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Bengal:

Bengal to collect Industrial Statistics: Draft Rules framed under Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

The Government of Bengal gazetted on 7-6-1945 a draft of the rules it proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. The rules seek to regulate the collection of statistics relating to factories in Bengal and require the owner, proprietor manager or any officer of any factory on whom the Statistics Authority serves a notice in writing for information to submit returns relating to his enterprise in a prescribed form by a prescribed date. Part A of the form requires the owner or manager to give general information relating to the enterprise, and parts B, C, D, E, and F details regarding the capital structure, the output, the raw materials and chemicals used in production, the labour force employed and the consumption of power, fuel, etc., respectively. The form prescribed by the Bengal Government follows very closely that prescribed by the Government of Sind, to which reference has been made in a previous report (vide page 4, report for March 1945).

(The Calcutta Gazette, dated 7-6-1945, Part I, pages 963-966).

Bihar:

Provision of Water Supply for Washing and Erection of Staircases in Factories in Bihar: Amendment of the Bihar and Orissa Factories Rules, 1936.

The draft of a notification introducing certain amendments in the Bihar and Orissa Factories Rules, 1936, regarding the provision of washing facilities in factories has been gazetted by the Government of Bihar on 27-6-1945. Under these rules, in every factory, a sufficient supply of water suitable for washing shall be provided free of cost for the use of workers at suitable places and with facilities for its use according to certain standards mentioned in the notification. Every washing place shall be provided with a wash basin, an adequate supply of soap and any other article as the Inspector may specify having regard to the nature of work in a factory. In every factory in which any process involves contact of the worker with injurious or obnoxious substances, there shall be provided one washing place for every ten workers or fraction thereof, together with a free supply of nail brushes in addition to the other facilities. In other factories, a washing place for every 20 workers if the total number of workers is 100 or more, shall be provided; at least one-half of such washing places shall be for the use of men only and shall be fitted with arrangements for taking bath. Separate washing places for women workers shall be provided with arrangements to ensure complete privacy. Water shall be provided preferably through taps, from a source approved by the Public Health Department, yielding a supply of 5 gallons a day for each worker or less if the Chief Inspector may so approve. Every enclosed type of washing place shall be well lighted and ventilated; and all washing places shall be provided with masonry drains and kept in a sanitary condition.

Every factory building of more than one story shall be provided with at least two sets of stairs with handrail or other support affording access to

the ground floor, in case of fire. In factories employing less than 40 workers, the Chief Inspector may accept an alternative arrangement instead of the second set of stairs. Cotton ginning factories shall be provided with at least two flights of stairs made of brick work or other fire-resisting material.

(The Bihar Gazette, dated 27-6-1945, Part II, pages 320-371).

Bombay :

Hazardous Operations (Manufacture of Celluloid and Cinematograph Films) Rules, 1945: Draft Notification .

A draft of the rules the Government of Bombay propose to issue for the ensurance of adequate protective measures in factories engaged in hazardous occupations has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 21-6-1945. The rules are to be termed the "Hazardous Operations (Manufacture of Celluloid and Cinematograph Films) Rules, 1945" and are to apply to the factories engaged in (1) the manufacture, manipulation and storage of celluloid or any article wholly or partly made of celluloid but excluding the operations in entries (2) and (3); (2) the manufacture, repair, manipulation, use or storage of cinematograph film; and (3) the stripping or drying of cinematograph film. The protective measures proposed include ~~the provision of suitable storerooms outside the workrooms for the storage of celluloid and cinematograph films, adequate precautions against fires and adequate means of escape in case of fire in every room in which cinematograph film is manufactured, stripped or dried.~~

The draft notification is to be taken into consideration by the Government of Bombay three months after the date of its publication in the Bombay Government Gazette.

(The Bombay Government Gazette, Part IV-A dated 21-6-1945, pages 84-89).

Punjab :

Punjab Maternity Benefit Rules, 1944.

The Government of Punjab gazetted on 22-6-1945 "The Punjab Maternity Benefit Rules, 1944". The rules which have been made in exercise of the powers conferred on Government by section 13 of the Punjab Maternity Benefit Act, 1943, require the employer of every factory other than a seasonal factory, in which women are employed to prepare and maintain in English or Urdu a muster roll in prescribed form and ~~shall~~ to enter therein particulars in respect of women workers employed in the factory ~~from~~ whom notice of confinement is received under the provisions of the Punjab Maternity Benefit Act. Employers are further required to submit annual returns in a prescribed form showing the maternity benefits paid by them during the preceding year and to make all payments against claims for maternity benefits in cash. The rules also prescribe the form in which notice of confinement shall be given by the woman worker and provide for the inspection of the muster rolls maintained by the employers.

(The Punjab Gazette dated 22-6-1945, Part I, Pages 391-394).

Cochin State:

Collection of Statistics of Labour and Labour Welfare
in Cochin State: The Cochin Industrial Statistics Bill.

The Government of Cochin has published in the Cochin Gazette (issue of last week of June 1945) the Industrial Statistics Bill, 1945, which is to be introduced in the next budget Session of the ~~Cochin~~ Cochin Legislative Council.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says that for purposes of co-operation with the Government of India, which has decided to enforce the Industrial Statistics Act XIX of 1942, for the collection of statistical information relating to factories and the welfare of labour and labour conditions, parallel action should be taken in the State as early as possible. The urgent need for legislation of the kind is also felt by Government in connection with the collection of statistics relating to labour and labour welfare in the State.

(The Hindu, dated 28-6-1945).+

Jodhpur State:

The Marwar Industrial Statistics Act, 1945.

The Government of Jodhpur is taking steps to enforce in the State the Marwar Industrial Statistics Act, 1945, recently adopted by the State legislature; the Act is modelled on the lines of the Indian Statistics Act, 1942. The introduction of other labour enactments, such as the Factories Act, 1934, and Rules framed thereunder, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, and Rules framed thereunder, is under consideration. Rules are also being framed for grant-in-aid to small scale industries.

(Jodhpur Newsletter dated 22-6-1945, issued by the Information Officer, Government of Jodhpur)...

CONDITIONS OF WORK.

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Industrial Health and Safety.

Proposed Amendment of Bombay Factory Rules, 1935, (re. Washing Facilities): Millowners' Association's Objections.

Reference was made at page 3 of our report for March 1945 to a draft notification of the Bombay Government amending the Bombay Factories Rules, 1935, and requiring owners to provide in their factories washing facilities for their workers. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have since then communicated to the government their views on the proposed amendment. The Committee hold that it is not only extremely difficult to secure taps and the necessary amount of piping these days, but the high prices which these materials command in the market have acted as an incentive to mill employees to steal these materials from mill premises, and as a matter of fact several mills have lost taps, pipes and piping materials from their premises in the last year or two. The Committee, therefore, have suggested that the Government should not proceed with the amendment in the present ~~existing~~ conditions.

(The Millowners' Association, Bombay,
Excerpts from the proceedings of the
Committee, May 1945).--.

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Wages.

Payment of Wages to Railway Employees, 1942-43:
Annual Report on the working of the Payment of
Wages Act, 1936.

According to the annual report on the working of the payment of Wages Act, 1936, for the year 1942-43, the total amount of wages paid to Railway employees earning less than Rs. 200 per month was Rs. 324,137,030.

Number of Workers and delays in payments.- The provisions of the Act applied to 806,301 workers, including 96,000 workers employed by Railway contractors. 2,890 cases of delay in payment of wages, as against 3,866 in 1941-42, were discovered. The Railway Administrations took steps to avoid this infringement, and at the end of the year the position had considerably improved.

Inspections.- Inspectors of Railway Labour inspected 7,047 railway establishments, 209 contractors' establishments, 278 paymasters' offices on class I railways, as compared with 7,051, 203 and 233, respectively, in ~~the~~ the previous year.

