same as the per cent increase in the consumer price index due to taxation over the base year 1950-51.

-/-

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\* - The reliability of this assumption cannot be tested. It may happen that a portion of the burden of excise levied will be borne by the producers themselves. On the contrary, it is also likely that the producer may push up his prices under the pretext of such levies. One cannot predict to what extent these become really operative forces in a particular situation. In any such analysis, these psychological factors have to be assumed away.

IV.

12. Calculations in the note cover twelve items namely; i) Un-manufactured Tobacco, (ii) Bidi, (iii) Sugar refined and raw (Cur), (iv) Khandsari, (v) Cloth, (vi) Matches, (vii) Ghee, (viii) Non-vegetable essential oils, (ix) Soap, (x) Vegetable products, (xi) Tea and (xii) Footwear. The weight of these items at various centres is given in the annexed statement III. On the basis of the assumptions stated in para 10 above, the direct, indirect and sympathetic effects on the index numbers at different centres due to changes in taxation have been worked out and shown separately at statements IV to VII. A perusal of these figures shows that increase (minimum) in the number of points in consumer price indices at different centres for the period 1950-60 varies from three points in the case of Jalagaon to 6 points in case of Delhi and Jabalpur, and the maximum increase varies from 6 to 10 points. The range of variation lies between 2 to 4 points.

Table 1

13. The table below summarises the probable increase in consumer price indices as a result of taxation and also indicates what has been the actual rise at these centres over the period 1950-59.

	Probable increase in consumer price index due to excise levy (over 1950-59)		Actual increase in consumer price index (over 1950-59)
	Maximum	Minimum	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Bombay	6	4	31
2. Ahmedabad	6	4	20
3. Sholapur	7	4	18
4. Jalagaon	6	3	16
5. Jamshedpur	7	4	19
6. Gauhati	7	5	(-) 2
7. Jharia	6	4	(-) 5
8. Kharagpur	6	4	10
9. Delhi	10	6	20
10. Jabalpur	10	6	7
11. Madurai	4	2	18

14. It will be seen that compared to the actual increase in index numbers the hypothetical increases worked out in cols 2 and 3 are small in the case of centres like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Jalagaon, Jamshedpur, Delhi and Madurai. In the case of Gauhati and Jharia a fall in the index number is observed even though the hypothetical increase due to taxation comes out to about 4 to 7 points. The reason for such a tendency in these two cases is a matter of guess. There might have been a fall in price level of other commodities entering the consumers' budgets which is much more than the possible rise due to the incidence of taxation on the taxable commodities. It is also quite likely that the differences in the prices of the commodities over space in earlier years for want of efficient transport might have been reduced in the years that followed with the development of such facilities. One may also be tempted to draw a conclusion that at these centres the tax burden might not have been passed on to the consumer, but business practices being more or less

the same everywhere it is unlikely that the temptation in retailers at a particular centre to pass on the burden would be less than in others. Nor is it likely that the supplies of other commodities at these centres would be such as would bring down prices to such a level as would affect the final index. Much should not be read out of such comparisons.

15. A better way would be to examine the behaviour of different commodities in particular centres. For this purpose, however, it is necessary to have retail prices for the period 1950-60 for such commodities. These were available only in 4 centres, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon. The results of such a comparison is shown in the table below:-

Table 2.

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Hypothetical increase</u>	<u>Actual increase</u>
		<u>in the price relative</u> <u>due to maximum tax levy</u>	<u>in the price</u> <u>relative</u>
(1.)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Bombay</u>			
	1. Sugar	24	25.8
	2. Tea	3	40.2
	3. Matches	29	28
<u>Ahmedabad</u>			
	1. Sugar	24	29.5
	2. Tea	2	22.1
	3. Matches	28	28.6
<u>Sholapur</u>			
	1. Sugar	22	19.3
	2. Tea	2	29.5
	3. Matches	21	(-) 13.5
<u>Jalgaon</u>			
	1. Sugar	24	33.6
	2. Tea	-	-
	3. Matches	26	14.2

A comparison of Cols. 3 and 4 will show that the behaviour of sugar and of matches at 3 of the 4 centres is what could be expected at all centres. Tea has been erratic everywhere. This point requires to be separately gone into and need not be dealt with in this note.

16. Of the various commodities accounting for a rise in the consumer price indices the contribution of tobacco and clothing appears to be the most important. These two account for more than half the increase in the index as the table below will show:-

Table 3.

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Number of points increase in the</u> <u>consumer price indices due to</u>					
	<u>Cloth</u>		<u>Tobacco</u>		<u>all commodities</u>	
	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	8.48	3.32	6.30	3.95	18.85	11.34
Ahmedabad	6.97	2.74	5.68	3.56	16.27	9.92
Sholapur	13.89	5.45	3.56	2.23	20.09	10.32
Jalgaon	15.46	6.07	2.88	1.82	24.16	13.71

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Jamshedpur	3.98	1.57	2.92	2.12	10.47	6.68
Gauhati	2.21	0.87	3.13	1.98	8.70	6.07
Jharia	3.04	1.19	5.94	3.72	11.61	7.54
Kharagpur	3.47	1.35	1.72	1.09	8.19	5.23
Delhi	4.56	1.80	4.69	2.94	13.63	8.07
Jabalpur	4.64	1.82	6.84	4.28	15.84	10.16
Madurai	11.62	4.57	1.09	0.65	14.67	7.18

Since the magnitude of the impact of tobacco and cloth on the increase in the overall indices is quite substantial, it is, necessary to indicate in some detail how the effects of these items have been worked out.

17. For tobacco the question of finding out the effect of excise duty on un-manufactured tobacco and on the price of bidis bristles with many difficulties. First of all, the rate of levy differs with different types of tobacco. It is not possible to say with certainty which of these types are used for manufacture of bidis and which others would be used for hooka, snuff and chewing purposes. Secondly, the excise levy on un-manufactured tobacco is expressed as 'x' rupees per lb., and it is difficult to say what the effect of such a duty will be on a bundle of bidis, in the absence of information on the number of bidis that can be manufactured out of a pound of tobacco. To get over these difficulties it has been assumed that in centres where bidis and chewing tobacco both figure in the consumption basket, the increase in the price relative of bidi due to tax is taken to be the same as the increase in the price relative of tobacco. If in a particular centre (say A) un-manufactured tobacco is not an item of consumption, the increase in price relative of tobacco in the nearest centre (say B) where it is, has been taken as a guide for imputing the tax incidence on bidis in Centre A. In addition, for each centre the upper and lower limits to the change in price index as a result of excise levy on tobacco has been worked out by taking the maximum and minimum rates respectively. It is, however, more probable that in this case the actual incidence is more likely to be near the the minimum than the maximum.\*