Imposition of Fines.- The total number of cases in which fines were imposed was 15,276, as against 15,276 in the previous year. The total amount of fine came to Rs. 8,029-2-6, as against Rs. 12,393 in the previous year. 199 cases, as against 150 in the previous year, were detected in which the requirements of law were overlooked in imposing fines. All such fines were refunded on the advice of Chief Conciliation Officer and Supervisor of Railway Labour.

Utilisation of Fines Proceeds.- The proceeds from the fines imposed were credited to the Staff Benefit Funds in the case of Railways which have such Funds. On the other Railways the proceeds of fines were utilised for providing facilities for the education and recreation of the staff and on schemes of sickness and maternity benefits.

("Railway Herald", Karachi, 25-6-1945).+

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Industrial Disputes.

Industrial Disputes in British India during the
Quarter ending 30-9-1944.

According to statistics published by the Department of Labour, Government of India, the total number of stoppages of work during the quarter ending 30-9-1944 (including one in progress at the close of the quarter) was 120 and the number of workers involved 1,09,819, as against 100 stoppages involving 45,562 workers for the same quarter of the previous year; the total number of man-days lost was 446,466 as against 177,663. There were 6 stoppages involving 5,000 or more but less than 10,000 workers, and one involving 10,000 workers or more. In one stoppage more than 100,000 man-days were lost.

Provincial Distribution.- The largest number of disputes occurred in Bombay where there were 34 disputes involving 31,613 workers and entailing a loss of 194,284 working days; followed by Bengal with 31 disputes involving 30,011 workers and entailing a loss of 140,958 working days; the United Provinces with 20 disputes involving 16,135 workers and entailing a loss of 50,993 working days; C.P. and Berar and Madras with 12 disputes each involving 19,404 and 3,624 workers and entailing losses of 25,563 and 14,928 working days respectively; Bihar with 9 disputes involving 8,976 workers and entailing a loss of 19,646 working days; and Assam and N.W.F.P. with 1 dispute each involving 40 and 16 workers and entailing losses of 40 and 64 working days respectively.

Classification by Industries.- Classified by industries, the largest number of disputes occurred in the cotton, woollen and silk mills, where there were 23 disputes involving 35,003 workers and entailing a loss of 67,473 working days; followed by engineering industries with 10 disputes involving 3,137 workers and entailing a loss of 4,246 working days; the textile mills with 4 disputes involving 15,919 workers and entailing a loss of 25,215 working days; Railways, including Railway Workshops, with 3 disputes involving 7,422 workers and entailing a loss of 15,084 working days; and mines with 2 disputes involving 1,023 workers and entailing a loss of 1,111 working days. There were 72 disputes in other industries involving 49,317 workers and entailing a loss of 333,337 working days. Thus the textile industry, including cotton, silk, woollen and jute, accounted for 28 percent of the number of stoppages, 45 percent of the workers involved and 21 percent of the man-days lost.

Causes and Results of Disputes.- Of the 120 disputes, 64 arose out of questions of wages and bonus, 21 were in respect of personnel, and 11 of leave and hours; 24 disputes were due to other reasons. 21 disputes were wholly successful, 31 partially successful and 58 unsuccessful; no definite results were obtained in respect of 9 disputes; 1 dispute was in progress at the end of the quarter.

(Communiqué issued by the Department of
Labour, Government of India on 7-6-1945). . .

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Welfare.

Canteen at Messrs Lever Bros., Bombay.

The following information about the canteen maintained by Messrs Lever Bros, Bombay, serves to give an idea of the services rendered by modern canteens in some of the more progressive industrial establishments in this country.

At the Factory of Messrs. Lever Bros., Bombay, an eating and refreshment room had been functioning for some time, but in 1942 a start was made with the provision of ~~meals~~ cooked food. The canteen building did not allow of cooking inside the building and accommodation was found for a kitchen at some little distance. The Canteen is a specially designed building having a central serving room from which six serving windows or hatches supply the six adjacent rooms used by the different types of employees (women, Hindus, Muslims, and others, chargemen, engineering staff and foremen).

The Canteen is surrounded by lawns and is well ventilated. Workers sit at long tables on benches. Previously the supply of refreshments was done by an outside caterer, but later when the Company took over the supply of hot meals and cooked foods in addition to tea, bakery products and aerated waters, they received at the start the assistance of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, which organization has considerable experience in the running of Canteens.

Difficulties of rationing have prevented the management from supplying cereals to workers. But mutton and vegetable curry and dal are supplied at rates which have not been increased since 1942. Out of 900 workers, roughly 500 take advantage of the canteen. The food is supplied against coupons which are handed to the man serving at the particular window or hatch. These coupons are in books containing 32 half-anna and 16 one-anna coupons and the cost of these coupons which are supplied on credit is deducted from wages. The staff consists of one supervisor, one cook, one assistant cook, one tea preparer and 10 vendors. As the canteen is used not merely to supply food at the recess but also tea and aerated waters and bakery products at other times, this staff is necessary for all these purposes. On the average over 1,000 cups of tea and almost 900 plates of bakery products are sold to workers in addition to cooked food.

(Labour Gazette, Bombay, March, 1945).

Welfare Activities in Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.,
Jamshedpur

The Tatas at Jamshedpur have a welfare department of long standing, and during the last 20 years there has been a gradual improvement in the activities of the department. The Tatas have created, out of what was a jungle of waste land, a modern town which, with the works, occupies an area of 25 square miles. The welfare activities in Jamshedpur are, therefore, two-fold in character: (i) in the town and (ii) in the Steel Works.

Welfare Work - Jamshedpur Town Municipal Amenities.- So far as the town is concerned, the Tatas have provided the residents with up-to-date municipal amenities like (a) water supply, (b) electricity, (c) sanitation and public health, (d) roads and (e) education. There is a free supply of pipe

water filtered and chlorinated according to latest methods. The needs in this respect of a growing town are met by undertaking new water supply schemes entirely at the expense of the Company.

Health, Housing and Maternity Welfare.- Planned on the lines of the ~~the~~ garden city, the Company has constructed in the town 8,300 houses of different types for its employees who pay nominal rent. Private construction by employees is also encouraged by advancing building loans. Street lighting, upkeep of roads, most of which are tarred, etc., ~~are~~ also undertaken by the Company. The Health Department, which is under the control of a qualified medical officer, is entrusted, among other duties, with vaccination, prevention of epidemics, inspection of food in the shops and markets and mosquito control for prevention of Malaria. The Company maintains a large and well equipped hospital and six dispensaries in different parts of the town. Treatment is free to the employees of the Company, but nominal fees are charged to non-employees. Maternity and child welfare organisation is under the charge of a qualified lady doctor. Playgrounds for children equipped with swings, seesaws, ocean waves, etc. are run by the welfare department, which also runs inter-departmental tournaments for men and women in different games. Films of social and educative value are carefully selected and exhibited in open air at different parts of the town in fair season.

Education.- Educational facilities are provided in the free schools run by the Company for employees drawing less than Rs. 75. Two high schools, 8 middle schools, 19 primary schools, 10 night schools, including one technical night school, are also conducted by the Company. This enables the younger generation to receive the benefits of modern education and also provides opportunities to illiterate adults of getting some minimum education free of charge. A mass literacy campaign is in progress with a view not only to enable the worker to understand his job but also to create in him more healthy interest in life. The activities of this section are conducted by a committee on which the Company has nominated one of its officers. The section is not limited merely to teaching of three "R"s, but weekly entertainment programmes consisting of folk songs, dances, etc. are also arranged by a committee specially appointed for that purpose.