18. In the case of cotton textile, for purposes of excise levy, the Government have broadly categorised the different kinds of cloth into superfine, fine, medium and coarse varieties and different rates of excise duty have been imposed on the different varieties, the extent of levy on the fine and super fine qualities being generally more than that on the other varieties. From a perusal of the pattern of consumption at the base year, it is difficult to strictly classify the different varieties of cloth used by the working class according to the above four categories. Therefore, an upper limit of the extent of impact of excise duty has been obtained by

\* To illustrate how the incidence of tax is worked on individual commodity and to show how the different assumptions set out in the para 10 above were utilised, the details of work in respect of tobacco have been shown in the Appendix A.

taking the average of the rates of levy on medium and coarse varieties. To arrive at the change in the price relative due to excise levy, the weighted average of the prices at base year of the different varieties of cloth has been used, the weights being the importance (or the weights of) the different varieties of cloth in the consumers budget in the base year. In this connection it might be mentioned that the actual increase in the consumer price indices due to excise levy is likely to be nearer the lower limit calculated by us, because, it is a matter of common knowledge that the consumption of the working class consists mainly of medium and coarse varieties. Moreover, a perusal of the production figures for recent years shows, that nearly 80 per cent of the production consists of medium and coarse varieties and therefore, the average rate of levy is likely to be nearer the rates of levy on medium and coarse varieties than on finer ones. It will be seen that in the case of cloth the manner in which the incidence of tax on the index has been worked out introduced a considerable over-estimation of the tax incidence. Detailed calculations have shown that the upper limit on cloth as shown in table 3 will be an over-estimate to the extent of 50 percent and the lower limit roughly by 20 percent.

19. Statement VIII gives the year-wise break-up of the hypothetical change in the consumer price index due to excise levy in different areas. It will be seen that nearly 75% of the hypothetical increase in the index number has been the result of indirect tax measures introduced during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. It will be recalled that cloth is one of the important commodities, tax on which has affected the index numbers. This largely accounts for what has happened in the two years in question.

#### V.

20. To work out the incidence of sales tax on index numbers a different approach was called for. While the excise duties are in the nature of specific duties, sales tax is levied ad valorem. It depends on the total turnover. There is again a difference in the manner in which this tax is imposed. In certain States it is a single point system; in others it is multiple in the sense that tax is levied at different points of sale and there are many others where both multi-point and single-point Sales tax are prevailing. In case of multi-point Sales Tax will mean that unlike the excise duties, the extent of incidence of sales tax on a commodity depends on the number of hands it has to pass through before it is finally consumed. Where, therefore, a multipoint sales tax is in vogue, it will not be advisable to calculate the incidence on the basis of change in the rate of taxation as was done in the case of excise duties. The method adopted for working out the incidence of sales tax on index numbers is described in the following paragraph. Wherever possible the limitations on the method used are also indicated.

21. Information on the yield of sales tax on the basis of the rate of tax prevailing in 1950-51 is available for different States. A perusal of the rates adopted by

different States show that most of them imposed a higher levy on certain items classified as luxury articles, while the consumer articles have been taxed at a lower rate. It is also found that some of the essential articles particularly cereals and pulses, vegetables, etc., have been wholly exempted from the purview of sales tax. In certain States, even edible oils and firewood have been exempted. For calculating the incidence of sales tax on consumer price index, for all practical purposes, the tax element has been treated as a separate commodity entering into the consumers budget. The weight to be assigned to this commodity has been taken as the percentage of the tax element at base year to total expenditure at the base year after taking into account different rates on different commodities as well as the various items that are exempted from sales tax. The details regarding the effect of items exempted, the rate at base year, etc., as well as the number of points change in the consumer price index due to changes in sales tax are given at statement IX.

22. As in the case of excise duties, the number of points change in the consumer price index as a result of change in sales tax has been obtained by multiplying the weight for the commodity 'sales tax' at the base year by the number of points change in the price relative for that commodity in 'sales tax' over the period 1950-51 to 1959-60. In the case of excise duty, because of their specific nature, number of points change in the price relative of that commodity was calculated by finding out the percentage by which the base year price will increase as a result of the entire burden of excise levy being passed on to the consumer. However, in the case of sales tax, the number of points change in the price relative has been taken as equivalent to the percentage by which the yield from sales tax, in 1959-60 has increased over 1950-51 level. There is no harm in making this assumption because the change in the rate of sales tax which corresponds to the price of the commodity 'sales tax' but also the effect of inclusion of new items in the list of taxable commodities as well as the increase in the yield due to increase in the prices of the commodities themselves. So by taking the percentage by which the yield has increased, our estimates are likely to err on the high side rather than being an under estimate. For another reason also, our estimates are likely to be on the higher side. In all the States, sales tax is collected only from those dealers who have a turnover per annum of more than a certain amount. So far as the items that reach the consumers direct without reaching any of the registered dealers is concerned, no tax is actually being paid, even though for purposes of our calculation we have assumed all taxable items to pass through the registered dealer and thereby being subject to sales tax.

Yield from sales tax is the effect of not only

23. The number of points change in the consumer price index on the basis of the above assumptions, at different centres areas follows:-

Table 4.

Number of points change in Consumer Price Index

1. Bombay	0.79	6. Gauhati	3.22
2. Ahmedabad	0.81	7. Jharia	0.52
3. Sholapur	0.82	8. Kharagpur	0.44
4. Jalgaon	0.80	9. Jabalpur	1.03
5. Jamshedpur	0.51	10. Madurai	1.37

Note:- In the case of Delhi, it is not possible to calculate the change over the period 1950-59, as there was no

VI

24. In conclusion, it will be seen from the broad trend of arguments that the likely hypothetical increase in the consumer price index may be of the order of about 4 to 5 points as a result of changes in excise duties and sales tax over the period 1950-59. This is so, because, in the case of the two items viz., cotton textiles and tobacco which represent the bulk of the increase, the increases that have been worked out are likely to be more near the lower limits. So is the case in regard to footwear. Moreover, as mentioned at appropriate places in the note, some of the assumptions made in respect of other commodities are such that, if at all there is an error in the estimation, it is towards exaggerating the incidence. It might however, be emphasised once again that the purpose of this paper is not so much to draw any policy conclusions but mainly to indicate a possible method in the absence of adequate data on changes in the urban pattern of consumption, to ascertain how the cost of living index number will react to indirect taxation.



## Statement II

REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES ON SELECTED COMMODITIES.

(Rs. crores).

(Before deduction &amp; refunds)

Y E A R	Kerosene.	Sugar.	Matches.	Tobacco.	Vegetable products.	Cotton cloth	Footwear	Soap	Vegetable non-essential oils.	Coffee.	Tea.
1950-51	0.28	6.46	8.07	31.99	2.19	9.26	-	-	-	1.17	3.33
1951-52	0.23	8.44	8.69	35.55	2.45	15.36	-	-	-	0.77	4.31
1952-53	0.24	9.93	9.45	34.58	2.75	13.46	-	-	-	0.59	3.46
1953-54	0.33	14.37	9.32	33.14	2.79	21.67	-	0.17	-	0.77	2.09
1954-55	0.93	8.36	9.25	31.39	3.13	27.59	0.82	1.40	-	0.98	3.19
1955-56	2.43	18.58	10.08	33.46	3.82	28.18	0.84	1.55	0.29	0.93	3.17
1956-57	3.29	20.88	10.05	38.43	4.35	51.86	0.99	1.85	5.30	1.20	3.19
1957-58	3.06	42.75	15.08	45.49	3.92	64.60	0.97	1.76	9.80	1.32	3.85
1958-59	4.15	52.27 (6.79)	19.21	49.09 (4.11)	3.86	57.40 (5.22)	1.05	2.23	10.02	1.34	4.71
1959-60	6.10	47.36 (12.90)	18.00	43.74 (7.30)	5.00	43.00 (20.49)	1.10	2.00	13.09	1.35	7.65
1960-61	6.35	46.40 (12.90)	18.00	43.74 (7.30)	5.25	44.55 (20.89)	1.35	2.05	13.09	1.35	7.65

Figures in brackets are the yield under the additional Excise Duties Act. These are in addition to the yield under other duties.

## Statement I

## REVENUE FROM IMPORTANT TAXES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES.

(Rs. Crores.)

Yr.	Central Government					Net Revenue from customs (-)	Central Excise (only Central Govt's share)	Other taxes and duties	Total Rev. of the Central Govt's from taxes on Commodities & services.	State Government.					Total receipts from taxes on commodities & services (Central & state.)
	Imports	Exports	Others	Refunds	State's share of Central excise.					State excise	General Sales Tax.	Sales Tax on Motor spirit.	Oth-ers	State Receipts from taxes on co-mo-	
50-51 Accts.	107.70	47.36	6.37	4.26	157.15	67.54		227.49	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
51-52 -do-	141.59	90.74	4.76	5.40	231.69	85.78	2.80 *	320.44	0.70	49.41	54.40	4.53		148.60	
52-53 -do-	118.07	55.47	4.59	4.88	173.75	66.20		240.22	16.25	46.30	51.21	5.99		158.41	
53-54 -do-	119.60	38.53	3.55	2.97	158.1	79.43		238.38	15.95	44.66	58.33	7.35		169.25	
54-55 -do-	141.06	41.37	4.76	2.33	184.86	93.11		278.20	15.12	44.56	66.99	7.27		174.43	
55-56 -do-	127.98	37.76	4.22	3.26	166.70	128.68		295.69	16.60	43.49	68.28	8.30		176.02	
56-57 -do-	140.52	28.67	7.31	3.27	173.23	172.21		347.18	17.04	42.76	70.66	8.73		180.52	
57-58 -do-	150.94	26.83	7.28	5.06	179.99	233.10		418.32	40.21	46.02	107.37	9.85		265.18	
58-59 -do-	116.53	20.84	5.41	4.49	138.29	239.95		386.97	73.02	46.94	111.68	12.19		320.37	
59-60 Rev.	138.22	16.28	8.80	3.30	160.00	276.12		443.46	75.45	45.66	110.95	13.37		327.60	
60-61 Budget	143.62	16.28	5.90	3.30	162.50	305.42		476.02	75.05	46.79	117.96	14.16		341.31	

\* as in 1950-51.

WEIGHT IN THE CONSUMER BUDGET OF THE VARIOUS ITEMSAT DIFFERENT CENTRES COVERED BY THE STUDY

Sl. No.	Commodity.	Bombay	Ahemadabad	Jalagaon	Sholapur	Gauhati	Jamshedpur	Jharia	Kharagpur	Jabalpur	Madurai	D
1.	Sugar Refined	2.64	1.27	1.86	0.59	2.09	2.51	0.27	1.51	1.36	0.80	
2.	Gur	0.53	1.27	1.24	1.18	0.18	0.13	1.30	0.34	0.69	0.81	C
3.	Tea	1.06	0.54	0.62	0.59	1.20	1.03	0.27	0.35	2.33	0.05	C
4.	Ghee-pure	-	8.04	3.10	-	1.23	2.31	0.16	3.80	3.78	1.16	E
5.	Ghee-Vegetab;e	1.06	-	-	1.18	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	I
6.	Oil	2.11	1.91	4.34	3.54	4.31	3.40	3.95	3.82	3.31	4.07	E
7.	Matches	0.13	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.46	0.30	0.18	0.48	0.53	0.28	C
8.	Clothing	9.00	10.99	13.00	14.50	5.10	10.20	6.70	10.60	12.60	9.34	10.
9.	Tobacco-chewing	-	-	0.46	-	1.05	0.48	2.39	0.13	0.25	0.38	-
10.	Bidi	3.44	3.12	1.17	1.94	4.48	2.77	1.52	1.98	3.92	0.21	3.
11.	Soap - Toilet Washing	1.43	1.28	1.04	0.94	3.32	3.65	3.23	4.12	4.00	3.17	5.
	Total	<u>21.43</u>	<u>28.74</u>	<u>27.09</u>	<u>24.70</u>	<u>23.42</u>	<u>27.39</u>	<u>19.99</u>	<u>27.13</u>	<u>32.78</u>	<u>20.25</u>	<u>32.</u>

## STATEMENT IV

IMPACT OF EXCISE DUTIES ON COST OF LIVING INDEX  
(DIRECT, INDIRECT & SYMPATHETIC EFFECTS)

	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Jamshedpur	Gaolahi	Jharia	Kharagpur	Delhi	Jabalpur	Madhurai
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Direct Effect											
Max.	11.92	9.13	15.66	20.87	8.26	5.92	8.54	6.09	7.61	8.53	13.83
Min.	6.76	4.92	7.22	11.17	5.15	4.22	5.33	3.72	4.40	5.29	6.50
2. Indirect											
Max.	6.55	5.79	3.61	2.13	2.05	2.65	2.50	1.82	5.00	6.84	0.33
Min.	4.20	3.67	2.28	1.38	1.37	1.72	1.64	1.23	3.25	4.44	0.17
3. Sympathetic Effect											
Max.	0.38	1.33	0.82	1.16	0.16	0.13	0.57	0.28	0.42	0.47	0.51
Min.	0.38	1.33	0.82	1.16	0.16	0.13	0.57	0.28	0.42	0.47	0.51
TOTAL:											
Max.	18.85	16.27	20.09	24.16	10.47	8.70	11.61	8.19	13.63	15.84	14.67
Min.	11.34	9.92	10.32	13.71	6.68	6.07	7.54	5.23	8.07	10.16	7.18
4. The base year to which the above increases in points rise in C.L.I. relate-year ended	June 1934	July 1927	Jan 1928	1939	1944	1944	1944	1944	1944	1944	June 1936
5. C.L.I. General in 1950-51 on the base indicated in previous row.	311	257	291	426	149	127	185	137	133	157	348
6. No. of points rise on base 1950-51=100											
Max.	6.05	6.35	6.91	5.67	7.02	6.85	6.28	5.97	9.78	10.10	4.22
Min.	3.65	3.87	3.55	3.22	4.48	4.78	4.08	3.82	6.06	6.47	2.06