Welfare Work in the Workshops: Safety Methods.- At the works, the care of the workmen while on duty receives constant attention. There is a special organisation under a Safety Inspector to ensure every possible precaution to prevent accidents and by means of intensive propaganda and lectures to inculcate safety-mindedness among the workers. Prizes are also awarded to departments where accidents are reduced in frequency or eliminated. There are two first-aid stations in charge of full-time doctors to render immediate aid in case of accidents and several motor ambulances to take the injured to the Company's hospital as quickly as possible. Cooled filtered water and free supply of soda with ice is made available to the workers all the year round. Furnace workers are supplied with goggles, gas-masks, etc. Cooked meal canteens where dishes suited to different palates are served at rates considerably below the market rates are also run by the welfare department. Rest houses for women and creches where milk and biscuits are given free to under-nourished babies are also maintained by the Company.

Financial Help: Co-operative Societies, etc.- On the economic side, co-operative credit societies have been encouraged by the Company to prevent the workers from falling into the hands of money-lenders. Such societies at present number 28 and have a total paid up capital of Rs. 1.2 million. A profit-sharing scheme, which has enabled the workers to get bonuses equivalent to their three months' earnings on an average since 1938, has also been introduced by the Company. A Provident Fund with a contribution of one-twelfth of worker's earnings and an equal amount paid by the Company and the gratuity scheme are additional facilities granted by the Company for the economic redress of their employees. The Company has sponsored the formation of a co-operative stores to cater to the needs of the employees and also of the other residents of Jamshedpur. All losses incurred due to the maintenance of prices in the Company's shops at the October 1942 level in the matter of food stuffs like rice, wheat, sugar and dal are borne by the Company.

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The monetary benefit accruing from these fair price shops is maintained even after the introduction of rationing in July 1944.

Training of Apprentices.- The Company runs a Technical Institute under the ~~control of a qualified~~ superintendent, which looks after the technical training of apprentices as well as their athletic, ~~literary~~ and social welfare. There is also a technical library which supplies books for study on technical matters.

(The Labour Gazette, Bombay, April, 1945).

Bombay Government's Post-War Plans for Welfare of
Industrial Workers: Proposal to establish more
Recreational and Educational Centres.

The extension of education, recreation and medical relief facilities for industrial workers and establishment of a separate Department of Industrial Medicine to carry out research into industrial diseases and hazardous occupations are the main features of the Bombay Government's Post-War Plans for the betterment of the Province's industrial labour.

Establishment of new Welfare Centres.- In the province, there are already in existence Labour Welfare Centres of four types in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli. An "A" type centre, of which there are three in Bombay, one at Ahmedabad and one at Hubli, provides a reading room and a library, indoor and outdoor games for different ages and both sexes, periodic concerts and cinematographic shows, a gymnasium, shower baths and adult education and sewing and embroidery classes for women. The "B" type centre will have all the facilities provided at an "A" type centre, housed on a less pretentious scale. ~~xxxxx~~ No "B" type centre has so far been established in the Province. The "C" type centre is housed in hired premises and provides a reading room, library, indoor games and sewing classes for women. Ten such centres have been established in Bombay, four in Ahmedabad, five in Sholapur and one at Hubli. The "D" type makes provision for outdoor sports only. Four of these centres have been established in different labour localities in Bombay on sites placed at the disposal of the Government by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. No charge is made for the use of the amenities provided at the centres. A large number of circulating libraries conducted either by the departmentally financed full-time librarians or by honorary librarians have been established in all places where Labour Welfare Centres have been opened. Allopathic dispensaries in charge of qualified part-time doctors have been opened at 5 "C" type centres at Sholapur, an Ayurvedic dispensary is attached to the "A" type centre at Delisle Road in Bombay and a homeopathic, bio-chemic and a nature cure dispensary ~~are~~ run at the "A" type centre at Raipur in Ahmedabad.

It is the intention of the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay to start a model whole-day ~~xxxxx~~ creche, nursery school and dispensary for 200 out-door patients at the new "A" type centre in Sholapur. At ~~xxxxx~~ Ahmedabad the department already conducts an industrial training workshop to give training in alternative occupations to industrial workers already in employment and to apprentices in the trade of fitting, smithy, carpentry, ~~painting~~ and tailoring.

In the post-war period it is proposed to establish ~~new~~ new centres and ~~improved~~ improve the existing ones. It is intended to expand the "A" type centres at Sholapur and Ahmedabad, which are to have double-storied gymnasium buildings, adequate servants' quarters, well-equipped children's play-grounds and separate blocks of shower baths. It is also proposed to open 12 "B" type centres, ~~three~~ three in Bombay and one each at Broach, Surat, Hubli, Viramgaon, ~~adiad~~ Adiad, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Barsi and Amalner. Fifteen additional "C" type centres will be established—six each in Bombay City and Ahmedabad and three at Sholapur. As the existing centres at Ahmedabad and Sholapur are situated at some distance away from the predominantly labour localities and not easily accessible to the working classes, two additional "A" centres will be established—one each at Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Visual Education.— An improvement of the system of visual instructions by the provision of a larger number of cinema projectors with adequate talkie equipment is also contemplated.

Research into Industrial Diseases and Hazardous Occupations.— The Factory Department is also sponsoring a scheme of research into industrial diseases and hazardous occupations; and it is proposed to set up at the J.J. Hospital, Bombay, a Department of Industrial Medicine, under a qualified medical officer, who will be in close contact with the factories for the purpose of ~~studying~~ studying the problems of industrial ~~fatigue~~ fatigue and psychology.

("Bombay Information", 2-6-1945). . .

11

General.

Labour Conditions in Indian Mines, 1942*.

Number of Persons Employed.- During the year 1942 the daily average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 357,646, as compared with 347,937 in the previous year. The increase was 9,709 persons, or 2.79 per cent. Of these persons 162,059 worked underground, 98,083 in open workings and 97,504 on the surface. The number of men who worked underground, in open workings and on the surface and the women who worked in open workings and on the surface were as follows:-

	Men		Women	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Underground	162,059	165,356
In open workings	61,030	55,635	37,053	32,776
Surface	66,212	64,836	31,292	29,334
Total	289,301	285,827	68,345	62,110

Distribution of Workers; Coal Mines.- The daily average number of persons employed in coal mines was 215,056, which is 3,194 less than the number employed in 1941. Of these persons 52,570 were males employed in cutting coal, 33,546 were males employed as loaders of coal and 31,614 were women. The decrease in the daily average number of persons employed in coal mines in 1942, as compared with 1941, is proportionate to the smaller quantity of coal produced. By February 1943, the number of workers rose. On a selected day of February 1943, 240,846 persons were either at work or were prevented from attending work. This figure is 31,160 more than the average number of persons employed in coal mines during 1942. (The returns for February 1943 are included in the 1942 report as they would be more than a year out of date if held over till the submission of the report for the year in which they are made).

Workers in other Mines.- The number of persons employed in metalliferous (including mica, stone, clay and salt) mines was 142,560, which is 12,905 more than the number employed in 1941. 105,829 were men and 36,731 were women.

Average output of Coal per person.- There was an increase in the average output of coal per person employed except in Baluchistan, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. In comparing the figures with similar figures in other countries it should be remembered that both men and women are employed in Indian coal mines.

Accidents.- During the year 1942 at mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act, there were 287 fatal accidents which is 27 more than in 1941 and 38 more than the average number of the preceding five years. In addition

* Indian Mines Act, 1923: Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year ending 31st December 1942: Calcutta: Printed by the Manager Government of India Press: 1944: Pages 171.

to the fatal accidents there were 1,454 serious accidents, involving injuries to 1,484 persons, as compared with 1,457 serious accidents involving injuries to 1,489 persons in the previous year. The so-called "serious" accidents reported are those in which an injury has been sustained which involves, or in all probability will involve, the permanent loss of or injury to the sight or the fracture of any limb or the enforced absence of the injured person from work for a period exceeding twenty days. 342 persons were killed, and 1,522 persons were seriously injured. The latter figure includes 38 persons injured in fatal accidents. The number of persons killed was 39 more than in 1941, 333 persons killed were men and 9 were women. In addition, it was reported that 10,871 persons received minor injuries.

Causes of Accidents.- There was an increase in the death rate of men employed underground, a decrease on the surface and an increase in open workings. With respect to women there was a decrease in the death rate in open workings and on the surface. The causes of the fatal accidents have been classified as follows:-

	No. of fatal accidents.	Percentage of total number of fatal accidents.
Misadventure	233	81.18
Fault of deceased	20	6.97
Fault of fellow workmen	5	1.74
Fault of subordinate officials	22	7.67
Fault of management	7	2.44
Faulty material
Total	287	100.00

Inspections and Prosecutions.- During the year 1,102 mines were inspected many of them being inspected several times. 3,669 separate inspections were made. The cause and circumstances of nearly all fatal accidents and serious accidents of importance, and all complaints of breaches of regulations and rules were investigated. Many inspections were made at the invitation of mine owners, superintendents, and managers desirous of obtaining advice on safety matters. In the major coalfields, a large portion of the time of the Inspectors was occupied in investigating cases of actual or threatened damage to dwellings and roads by reason of the underground working of coal mines, in dealing with underground fires and in examining protective works against the risk of inundation. In addition a large number of inspections of the sanitary conditions at mines were made by medical officers as ex-officio Inspectors of Mines.

During the year 42 prosecutions were launched involving 78 persons; 39 of the persons prosecuted were convicted. Cases against 20 persons were pending at the end of the year, while those against 9 were dropped or withdrawn, in 3 cases due to the death of the persons prosecuted; 1 person absconded; and 9 were acquitted.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Social and Economic Trends in India in the Inter-War Period. Progress in Population, Urbanisation and Industrialisation.

A handbook entitled "Statistical Summary of the Social and Economic Trends in India in the Inter-War Period" issued by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, brings together the statistical material regarding social and economic conditions in India between the two wars. The factual survey is intended to ~~serve~~ serve the need for economic data for planning that ~~will be needed~~ in the post-war years. The statistical tables include, among others, tables dealing with Area and Population, Literacy, Educational Progress, Public Health, Industrial Labour, Agricultural Production, Cooperation, Prices and Wages. (A copy of the hand book was sent to ~~Ministry~~ with this Office's Minute D.1/785/45 dated 4th/5th June, 1945.)

The ^{following} ~~planning~~ information is taken mainly from the Introduction to the Statistical Tables.:-

The Population Problem.- The population problem in ~~many~~ India remains one of ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~pressing~~ pressure on the nation's resources caused by the net addition of 80 million souls in twenty years. The high rate of natural increase has throughout been sustained largely by a significant fall in the infantile as well as the general mortality rates which declined from 198 to 160 (per mille) and from 31 to 22 (per mille) respectively between the years 1921 and 1941. ~~The extension of medical and public health facilities has undoubtedly been one of the important factors that were responsible for this downward trend in mortality rates.~~ The number of hospitals and dispensaries ~~greatly~~ ~~multiplied~~ ~~during~~ ~~the~~ ~~period~~ and State expenditure on medical and public health services showed an increase of more than 45 per cent. Epidemics like cholera, plague, small-pox and malaria have been brought under progressively greater control on the preventive as well as curative side. ~~The reduction in mortality from these causes has been particularly marked in the thirties.~~ The birth rate has at the same time remained stabilised at a high level and although very recently it has begun to exhibit a tendency to fall—owing, among other reasons, to the restrictions on child marriage which arose partly from State legislation and partly from a change of outlook—it has a long way to go before it can claim to have neutralized the decline in mortality rates. The density of population in India is very largely conditioned by rainfall and soil fertility and numerous instances can be pointed out of a rural area having a larger density than an urban unit. The position has shown no fundamental change between the Censuses of 1921 and 1941 but in the period taken as a whole the Indian States have shown a larger relative ~~increase~~ increase in density than British India.

Progressive Urbanization.- A silent but steady process of urbanization has ~~been~~ ~~going~~ ~~on~~ in the country during the last twenty or twenty-five years. The pace of urbanization has been particularly rapid during the thirties as evident from the fact e.g. that during this period the number of 'cities' increased from 35 to 58 and the aggregate population of these cities rose

* Office of the Economic Adviser, Government of India: Statistical Summary of the Social and Economic Trends in India (In the Inter-War Period). Prepared under instructions from the Economic Adviser by S. Subramanian, Statistician: Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi: Printed by the Manager, Government of India Press, Calcutta 1945: Price Rs.1-8 or 2s.3d.: pages xii+41.

from 9 millions to 16 1/2 millions. The decennial rate of increase of urban population in British India was relatively high at about 20 per cent. in the twenties but it was higher still at more than 33 per cent. in the thirties as compared with only 9 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively in the case of the rural population. The urban-rural disparity persists in the case of Indian States also. Among the reasons for the shift of population towards the urban areas are (i) industrialization, which tends to produce large aggregations, (ii) the attractiveness of city life to the middle class Indian, (iii) the availability of the best education only in towns.

Progress in Literacy and Primary and Secondary Education.- The inter-war period has witnessed the steady movement of the sex ratio against the female, which has actually been in operation since the beginning of the century, but the remarkable feature is that this should be true of all communities in the country. In the case of only two Provinces, viz., Madras and Orissa, is there anything like numerical equality of the sexes; in all other provinces the deficiency of women is very striking.

In 1921 the total number of literates in British India was less than 15 millions. There was a small increase of 3 millions in the decade 1921-31, but it was in the next decade that the real improvement took place; by 1941 the number of literates had exceeded the 37 million mark. The proportion of literates in the total population thus increased from 6 per cent. to 13 per cent. in the twenty years. The gradual extension of democratic institutions which meant incidentally, the conferring of the right to vote on large sections of the population has no doubt been a powerful indirect force behind the new desire in the common mind to be able to read and write but the real explanation should be sought in what may be called the 'primary education drive' which was initiated in the early twenties by the various Provinces.

In assessing the full significance of the rate of progress of primary education in recent years allowance has to be made for the wide variety of hostile factors the State had to contend against, viz., the habit of withdrawing children from school as soon as they reached the working age, the indifferent health of under-nourished pupils and, in the case of girls, the purdah system. Again, although a number of Provincial Acts empowered the Educational Authorities to introduce compulsory education upto a certain age, the practical difficulties in the way of enforcing attendance at schools have proved almost insuperable. Yet another factor has been the dearth of qualified teachers resulting from the low ~~salary~~ level of salaries offered, as also the fact that rural life remained too dull for persons who had received a higher education. Despite all these difficulties it may be noted the number of ~~primary~~ children attending primary schools increased from only 6 millions in 1920-21 to 12 millions in 1940-41.

Secondary education has also shown a corresponding improvement. The total number attending secondary schools was just in the neighbourhood of a million in 1920-21 but in 1940-41 it had grown to nearly 3 millions. Only a comparatively small number of scholars have been ~~going~~ going into the colleges, but the total number of such scholars has shown a proportionate increase although the strength of the professional colleges has not increased as fast as that of the Arts and Science colleges. Vocational education was not popular in India in the early stages of its introduction but the fact that the strength of technical and industrial schools quadrupled in two decades— from 10,000 in 1920-21 to more than 39,000 in 1940-41—is positive evidence that the old prejudice against this type of education is fast vanishing. The most interesting feature of recent educational statistics has been the relative quickness of intellectual awakening among women as illustrated by the trebling of ~~girls~~ girl scholars in schools and colleges between 1921 and 1941, as compared with a mere doubling in the number of boys during the same period.