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Index for 1950 (1949=100)	102	104	97	100	105	98	114	100	100	101	348*
8. Index for 1959 (1949=100)	134	125	114	116	125	98	108	110	120	108	409*
9. Index for 1959 (1950=100)	131	120	118	116	119	98	95	110	120	107	118

RESULTS:

No. of points increase in the  
General Index  
since 1950

31	20	18	16	19	(-)2	(-) 5	10	20	7	18
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No. of points rise  
due to Excise  
levy.

Max. 6	6	7	6	7	7	6	6	10	10	4
Min. 4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	6	6	2

\* On base June 1936 = 100

IMPACT OF EXCISE DUTIES ON WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX  
( Direct Effect )

Year	Item	Rate of duty	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Ja Egaon	Jamshedpur	Gauhati	Jharia	Kharaipur	Delhi	Jablaipur	Madhurai	Re...
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
51-52	1) Unmanufactured Tobacco					0.23	0.87	0.16	1.00	0.03	-	0.12	0.21	
52-53	2) Sugar (Refined)		0.24	0.09	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.07	
53-54	3) Tea		0.11	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.56	0.03	0.17	n.a.	0.11	0.01	
54-55	4) Cloth	at min. rate	0.42	0.35	0.69	0.77	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.58	
		at max. rate	0.84	0.69	1.37	1.53	0.39	0.22	0.30	0.34	0.45	0.46	1.15	
	5) Soap		0.16	0.21	0.08	0.15	0.40	0.31	0.46	0.48	0.62	0.65		
	6) Footwear	at min. rate	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.05	-	0.07	0.15	0.10		
		at max. rate	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.19	-	0.28	0.60	0.40		
55-56	7) Sugar		0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	
	8) Clothing	at min. rate	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.10	
		at max. rate	0.32	0.29	0.57	0.64	0.17	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.48	
56-57	9) Clothing	at min. rate	1.40	1.14	2.29	2.55	0.66	0.36	0.50	0.57	0.75	0.76	1.91	
		at max. rate	3.37	2.75	5.49	6.11	1.57	0.87	1.20	1.38	1.80	1.83	4.59	
	10) Soap		0.14	0.18	0.07	0.13	0.34	0.20	0.38	0.40	0.36	0.84	-	

2.....

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1956-57															
11) Vegetable non-essential Oils.															
i) Coconut Oil	0.20	-	0.06	0.14	0.05	-	0.03	0.03	-	0.05	0.01				
ii) Mustard Oil	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.52	0.20	0.13	0.18	0.01	-				
iii) Others	0.25	-0.26	-0.42	1.30	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.17	0.64				
1957-58															
12) Matches	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.05	0.14	0.07	0.23	0.07				
13) Refined Sugar	1.53	0.58	0.28	0.97	0.93	0.67	0.10	0.54	0.68	0.47	0.44				
14) Tobacco															
at Min. rate	-	-	-	0.29	0.11	0.21	1.28	0.04	-	0.15	0.27				
at max. rate	-	-	-	0.60	0.23	0.43	2.64	0.08	-	0.31	0.55				
1959-60															
15) Vegetable Non-essential Oils															
i) Coconut Oil	0.12	-	0.04	0.88	0.03	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.03	0.01				
ii) Sweet Oil	0.15	0.11	0.25	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
iii) Castor Oil	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
iv) Mustard Oil	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.31	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.02	-				
v) Groundnut Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
vi) Til Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.10	0.13				
16) Cloth															
at min. rate	0.99	0.81	1.61	1.79	0.46	0.26	0.35	0.40	0.53	0.54	1.35				
at max. rate	3.50	2.86	5.71	6.35	1.63	0.91	1.25	1.43	1.87	1.90	4.78				
1959-60															
17) Vegetable Products	0.04	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.03	-	-				
18) Khandsari Sugar (i.e. Raw)	0.31	0.48	0.30	0.62	0.05	0.05	0.44	0.07	0.24	0.28	0.05				
19) Clothing (Handloom)	0.42	0.35	0.69	0.77	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.58				
(Due to change in unit of measurement)	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.6	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05				
Total .. ..	6.76	4.92	7.22	11.17	5.15	4.22	5.33	3.72	4.40	5.29	6.50				
	11.92	9.15	15.66	20.87	8.26	5.92	8.54	6.09	7.61	8.53	13.83				

Note: Where two figures are not shown against a particular item there is no difference between max. & min.

IMPACT OF EXCISE DUTIES ON ( WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX  
( Indirect Effect )

Year	Item	Rate of Duty	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Jamshedpur	Gauhati	Jharia	Kharagpur	Delhi	Jabalpur	Madurai	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<u>1951-52</u>														
	1) Bidi		1.73	1.56	0.98	0.59	0.50	0.70	0.63	0.46	1.29	1.76	0.02	Due to on un- factu tobac
<u>1956-57</u>														
	2) Soap		0.05	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.32	-	Due to on non- tial v Oils.
	3) Vegetable Ghee		0.11	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	
<u>1957-58</u>														
	4) Bidi	at min. rate	2.22	2.00	1.25	0.71	0.64	0.91	0.81	0.56	1.65	2.25	0.15	
		at max. rate	4.57	4.12	2.58	1.46	1.32	1.84	1.67	1.15	3.40	4.65	0.31	
	5) Vegetable Ghee		0.06	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	
	6) Soap		0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.11	-	
			4.20	3.67	2.28	1.38	1.37	1.72	1.64	1.23	3.25	4.44	0.17	
			6.55	5.79	3.61	2.13	2.05	2.65	2.50	1.82	5.00	6.84	0.33	



IMPACT OF EXCISE DUTIES ON WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX  
( SYSPATHETIC RISE )

Statement VII

Year	Item	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Jamshedpur	Cuttack	Jharia	Kharagpur	Delhi	Jabalpur	Madhu- rai	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>1954-55</u>													
	1) Raw Sugar	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.07	Due to rise in price of Sugar.
<u>1955-56</u>													
	2) Raw Sugar	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	
<u>1956-57</u>													
	3) Pure Ghee	-	0.31	0.06	0.18	0.05	0.02	-	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.06	
<u>1957-58</u>													
	4) Raw Sugar	0.31	0.58	0.57	0.65	0.05	0.08	0.47	0.11	0.18	0.24	0.29	
	5) Pure Ghee	-	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.01	-	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	
<u>1959-60</u>													
	6) Ghee	-	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.01	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	
		0.38	1.33	0.82	1.16	0.16	0.13	0.57	0.28	0.42	0.47	0.51	

## STATEMENT VI

## NO. OF POINTS INCREASE IN DIFFERENT YEARS AS A RESULT OF EXCISE DUTIES

Year	Item	Rate of duty	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Jamshedpur	Gauhati	Jharia	Kharagpur	Delhi	Jabalpur	Madurai	Ro
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1951-52			0.56	0.61	0.34	0.19	0.92	0.68	0.88	0.36	0.97	1.20	0.07	
1952-53			0.23	0.21	0.28	0.24	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.21	
1953-54			0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.44	0.02	0.12	-	0.07	-	
1954-55		Max.	0.32	0.35	0.50	0.39	1.05	0.57	0.41	0.80	1.24	0.96	0.33	
		Min.	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.22	0.53	0.37	0.33	0.53	0.75	0.62	0.17	
1955-56		Max.	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.16	
		Min.	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.05	
1956-57		Max.	1.32	1.39	2.11	1.86	1.55	1.32	1.04	1.59	1.98	2.11	1.52	
		Min.	0.69	0.76	1.01	1.02	0.94	0.92	0.67	1.00	1.19	1.43	0.75	
1957-58		Max.	3.33	3.38	3.33	2.63	3.02	3.51	3.46	2.70	4.88	5.17	1.90	
		Min.	1.77	1.75	1.46	1.31	1.70	2.09	1.77	1.49	2.56	2.67	0.79	
1958-59		Max.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Min.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1959-60			0.11	0.24	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.24	0.07	0.23	0.20	0.02	
1951-60 Total		Max.	6.05	6.35	6.91	5.67	7.02	6.85	6.28	5.97	9.78	10.10	4.21	
		Min.	3.65	3.87	3.55	3.22	4.48	4.78	4.08	3.82	6.06	6.47	2.06	

Statement IX

Calculations of incidence of Sales Tax at Base Year  
and changes in Consumer Price Index due to Sales Tax  
in 1950-59.

I. BOMBAY CITY

	<u>Weight of items exempted from Sales Tax</u>
Food Group	87
Fuel and Lighting Group	98
House Rent Group	100
Misc. Group	27

Rate adopted for items that are taxable

$$= 0,0,6 \text{ pies in a rupee or } 3.125\%$$

Incidence at base year or weight for sales tax at base year

$$= \frac{3.125\% \times 100}{103.125} \cdot 13 \times 47 \text{ plus } \frac{.02 \times 7}{1 \times 8} \text{ plus } \frac{.73 \times 14}{.73 \times 14}$$

$$= 0.74$$

Percentage increase in yield or change in price relative for sales tax = 95.

No. of points change in consumer price index as a result of sales tax =  $0.74 \times \frac{95}{89} = \underline{0.79}$

Therefore percentage increase in the consumer price index over the 1950-51 level due to sales tax = 0.79

Similar calculations for other centres show that the rise in consumer price indices due to imposition of sales tax has been as follows :

No. of points rise in consumer price index

1) Ahmedabad	0.81
2) Solapur	0.82
3) Jalgaon	0.80
4) Jamshadpur	0.51
5) Gauhati	3.22
6) Jharua	0.52
7) Kharagpur	0.44
8) Jabalpur	1.03
9) Madurai	1.37

Unmanufactured Tobacco

Year            The rate of duty was changed as follows :-

1951-52

Variety	Duty per lb.		Increase or decrease	Amount cleared for consumption in million lbs.	Increase in rate adopted in our calculation.
	prior to March '51.	From March '51			
Bidi tobacco	0-12-0	0-14-0	0-2-0	106	}
Snuff	0-12-0	0- 6-0 (-)	0-6-0	8	
Cigar and cheroots	0-4-0	0-6-0	0-2-0	52	
Hook.ka	0- 4-0	0-6-0	0-2-0	121	
chewing tobacco	0- 4-0	0-6-0	0-2-0	129	

The above figures are only in respect of those varieties of tobacco that are commonly consumed by the working class. Change in the rate of duty on tobacco used for the manufacture of cigarettes has been omitted as cigarette is not an item of consumption in the working class consumers' budget.

2. The average increase in the rate of duty has been taken as 0-2-0 as the reduction in duty on snuff tobacco will not appreciably depress the average rate in view of the fact that the tobacco cleared by excise authorities for snuff is very very small. So far as unmanufactured tobacco is concerned, the change in the price relative has been calculated by relating the change in the levy to the base year price of unmanufactured tobacco. This is not, however, possible in the case of bidis, because no information is available as to how many bidis are made out a given weight of tobacco. Moreover, the number of bidis made will depend on the size. Therefore, to find the change in the consumer price index as a result of the increase in the price of bidi on account of the excise levy on bidi tobacco, the number of points change in the price relative of bidi is taken as the same as the number of points change in the price relative for unmanufactured tobacco at that centre. If in a particular centre, unmanufactured tobacco does not figure in the consumer budget, then the change in the price relative of tobacco consumed at the nearest centre is taken. For example in the case of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Solapur, the number of points change in the price relative of bidi is taken as the same as the number of points change in the price relative of unmanufactured tobacco at Jalgaon.

In the case of Delhi, the number of points change in the price of unmanufactured tobacco at Ludhiana has been taken.

1952-53            No change.

1953-54            No change.

1954-55            A levy of Rs. 3/- per 1,000 from 1.8.54 was imposed on machine made bidis. The effect of this on the consumer price index is, however, taken as negligible as the machine made bidis constitute only a small portion of total number of bidis manufactured.

1955-56            No change.

1956-57            No change.

1957-58            The alterations made in the rate of levy were as follows :

Item,	Rate of levy per lb.		
	Before	From	From
(1)	16.5.57	16.5.57	14.12.57
	(2)	(3)	(4)
i) Not fluecured and used in cigarettes, pipes etc.	56 NP	75 NP	-
ii) Not plucured and not used in cigarettes, mixtures, for pipes etc. and cured in whole leaf form and packed or tied in bundles	37 NP	50 NP	3 NP
iii) Other than fluecured and not specified.	87 NP	100 NP	20 NP

The rates indicated from 14.12.57 are levied under the Additional Excise Duty Act, in addition to the rates indicated in col (3)

It will be seen from the above that the basis of classification has been changed and it is difficult to indentify which of the above different kinds of tobacco is used for bidi manufacture and which for chewing and other purposes. In view of this an upper limit to rate of incidence has been obtained by taking the maximum levy of 33 NP per lb. and a lower limit by taking the minimum levy of 16 NP per lb.