~~Without~~ this fair progress in the field of education could not be achieved without expenditure on a liberal scale from State and other funds. Actually,

the annual expenditure on recognised educational institutions was less than Rs. 100 millions in 1920-21, but in 1940-41 this figure had increased to Rs. 300 millions and about one half of this expenditure had throughout been met from Government funds.

Industrialisation.- Although the basic raw materials of industry were present in great abundance in the country, it was not generally realized until the early twenties of this century that with the development of the necessary manufacturing processes it would be possible to effect a gradual displacement of various categories of imports by home-made articles. The pace of industrial development since that period, has been greatly accelerated by the policy of active assistance pursued by the State both by way of granting tariff protection in deserving cases and of giving preference to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospects of continued Government help and the anticipation of handsome profits encouraged a rapid flow of private capital into industry. New capital invested in joint stock enterprise alone in the inter-war period was something like Rs. 1,500 millions. The instance of an industry which was greatly fostered by State encouragement is the iron and steel industry. The real growth of the industry took place in the last two decades, and the industry recorded the most rapid progress during the world depression. Between the year 1932-33, when the regular collection of production figures started, and the year 1940-41, the steel ingot production of the country increased from less than 6 lacs tons to more than ~~thirteen~~ 1.3 million tons. During the same period the output of finished ~~steel~~ steel jumped up from 350,000 tons to 925,000 tons. This development was accompanied by an expansion of the activities of various ancillary industries like foundries and the structural steel and wagon-building industries, the last-named of which had received an early promise of preference from the railways.

The cotton textile industry recorded such good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period the number of mills increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6.2 millions to 8.4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piecegoods nearly trebled in length. Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during the period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes.

The output of sugar which was only about 300,000 tons in 1932-33 has now risen to over a million tons. The industry had to contend for a time against a number of difficulties arising from organizational weaknesses, but to offset this there has been the steady improvement in the quality of cane which in conjunction with the recent technological advances has made possible a higher percentage recovery of sugar from cane.

The paper industry would have languished in the decade following the last war but for the protection granted to it in 1925. The duty imposed on imported wood pulp some years later was instrumental in the development of the production of indigenous bamboo pulp which is now the main raw material for paper-making in the country. The production of fine writing and printing paper increased rapidly in the last decade. The same was the case with kraft or packing paper; but in the absence of proper raw materials for making mechanical pulp all efforts made by the Forest Research Institute to produce newsprint in this country have not been crowned with success so far and the whole of our annual requirements totalling about 50,000 tons of newsprint has to be imported from abroad.

Among the industries that were struggling for existence in the early years but which stabilised themselves without direct outside assistance, first mention should be made of the cement industry. It staged a surprising recovery in the thirties on the basis of a mutual agreement and the greater part of the credit for the enormous increase in the consumption of this relatively new building material goes to the industry itself.

Steel, Sugar, Paper and Cement are four major instances of industries which have established themselves in the last twenty years, but there are several smaller industries which have witnessed a striking advance in the last ten years. Among the comparatively new industries are paints, soap, matches and chemicals; at the outbreak of the present war, although many important constituents, as for example the finer varieties of pigments for the paints industry and soda-ash for the soap industry, had still to be imported from abroad, the position was that two-thirds of the country's requirements of paints and almost the whole of the supply of soap came from local production, whereas at the end of the last war only a very small portion was so met in either case. This is largely true of the match industry as well.

The development of the Indian chemical industry was handicapped from the beginning by the absence of indigenous supplies of sulphur and in view of the fact that the industry had a measure of protection only for the short period of less than two years, the increase in the output of sulphuric acid by more than 60 per cent in less than eight years should be considered a creditable achievement for the industry. The other acids also showed a similar improvement, but in the case of salts the progress was not an uninterrupted one. The production of ammonium sulphate, to take one instance, which increased from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 18,000 tons in 1936-37 fell to 15,000 tons in 1938-39. The import difficulties created by the present war led to an expansion of the indigenous production of ammonium sulphate as evidenced by the output of 28,000 tons in 1940-41 but the industry will have to increase its capacity much more if the ~~quantity~~ greatly enlarged ~~internal~~ internal demand is to be satisfied.

A lacuna in the country's production of chemicals is in respect of alkalis, particularly soda-ash, the available supply of which remained the sole limiting factor in the expansion of the glass and soap industries in ~~the~~ the country in recent years.

Decline in the Output of Handicrafts- The growth of organised industry in India was accompanied by a number of developments which have not been beneficial to the country's economy. In the first place, the increased output of factory products led to a gradual decline in handicrafts with the solitary exception of handloom weaving. With the decline of handicrafts a large number of artisans were thrown out of work and while a considerable proportion of these were no doubt absorbed by the expanding organised industries, the rest had to fall back on agriculture for their livelihood thus increasing the already heavy pressure of land.

Industrial Labour and Trade Unions.- Another and more complicated social problem created by industrialisation was that of industrial labour. A growing consciousness of its rights on the part of labour and the fast increasing strength of the labour organisations as ~~evidenced~~ ~~by~~ ~~a~~ ~~six-fold~~ ~~increase~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~number~~ ~~of~~ ~~trade~~ ~~unions~~ evidenced by a six-fold increase in the number of trade unions in ten years resulted in frequent outbreaks of labour strike, the most severe of which occurred in 1928 affecting three important industries viz. Cotton textiles, Iron and Steel, and Railways. The following table gives comparative trade union figures for the period:

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Trade Union Statistics
British India (excluding Burma).

Year ending 31st March	Number of Registered Trade Unions	Number which submitted returns	Number of members	Income during the year. Rs.
1920	74	64	180,929	Not available
1930	103	89	242,255	4,31,658
1931	118	105	219,009	4,07,085
1932	130	120	235,637	4,77,859
1933	169	146	237,254	5,56,528
1934	189	158	206,924	5,00,942
1935	208	178	282,392	5,23,404
1936	228	199	263,637	5,23,182
1937	262	219	257,308	4,82,088
1938	420	343	390,112	6,93,444
1939	555	394	399,159	8,89,822
1940	667	450	511,138	11,21,797
1941	711	483	513,832	12,12,927

Principal Labour Reforms.— Among the important labour reforms were the regulation of the hours of work in factories, the prohibition of night work for women and children, the raising of the minimum age for children, a widening of the scope of the Factories Act so as to include smaller factories as well, the guarantee of compensation for workers disabled by industrial accidents, and the prohibition of unauthorised deductions from wages.

Change in Composition of Imports.— A most important outcome of the policy of industrialisation was a significant change in the composition of India's import trade. Imports of finished goods accounted for 84 per cent of the total value of the imports of India, including Burma, in 1920-21. By 1936-37 the corresponding percentage had declined to 75. In values the fall was from Rs. 2,740 millions to 920 millions. The striking fall in the physical volume of imports of cotton piece goods as well as iron and steel manufactures and cement and the almost complete disappearance of imports of sugar, soap and matches, taken together with the remarkable increase in the volume of inland trade in these manufactured articles, provide a significant measure of the extent to which imports of finished goods had been displaced by indigenous production. An even more striking development on the import side was the steady increase in the share of industrial raw materials from 5 per cent to 16 per cent. During a period in which the total value of imports declined by nearly two-thirds, the value of imports of raw materials increased by more than 10 per cent.