The effect of changes in excise duties in respect of other commodities has been calculated in the same manner.

Bill No XIII of 1961

13

THE  
MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 1961

(AS INTRODUCED IN THE RAJYA SABHA)

THE MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1961  
(AS INTRODUCED IN THE RAJYA SABHA)

A  
BILL

*further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1961. Short title.

11 of 1948.

5 2. In section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),— Amendment of section 3.

(i) in sub-section (1), for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

10 “(a) fix the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in an employment specified in Part I or Part II of the Schedule and in an employment added to either Part by notification under section 27:

15 **Provided that the appropriate Government may, in respect of employees employed in an employment specified in Part II of the Schedule, instead of fixing minimum rates of wages under this clause for the whole State, fix such rates for a part of the State or for any specified class or classes of such employment in the whole State or part thereof;”**

(ii) in sub-section (1A),—

20 (a) the words, brackets and figure “whether before or after the expiry of any time limit specified in sub-section (1),” shall be omitted;

(b) for the words, "within one year from the date on which it comes to such finding", the words "as soon as may be after such finding" shall be substituted;

(iii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) No minimum rates of wages in respect of employees employed in a scheduled employment shall be fixed or revised under this Act during the pendency before a Tribunal or National Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, of any industrial dispute relating to the rates of wages payable to such employees, or if any award has been made by the Tribunal or National Tribunal in respect of such dispute, during the period in which that award remains in operation."

Insertion of new section 30A.

Rules made by Central Government to be laid before Parliament.

3. After section 30 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"30A. Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

Substitution of new section for section 31.

Validation of fixation of certain minimum rates of wages.

4. For section 31 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"31. Where during the period—

(a) commencing on the 1st day of April, 1952, and ending with the date of the commencement of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954; or

(b) commencing on the 31st day of December, 1954, and ending with the date of the commencement of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957; or

(c) commencing on the 31st day of December, 1959, and ending with the date of the commencement of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1961,

minimum rates of wages have been fixed by an appropriate Government as being payable to employees employed in any



26 of 1954.  
30 of 1957. 5 employment specified in the Schedule in the belief or purported belief that such rates were being fixed under clause (a) of subsection (1) of section 3, as in force immediately before the commencement of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954, or the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957, or the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1961, as the case may be, such rates shall be deemed to have been fixed in accordance with law and shall not be called in question in any court on the ground merely that the relevant date specified for the purpose in that clause had expired at the time the rates were fixed: 10

15 Provided that nothing contained in this section shall extend, or be construed to extend, to affect any person with any punishment or penalty whatsoever by reason of the payment by him by way of wages to any of his employees during any period specified in this section an amount which is less than the minimum rates of wages referred to in this section or by reason of non-compliance during the period aforesaid with any order or rule issued under section 13."

---

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 3 (1) (a) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides that initial fixation of minimum rates of wages for the employments included in Parts I and II of the Schedule at the commencement of the Act shall be completed by a specified date (which has been extended from time to time, the last extended date being 31st December, 1959) and also that, in the case of employments added to the Schedule by a notification issued under section 27, the minimum rates of wages shall be fixed before the expiry of one year from the date of the final notification under that section. The urgency originally felt for completing the initial wage-fixation within a specified date no longer exists as the bulk of wage-fixation work has already been completed and the question now is one of extending the coverage of the Act to more and more employments in both the Central and State spheres. The Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board at its meeting held on the 4th August, 1960 recommended that the time-limit for initial wage fixation should be done away with altogether. It is, therefore, proposed to amend clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 and sub-section (1A) of that section for this purpose. Consequently the existing section 31 of the Act has been recast.

2. The other amendment proposed is that no minimum rates of wages shall be fixed or revised in respect of employees employed in a scheduled employment during the pendency of any dispute before a Tribunal over the rates of wages payable to such employees or during the period the award made by such Tribunal is in operation.

NEW DELHI;

G. L. NANDA.

The 21st February, 1961.

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Under the existing provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, initial fixation of minimum rates of wages for the employees in any scheduled employment, whether included in the Schedule to the Act at the commencement of the Act or added thereto by a notification under section 27, will have to be completed within a specified time limit. It is proposed, in the Bill, to remove the time limit with the result that initial fixation of minimum wages for any left-out categories in the existing scheduled employments or for any newly-added employment under section 27, can be undertaken at any time without reference to any time limit. It is likely that the minimum wages as fixed for employees in certain mines or in Central Government factories may have to be borne from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is not, however, possible to forecast or estimate with any degree of accuracy what the employments will be in which minimum wage fixation will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or what amount of expenditure involved is likely to be.

ANNEXURE

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948 (11 OF 1948)

\* \* \* \*

Fixing of  
minimum  
rates of  
wages.

3. (1) The appropriate Government shall, in the manner herein-  
after provided,—

(a) fix the minimum rates of wages payable to employees  
employed—

(i) in an employment specified in Part I of the Schedule  
at the commencement of this Act, before the 31st day of  
December, 1959;

(ii) in an employment specified in Part II of the Sche-  
dule at the commencement of this Act, before the 31st day  
of December, 1959:

Provided that the appropriate Government may, instead  
of fixing minimum rates of wages under this sub-clause for  
the whole State, fix such rates for a part of the State or for  
any specified class or classes of such employment in the  
whole State or part thereof; and

(iii) in an employment added to Part I or Part II of  
the Schedule by notification under section 27, before the  
expiry of one year from the date of the notification;

\* \* \* \*

(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sec-  
tion (1), the appropriate Government may refrain from  
fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled  
employment in which there are in the whole State less than  
one thousand employees engaged in such employment, but  
if at any time, whether before or after the expiry of any  
time limit specified in sub-section (1), the appropriate Gov-  
ernment comes to a finding after such inquiry as it may  
make or cause to be made in this behalf that the number of  
employees in any scheduled employment in respect of which  
it has refrained from fixing minimum rates of wages has  
risen to one thousand or more, it shall fix minimum rates of  
wages payable to employees in such employment within one  
year from the date on which it comes to such finding.