Agriculture: Improved Cash Crop Position:

Cotton:— While in many fields the inter-war period has seen remarkable changes, it will be found that agriculture has been maintaining a surprising degree of stability upon the whole. To a superficial observer it would even appear that there was a general deterioration in the agricultural situation in this period; but this conclusion is clearly in conflict with the experience of crops like cotton, sugar-cane and groundnut. Twenty-five years ago, in this country—the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world—long staple varieties of cotton were almost unknown and what the textile industry needed in such varieties had to be wholly imported from abroad. The position at the outbreak of the present war, on the other hand, was that the industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigenous production. The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acre of the order of 30 per cent during the same period.

Sugar Cane.- The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the ~~internal~~ internal consumption of sugar to increase. The estimated production of cane in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons but by 1936-37 it had exceeded 67 million tons. This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manufacturing industry was in a state of overproduction; as a result the production of cane came down to the low level of 36 million tons in 1938-39 but it improved to about 48 million tons in the next year. A large proportion of the total area under sugarcane in India is now devoted to the improved Coimbatore varieties with a yield per acre higher than that of other varieties by more than 30 per cent.

Groundnut.- ~~But~~ The one agricultural commodity whose fortunes were not appreciably affected by the world depression was groundnut. A quadrupling of the area and a proportionate increase in the output in the course of twenty years is a record which is not shared by any other crop. The greater part of the increased production was exported; in the result, groundnut had steadily displaced the other oilseeds from the export trade of India and moreover by 1939 India had become first among the groundnut exporting countries of the world. An important factor which would guarantee for this oilseed a future as bright as its past would be the greatly increased internal demand for groundnut oil for the manufacture of vanasati ghee, as well as for various other industrial purposes.

Food Crop Position-Not Satisfactory:

Rice.- This story of continued progress has to be varied somewhat in relation to the production of foodgrains. In spite of the best efforts on the part of the Agricultural Department in recent years to improve quality and yield, the output of rice has obstinately refused to improve. About ~~12 million acres of rice land were brought under improved varieties, but this had no perceptible effect on the total production; actually the output declined by something like 10 per cent as between 1920-21 and 1940-41. A part of this decrease is accounted for by the vagaries of the monsoon but there are also two other factors to be taken into account. The first is that in the case of rice—owing to the difficulty of meeting the peculiar requirements of this aristocrat among food crops—the utilization of new varieties and methods has not proceeded so favourably as in the case of cotton and sugarcane. The second consideration is that the average cultivator in India, whatever his other defects, has an undoubted capacity to choose his crops so as to maximize the money return; had not the 'cash' crops been comparatively more profitable it was a fair probability that the greater part of the increased area under irrigation would have been brought under ~~the~~ rice cultivation. The tendency to substitute other crops for rice was greatly accentuated by the availability of an abundant supply of cheaper varieties of improved rice.~~

Wheat.- The results of research have been applied with much greater success in the case of wheat. About a third of the total area under wheat has been brought under improved crops and in the course of twenty years the total output of wheat has increased from 6 million tons (in 1920-21) to 8 million tons (in 1940-41). The cost of production in India, however, remained very high in comparison with the other wheat-producing countries of the world and the Indian wheat grower was hit so hard by the fall in the world prices of wheat during the depression that in his interest a protective duty had to be imposed on imports of wheat. The need for further improvements in yield and quality is consequently as great as ever.

Other Cereals.- The experience of the other cereals, particularly millets, was more or less similar to that of rice. The millet crops are concentrated in areas of very poor rainfall and it is in such areas that any improvement in cultivation is of peculiar difficulty.

Banking.- The banking crisis of 1922-23 severely affected the ~~volume~~ volume of deposits of these banks and the recovery was so slow that it was only after ten years that the deposits again reached the 1921 level. The progress, however, was rapid after 1933 and by 1937 the deposits reached the figure of Rs. 1,090 millions. The Co-operative Banks which formed the main source of finance for agricultural operations were, on the other hand, greatly affected by the trade depression; the deposits and loans held by these banks which were about Rs. 400 millions in all in 1931 declined by more than Rs. 70 million in the succeeding year and the improvement noticed in 1933 was short lived, the gradual decline that set in after that year being so steep that even by 1941 the deposits had not been restored to the 1931 level. The Indian exchange banks which were in the earlier years mainly concerned with the financing of foreign trade, have now begun to look upon deposit banking as of greater importance than exchange operations. An important event in the banking history of the inter-war period was the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The constitution of this body with its power of general supervision over banking has greatly encouraged general confidence in banks.

Insurance.- In the allied field of insurance the outstanding development was the rapid progress of the life business of Indian companies and a gradual reduction in the new business of non-Indian companies. The new business of Indian companies which was less than Rs. 55 millions in 1921 had reached the figure of about Rs. 470 millions in 1938, but after that a downward movement had set in. The new life business of non-Indian companies declined from about Rs. 100 millions in 1928 to Rs. 40 millions in 1939. ~~The non-Indian non-life business did not show much improvement in either~~

Communications: Post and Telegraphs: Telephones; Broadcasting.- In the last ~~several years there has been a large expansion in the Postal and Telegraph Services~~ as measured by the number of postal articles handled and the volume of telegraph traffic. In addition to this, India has been provided with a network of telephone communications covering the whole country. The number of telephones ~~connected~~ increased from 37,000 in 1923-24 to 89,000 in 1939-40. There was a further increase after the outbreak of the War and the figure actually stood at 106,000 in 1942-43; the annual rental increased from Rs. 8.2 millions to Rs. 38.4 millions in twenty years. Thanks to the Empire Air Mail Scheme which was inaugurated in the early thirties of this century, air transport in India developed at very great speed and private enterprise could claim a large share of the credit for this achievement. Side by side with the development of wireless facilities for aviation purposes considerable improvements were effected in wireless broadcasting. There was a fivefold increase in the number of civilian broadcast receiver licences in the course of fifteen years although the latest available figure of 176,000 may appear highly inadequate when viewed against the immense possibilities afforded by a large population, growing literacy and the increase in interest in world affairs.

Electrical Power.- Owing to lack of statistical information for the earlier years, it has not been possible to assess correctly the development of electrical power production but the statistics for the period commencing from 1938-39 indicate a highly satisfactory rate of progress. To give one instance, the output of power for industrial purposes increased from less than 1,500 million units in 1938-39 to more than 1,600 millions units in 1941-42.

Conclusion: Scope for Progress.- Such in brief have been the important trends in India in the social and economic field in recent years. India has still considerable gaps to fill in her industrial structure. Her agriculture is capable of further improvement. Her social services have room for development. But all in all there has been not inconsiderable progress in the last twenty-five years and what India has achieved in this difficult period in the

affairs of the world does provide a measure of what she can— with a long-term programme of development before her—attain in the years to come. †

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Statistics:

Institution of Training Classes. †

With a view to meeting the increasing demand for training in statistical methods and their application to investigations by experiments in agriculture and animal husbandry, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research propose to institute regular training classes, which will commence from July 26, 1945.

Courses of Training.— The courses include (a) a one-year's elementary course in agriculture and animal husbandry statistics for students wishing to qualify for appointment as statistical assistants in the departments of agriculture and animal husbandry, and (b) a second year's advanced course for those who have taken (a) and who wish to qualify for higher appointments, such as, statisticians in agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary departments.

In addition, arrangements are made for a short course of training for officers on deputation from the Councils' schemes and from provincial Governments. Facilities for research will also be provided for those who have completed (b) and who wish to prepare for post-graduate degrees.

(The Leader, 11-6-1945). †

Scope of the Mysore Economic Conference Widened:
Order of the State Government.

By an order issued by the Government of Mysore State on 12-6-1945, the scope of the Economic Conference in Mysore, which was revived in 1943 to deal with the problems of reconstruction and development in the State, has been widened; its work has, accordingly, been distributed among seven committees one each for industries and commerce, education, agriculture, sericulture, public health, public works, transport, and power, and co-ordination and finance. The members of all these committees will constitute the Economic Conference with the Dewan as President and the Ministers as Vice-Presidents. The Commissioner of Economic Planning and Development in Mysore will be ex-officio member of the conference and of each of the committees.

(The Times of India, 15-6-1945). † .

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Large-Scale Statistical Survey of Lahore by the Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry.

The Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry has undertaken a large-scale statistical survey of social and ~~economic~~ economic conditions in Lahore, the capital-city of the Punjab, along the lines of the new survey of London life and labour and the social survey of Merseyside. Lahore, including its extensions, has now a population of nearly one million and covers about 140 square miles.

The proposed survey will deal with questions relating to the growth of population, food, water supply, housing conditions, large and small-scale industries, banking and insurance, trade and transport, health, education, recreational facilities, family budgets, social and religious institutions, beggars and criminals.

The Board has already begun a study of some of the ~~the~~ more pressing problems like housing, large-scale industries and labour, small workshops and cottage industries, and insurance, prices, cost of living and family budgets, trade and commerce, transport, water and fuel supply, education and recreation.

Financing of the Survey.- The Government of the Punjab has made a grant of Rs. 75,000 to the Board of Economic Inquiry for this purpose; the Board is receiving the co-operation of a large number of officials and non-officials, and bankers and industrialists (both Indian and non-Indian); and the Economics students of the Punjab University are also assisting in the survey.

(The Hindustan Times, 1-6-1945). ←

Industrial Development in Indian States. *

The following information about industrial development in Indian States is taken from a printed Note on the subject issued in June 1945 by the Director of Public Relations, Chamber of Princes, New Delhi.

Spurt of Industrial Development in States.- The industrial potentialities of Indian States, which cover a third of the Indian sub-continent, are considerable. Varying in importance and spread over large areas in every part of the country, many of the States possess the basic raw materials in the shape of minerals, chemicals, and food and forest products in great ~~abundance~~ abundance. A few industries have been able to make some headway because of the opportunities provided by the war, and the scope of development of these industries is being examined. Schemes ~~have~~ have also been drawn up in many States for glass, sugar, silk and paper factories, and these await the end of the war for fruition with the aid of trained personnel and the required capital equipment. In almost all States, at present, industrial planning is in fact at this stage.

Among the industries which have established themselves within the larger States are steel, sugar, paper, textiles, cement, chemicals, paints, soap and matches. The Bhadravati Iron Works of Mysore, the Gwalior Potteries, the Srinagar Silk Industries, the Plywood factories of Travancore, the Sugar factories of Rampur, the Cloth Mills of Indore, the Mining industries of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, the Oil Mills of Bhavnagar, the Cement factories of Baroda, the Glass Works of Morvi, the Match factories

of Tripura, the Soap industries of Nawanagar, the Card board industries of Bhopal and the Tobacco factories of Hyderabad afford some idea of the wide range and variety of the progress of industrialisation in the States.

Most of the States have separate Departments of Industries which prepare the latest statistics about industrial potentialities of the States. They also advise their governments on industrial policy and supply technical guidance to capitalists proposing to start new industries. States like Mysore, Gwalior, Travancore, and Baroda have set up Economic Development Boards to plan balanced economy for the States. Hyderabad has recently set up a Scientific and Industrial Board.

Hydro-Electric Schemes.- Hydro-electric installations have brought the advantages of electricity to thousands of industrial establishments in States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Travancore. It was Mysore which, for the first time in the East, as far back as 1902, began to produce its own hydro-electric power from the Cauvery river. One of the first uses to which the power was put was that of the working of the Kolar goldmines, which are among the most important, the oldest and deepest in the world. The electric energy generated more than 92 miles away helps to mine gold from quartz 8,000 feet or more below the surface of the earth. Further developments have enabled the State to supply electric energy to the iron and steel, cement, chemicals, paper and silk industries.

A similar story of industrial development can be told of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Travancore, where huge hydro-electric and industrial schemes are on the anvil. The Hyderabad government has launched irrigational and hydro-electric schemes to bring three million acres under irrigation in the next few years. These schemes would cost the Hyderabad government Rs. 65 lakhs. Hundreds of factories manufacturing various kinds of goods would thrive on the cheap electric power supplied by these schemes. The prospects of the Hyderabad cement industry are limited only by its market. Hyderabad's industries are growing in size and number producing all kinds of articles from leather goods, paints, buttons and matches to metal goods, glass-ware and electrical goods.

Travancore, which a few years ago inaugurated its great Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme, has now its cotton mills, and rubber, tea, ceramic and sugar factories. In Kashmir, the Hydro-electric Works at Baramulla are estimated to provide 20,000 K.W. for the factories of the State. The sericulture industry in Kashmir has made great progress in recent years. Baroda, Bhopal, Gwalior and other States have also greatly developed their industrial capacity. Among Baroda's products are cement, sulphuric and other acids, and chemicals of all kinds. Gwalior State has been one of the pioneer States in industrialisation and there are over 50 industries located within the State. Even the comparatively small State of Mandi has developed its hydro-electric resources and is able to supply ~~mix~~ electric energy for industrial and domestic purposes to the eastern and central parts of the Punjab.

Textile Industry.- The cotton textile industry has recorded marked progress. According to the latest available figures, the number of textile mills in Indian States has risen from 78 in 1923 to 175 in 1939. Indore city today is the fourth biggest textile centre in India. The total loomage of Indore mills is more than that of the whole of Madras Province. Even the comparatively small State of Sangli has 72 cotton and cotton textile industries. Some of the States specialise in producing particular types of textile goods. For example, Baroda specialises in bosky and voil, Rampur in Dhoties, Indore and Tonk in durries, Nandgaon in mosquito nets, Bansda in newar, and Mayurbhanj in tussar.

The war has given a great impetus to the silk industry. Many of the factories in the States are now producing large quantities of parachute silk and fabrics. Kashmir is the biggest producer of silk in the world. Mysore, Mayurbhanj, Bhavnagar and Hyderabad also produce large quantities of silk.

Chemical and Cement Industries.- A large number of chemical factories producing drugs, alkaloids, spirituous preparations and heavy chemicals like magnesium chloride, epsom salt, nitric acid and sulphuric acid are working in Baroda, Mysore, Bhavnagar, Idar, Nabha, Kashmir, Dhrangadhra, Indore, Raigarh and ~~Mayurbhanj, Baroda~~ Mayurbhanj. Baroda alone has seven such factories and Mysore has four. There are cement factories in Baroda, Hyderabad, Gwalior, Jind, Bandi, and Porbandar.

Matches: Sugar:Glassware:Tanning:Food Industries.- The match industry has also made considerable progress. Hyderabad has 11 match factories, three of which are power-driven. Other States having match factories are Mysore, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Porbandar, Baroda, Rampur, Gwalior, Tripura and Cambay. There are sugar factories and mills in Baroda, Bhopal, Indore, Jaora, Gwalior, Mysore, Rampur, Dewas Junior Branch, Hyderabad, Kolhapur, Travancore, Sirmoor, Kapurthala and Udaipur Mewar. Glass-ware such as bottles, bowls, chimneys, hurricane lanterns, jars, and tumblers are manufactured in Morvi, Indore, Mysore and Hyderabad. Jute is widely cultivated in Bengal and Orissa. Therefore, a number of factories turning out jute goods such as gunny-bags and mats have been started in the Eastern States of Tripura, Cooch-Bihar and Raigarh. Indian States are rich in live-stock wealth. Tanning, therefore, is today an important industry in many States. Kashmir, Sangli, Gwalior, Hyderabad and Raigarh have large leather factories producing saddles, shoes, bags and other leather goods. A large number of rice and flour mills are flourishing in Bansda, Cambay, Jawhar, Alirajpur, Raigarh, Wadhwan and Nabha. There are ~~textile~~ factories in Hyderabad manufacturing high quality of jams, jellies, pickles, biscuits and chocolates. Travancore specialises in the cashew nut industry.