\* \* \* \*

31. (1) Where during the period commencing on the 1st day of April, 1952, and ending with the date of commencement of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954, minimum rates of wages have been fixed by an appropriate Government as being payable to employees employed in any employment specified in Part I of the Schedule in the belief or purported belief that such rates were being fixed under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3, such rates shall be deemed to have been fixed in accordance with law, and shall not be called in question in any Court on the ground merely that the date specified in that sub-clause had expired at the time the rates were fixed:

Validation  
of fixation of  
certain mini-  
mum rates of  
wages.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall extend, or be construed to extend, to affect any person with any punishment or penalty whatsoever by reason of the payment by him by way of wages to any of his employees during the period specified in this section an amount which is less than the minimum rates of wages referred to in this section or by reason of non-compliance during the period aforesaid with any order or rule issued under section 13.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to minimum rates of wages fixed by an appropriate Government during the period commencing on the 31st day of December, 1954, and ending with the date of commencement of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957, as they apply in relation to minimum rates of wages fixed by an appropriate Government during the period commencing on the 1st day of April, 1952, and ending with the date of commencement of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954, subject to the modification that for the words, figures, brackets and letter "employment specified in Part I of the Schedule in the belief or purported belief that such rates were being fixed under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3", the words, figures, brackets and letter "employment specified in Part I or Part II of the Schedule in the belief or purported belief that such rates were being fixed under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3" shall be substituted.

RAJYA SABHA

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A  
BILL

further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

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The President has, in pursuance of clause (3) of article 117 of the Constitution of India, recommended the consideration of the Bill by the Rajya Sabha.

S.N. MUKERJEE,  
*Secretary.*

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*(Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Minister of Labour and  
Employment and Planning)*

(156)

## Minimum wages in U.S.S.R.

Indian workers ~~in~~ will find it interesting to know on what basis the minimum wages of the Soviet workers are fixed where the cost has guaranteed ~~to~~ a minimum level of existence to the entire working class in the country.

The norms laid down in the Soviet Union are not considered only as an ideal ~~one~~ to be achieved in the long ~~time~~ run but every management is entitled to pay the minimum salary to the workers.

The minimum wages are continuously increasing ~~in~~ when the prices are going down. This gives

jan. 22, 1961

double the income of monopoly capital, not that of the workers, peasants and medium and small enterprises. the ikeda government, he said, still wished to be subordinate to u.s. monopoly capital.

he also denounced the negotiations now going on between the ikeda government and south korea, which, he said, were aimed to patch up the northeast asia treaty organisation among japan, south korea and taiwan, with the united states as its core, in accordance with the u.s. imperialist far east strategy.

hisao kuroda stated, "we hold that in the first place we must conclude a peace treaty with china. we strongly oppose the japanese government's concluding a so-called peace treaty with chiang kai-shek because china is not represented by chiang kai-shek, but by the government of the chinese people's republic resolutely supported by the six hundred million and more chinese people. nothing could be more reasonable".

"the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism consists of the struggle against the 'security treaty'", he concluded. "the struggle against u.s. imperialism is taking place in china, korea, laos and vietnam. the national independence movements have erupted throughout the world like volcanoes, struggling against the obstacles placed by u.s. imperialism. the world's peace-loving forces are struggling against the cold war policy carried out by u.s. imperialism. all these forces must forge among them relations of strong international solidarity and closely unite in their struggle"

end item



double benefits to the working class.

~~In 1955-5~~

For example in 1955-56 the minimum wage of a Soviet worker was 300 roubles, which went up to 450 roubles in 1960. (45 roubles according to new after currency reform) It is expected that in 1965 the minimum wages will go up to 600 roubles (60 new roubles).

We are giving below the daily consumption of a ~~so~~ Soviet worker which comes to 3000 calories per unit per day.

Jan. 22, 1961

all this he does quietly, with never a thought of personal reward or praise.

"you see, i am now retired on full pension", he usually tells anyone who asks him why he is so active. "i live well. i'm healthy. as a trade unionist i still enjoy the benefits of social insurance.

"my two sons are in steady employment -- the elder is a trolley bus driver and the younger a shop assistant. i owe this happy life to the new society and i must do something for it."

old yu adds, "when you are doing something for the community, remember you are not giving out a los. you are just reciprocating what many others have done for you, which may well be much greater than your own contribution" end item

012123 -- vice-premier chen yi returns to peking

peking, january twentyfirst (hsinhua) -- vice-premier and foreign minister marshal chen yi together with madame chen and part of the chinese government delegation returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after their tour of neighbourly burma.

the members of the chinese government delegation who arrived by the same plane were vice-foreign minister peng piao and director of the premier's office tung hsiao-peng.

among those meeting them at the airport were vice-premier li chun-chun and leading officials of various government

Sweet cream  
Cheese  
eggs.

15

20

1 (egg)

---

Clothing other

Housing:

9 sq. meters.

70 kopecks -

1.32

.07

—

.13

per one

sq. meter.

minus space

( Political self-education

No. 3 March 1961.

page - ~~34~~)  
34.



ГОСТИНИЦА  
**УКРАИНА**  
г. МОСКВА



Daily Consumption - 3000 Calories a  
day.  
(gr)

Bread (Brown & white)	gr
Wheat flour -	450.
Potato flour -	25
Macaroni	10
Rice other cereals or pulses	10
Potato -	30
fresh Vegetables	300
Fruits & berries	250
Dry fruits	200
Oil	15
Sugar (sweets)	10.
Meat, meat products, poultry	100
fish	200
milk, other milk product,	100
butter -	400
Cottage cheese	50
	30

So far as the question of housing is concerned a worker must get a living space of 9 sq. metres. The rent per sq. meter comes to about 70 kopecks (.07 new kopecks) to 1.32 roubles (.13 new roubles) only.

In addition to this a worker gets other benefits like free medical aid, old age non-contributory old age pensions etc. etc. leave facilities which further enhances his living standard of living.

jan. 22, 1961

yesterday evening, vice governor liu cho-fu gave a dinner in honour of the vietnamese guests end item

012054 -- ghanaiian youth delegation leaves peking for home '

peking, january twentieth (hsinhua) -- the ten-member ghanaiian youth delegation headed by ny ashitey-akomfrah, left here by air for home today. '

a farewell banquet was given in their honour by the all-china youth federation on the nineteenth. among those present on the occasion were wang chao-hua, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the chinese communist youth league, and ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry. '

vanderpuye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ghanaiian embassy, was also present end item

012055- Liao chang-chih denounces japanese authorities '

peking, january twentieth (hsinhua) -- at a rally here this afternoon welcoming hisao kuroda, adviser of the japanese socialist par and other japanese friends, Liao cheng-chih, chairman of the chinese committee for afro-asian solidarity, denounced the japanese authorities for following the u.s. in

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PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1967. ✓

SA  
By the Amendment Act, the wage limit was raised from Rs.200.00 a month to Rs.400.00 a month,

The definition of the term 'wages' was revised so as to include any remuneration payable under any award, settlement or order of the Government.

The Act was extended to Construction Industry.

THE WORKING JOURNALISTS (FIXATION OF RATES OF WAGES) ACT,  
1958.

An act to provide for the fixation of rates of wages in respect of working journalists and for matters connected therewith.

The Act enabled the Central Government to fix rates of Wages in respect of working journalists in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court of March 19, 1958, relating to Wage Board decision, constituted under Working Journalists Act, by constituting a Committee which would make recommendations to the Central Government for fixation of rates of wages in respect of working journalists, whether by way of modifications or otherwise of the Wage Board's decisions.

By the enactment of the above act, The Working Journalists (Fixation of rates of wages) Ordinance, 1958, was repealed.



WORKMEN COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959.

The Act amended so as to:

1. Remove the distinction between an adult and minor for the purposes of compensation;
2. Reduce the waiting period of 7 days to 3 days for being entitled to compensation, and in cases where the period of disablement is 28 days or more, provide for payment from the date of disablement;
3. Provide for penalty for failure to pay compensation;
4. Enlarge the scope of Schedule I, II and III.

U.P. OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME.

The U.P. Government introduced the U.P. Old Age Pension Scheme with effect from December, 1957 under which provision of old age pension to poor and destitutes of 70 years or more, was made. The amount of pension was fixed at Rs.15.00 per month. State Labour Commissioner of U.P., was made overall incharge of the Scheme.

MINES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959.

The Act came into force with effect from 16th January, 1960.

By the amendment, the definition of the term 'mine' has been made clear so as to include quarries, open cast working, private railways, aerial ropeways and conveyors etc.

The Act provides for the maintenance of first aid rooms in mines where more than 150 persons are employed instead of 500 persons as under the original act.

The act provides for payment of overtime allowance at a uniform rate of twice the ordinary rate of wages for persons employed both above and below the ground ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  times for above and 2 times for below the ground in the original Act.)

Under the amended act the workers employed below the ground are entitled to annual leave with wages @ 1 day for every 16 days of work and those above ground to 1 day for every 20 days of work. The workers can accumulate the leave period upto a maximum of 30 days.

The present Act enhances the penalty for contravention of the different provisions of the Act by raising scales of fines, etc.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNION (AMENDMENT) ACT , 1960.

The above amendment received the assent of the President on 21st September, 1960.

Important features of the Amendment Act are as follows:

1. It authorises the appropriate Government to appoint as many Additional and Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions as it thinks fit and to enable them to exercise such powers and functions of the Registrar within a definite local limit as it may by order specify.

2. It stipulates that ~~once~~ when ~~the~~ once the signatories to an application for registration have been entertained, their application could not be deemed to have become invalid if by the time of the registration, some of the applicants, but not exceeding half of them cease to be members of the Trade Union or dissociate themselves from the application.

3. The act further prescribes a minimum subscription fee of twenty five naye paise per month per member of the Trade union.

4. It also empowers the Registrar or any other duly authorised officer to inspect or require production of the certificate of registration, account books, registers and other documents relating to Trade unions for the purpose of examining the returns made by them under Section 28 of the Act.

(Reported in the Gazette of India  
Extraordinary, dated September 22, 1960)

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME, 1952.

EXTENSION OF ACT TO  
ESTABLISHMENTS  
OWNED BY  
GOVERNMENT OR  
A LOCAL  
AUTHORITY:

1. ~~The~~ As a result of an amendment, of the Act covered w.e.f. May 18, 1958, establishments owned by Government or a local authority engaged in any of the Scheduled industry, employing 50 or more persons and having completed 3 years of their existence.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AMENDMENT ACT, 1958:

As per amendment of Section 2 and 16(1) of the Principal Act, a new definition of the term 'appropriate Government' was given so as to distinguish between the establishments coming under the control of the Central and State Government. The new subsection (1) of Section 16 makes it clear that the Act shall not apply to any establishment until the expiry of three years from the date on which the establishment is or has been set up. New changes in the location of the establishment does not, however, amount to the new setting-up of an industrial establishment.

2. By a notification dated November 1, 1958, the Central Government amended the Scheme to the effect that a member of the Fund, who does not attain the age of 55 years at the time of termination of service, shall be entitled to draw the full amount standing to his credit in the Fund, if he attains the age of 55 before the payment is authorised.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME (CONTD.)

PROVISION FOR  
LOANS:

By an amendment in March, 1959, a provision was made for advances from the Fund for serious or prolonged illness of a member or a member of his family.

An amendment in the Scheme was further made in March, 1960, providing for advances from the Fund for the purchase or construction of dwelling houses, sites and for allotments of tenements constructed or to be constructed under the subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial workers.

These advances are non-refundable.

THE KERALA FINANCIAL AID (TO THE DISCHARGED OR DISMISSED LABOUR) RULES, 1958.

The Kerala Government framed these rules which provide for financial aid to workers who are discharged or dismissed on prima facie grounds. The Rules deal with matters like rate of financial aid, the period of aid, procedure for granting aid, mode of withdrawal and disbursement of aid, realisation of aid given in certain cases, etc.

KERALA INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (NATIONAL & FESTIVAL HOLIDAYS) ACT, 1958:.

Enactment ~~of this~~ provided for 7 paid holidays, including 2 National holidays viz. Republic Day and Independence Day and one on First May in each calendar year to persons employed in industrial establishments in Kerala

MADRAS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT (NATIONAL & FESTIVAL HOLIDAYS) ACT, 1958.

Provision of 7 paid holidays, including 2 National holidays viz. Republic Day and Independence Day, each year to every person employed in industrial establishments in Madras.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS BILL, 1960.

A Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work.

The Bill provides for classification of motor transport services and registration of motor transport undertakings; empowers the State Governments to appoint for the State the Chief Inspector and inspectors, assigning various powers to them.

The Bill also contains provisions for Welfare and Health of Motor Transport worker; lays down hours of work and spread over, for motor transport workers engaged in city services as well as long distance passenger and long distance freight services, weekly rest, compensatory day of rest; prohibition of employment of ~~young persons~~ children; payment of wages and leave, extra wages for overtime, annual leave with wages; penalties and procedure, etc.

It was considered desirable to have a separate legislative measure for motor transport workers on the analogy of similar enactments for workers in factories, mines and plantations.

PLANTATION LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960.

The above Bill amending further the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 was introduced in Lok Sabha in February.

The Bill seeks to check the tendency among some employers fragmenting their plantations into small units with a view to evade their liabilities under the Act and to ensure more effective working of the Act.

ALL INDIA MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL

A private Bill to prevent the employment of women in factories, plantations and other establishments for some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for payment of maternity and medical benefits to them.

Although State legislations guide Maternity Benefits, All India legislation had been demanded

(i) because there is such wide divergence of the law varying from State to State.

(ii) because Maternity Benefit in plantations is widely circumvented due to loopholes in State laws;

(iii) white collar women workers in offices, in schools and colleges and in other institutions have no legal act guiding their right to Maternity Benefit.