Cottage Industries.- While fostering the growth of large-scale industries, Indian States have not been unmindful of the need of cottage industries. Hand-loom weaving, tanning, embroidery, hosiery, soap-making, wood work, furniture making, pottery, etc., are some of the common cottage industries in Indian States. In Mysore alone the hand-loom industry provides occupation and livelihood for over 35,000 weavers and their families. Kashmir is famous for the excellence of her numdas, durries, pattoos and embroidery work. Jaipur is noted for the variety and delicacy of her art production. Dyeing and calico printing works have recently been opened in Bhopal State.

Technological Schools.- In order to maintain industrial efficiency and to provide skilled labour, technological schools have been opened in many Indian States. The Technical institute in Morvi has been constructed at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees and a sum of seven lakhs of rupees has been set apart for its expansion and maintenance. Technical schools in Cooch Behar impart practical training in casting and polishing iron and in brass and bell-metal work. There is a Cottage Industries Institute in Rampur where weaving, paper-making, dyeing, carpet-making and hosiery work are taught. Travancore is running 151 technical schools and has an itinerant weaving party for teaching improved methods of weaving in rural places. In 1941-42, in Mysore demonstration parties trained more than 1,000 persons in the use of improved appliances. One of the biggest technological schools is Kala Bhavan at Baroda.

Rail-Road Co-ordination.- Cheap transport has played an important role in the development of industries in Indian States. For the first time in India, Hyderabad State has successfully established co-ordination of rail and road transport. Several States possess their own railways. Hyderabad has 1,360 miles of railway lines, Jodhpur has 1,125, Bikaner has 883 and Mysore has 815. The comparatively small State of Gondal has 119 miles of open railway lines. Many States can also boast of first-class metalled roads. Gwalior has given the lead to the rest of India in Motor transport facilities. Hyderabad has 5,310 miles of metalled roads, Gwalior has 2,400, Travancore has 1,242, Indore has 700, Cochin has 532 and Alwar has 247.

Labour Legislation

Labour Legislation.- Several States have passed laws relating to payment of wages, maternity benefit, trade disputes, workmen's compensation and trade unions. Several States have appointed Labour Welfare Officers to ensure that the Welfare schemes regarding housing accommodation, medical relief, number of working hours, etc., are effectively enforced. As a matter of fact, Indian States enjoy industrial peace to a degree unknown to British India. *

(A copy of the printed note on "Industrial Development in Indian States" issued by the Director of Public Relations, Chamber of Princes, New Delhi, was sent to Montreal with the New Delhi Office's minute D.2/1006/45 dated 11th July, 1945.)

Working Class Cost of Living Index for Various Centres in India during November and December 1944

The index numbers of the cost of living for working classes in various centres of India registered the following changes during November and December 1944, as compared with October, 1944.

Name of Centre	Base=100	Oct. 44.	Nov. 44.	Dec. 44.
Bombay	Year ending June 1934	239	242	236
Ahmedabad	Year ending July 1927	221	213	211
Sholapur	Year ending January 1928	207	207	200
Bangur	August 1939	258	257	254
Ludhiana	1931-35	339	343	352
Cawnpore	August 1939	329	313	297
Patna	Average cost of living for five years preceeding 1914.	341	342	316
Janshedpur	Ditto	373	368	319
Jharia	Ditto	421	389	313
Madras	Year ending June 1936	204	206	209
Nadara	Ditto	198	201	205
Coimbatore	Ditto	229	229	218

(Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India for November and December 1944) .+ .

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Manufacture of Locomotives; E.I.R. Workshops at
Singhbhum taken over by Tatas.

On 1-6-1945, the General Manager of the East Indian Railway handed over the E.I.R. Workshops at Singhbhum to the House of Tatas for the purpose of manufacture of boilers and locomotives and, at a later stage, of engineering machinery. The Workshop has been renamed TELCO (Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co.) works.

Manufacture of Locomotives in India.- In taking over the workshops on behalf of Tatas, Dr. John Matthai, Director, said that the manufacture of broad-gauge locomotives at the E.I.R. Workshops at Jamalpur in the past and of metre-gauge locomotives at the E.B. & C.I. Workshops, Ajmer, indicated that there were no inherent difficulties in the way of locomotives being manufactured in this country. Doubts as to whether the Indian demand for steam locomotives would be adequate to absorb the optimum capacity of an economic unit had been set at rest, once and for all, as a result of able investigations, conducted by the late Mr. Humphreys and the late Mr. Sreenivasan, on behalf of the Railway Board in 1940.

Schemes for training unskilled labour and for research.- Dr. Matthai, in his speech, gave assurance of fair wages, decent conditions of work and reasonable security of tenure to all TELCO employees, and also revealed that the Tatas intend to start a scheme for training apprentices and providing opportunities for unskilled labour to learn trades and obtain better employment carrying higher wages, and that provision will also be made for research and development.

Output of Locomotives.- It is estimated that the annual output of the works will be a minimum of 50 locomotives per year.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 9-6-1945).+ .

Textile Industry.

Indian Textile Industry's Contribution to War Effort.

The following information about the contribution made by the Indian textile industry towards meeting the war needs of the Allies, particularly those of the Far Eastern Group, is taken from a review of the activities of the Indian textile industry during the last six years published in the May 1945 issue of the Indian Textile Journal:-

India-Arsenal of Eastern Group Countries.- ~~After~~ After the fall of France a greater responsibility was thrown on Commonwealth countries east of Suez for supplies of men and war material not only for their internal defence but also for supporting the vital garrisons in Egypt. India was then called upon to play the role of the arsenal of Eastern countries in terms of her undertakings at the Eastern Group Conference. While this factor gave a tremendous fillip to India's industries, it was also responsible for replacing imports—thus relieving other countries for war production.

Cotton Textile Industry's Contribution.- While India catered for a wide variety of requirements, the contribution of the Indian cotton textile industry was particularly notable. Huge armies had to be clothed, equipped and fitted for battle in every theatre of operations. Tarpaulins were required to cover their supplies, and tents not only for shelter but also for use as hospitals. Cotton was also required for large quantities of mosquito nets for the troops. It was used in the making of bomb-carrying tapes, rifle slings, aeroplanes and automobiles. Even fireproof tanks had to be made from cotton duck. India's cotton textile industry was called upon to supply millions of yards of cloth for defence needs. Its outturn, both mill and handloom, ran to several thousands of millions of yards a year. No fewer than 138 items of cotton textiles were obtained from the mill and handloom industry. Up to the middle of 1942 Government's war demands amounted to 20 per cent. of the industry's output, but a year later they were 35 per cent. of its manufacturing capacity.

An important item produced by the industry was anti-gas fabric. One of its major contributions to supply is tentage for which new centres of production were opened in 1940, resulting in the establishment of 53 new tent factories. India occupied a unique position among the Commonwealth countries for the supply of tentage. Although small quantities of canvas tents were made in Australia and South Africa, by far the largest number of tents for the Eastern Group countries as well as for the Middle East and Far East centres of war have been supplied from India. The total value of tentage contracts placed in 1939-40 was approximately Rs. 10 millions; 1940-41, approximately Rs. 83 millions; 1941-42, Rs. 130 millions; and purchases for 1942-43 were worth Rs. 160 millions. About 50,000 labourers of all classes—tailors, mochis, rope-makers, supervisors, etc., are employed in the job.

Ready-Made Clothing.- The year 1943 was the peak year with regard to the supply of tailored items of clothing. India was then the nearest supply base for armies in the Middle East and in March 1943 over 12,000,000 items were fabricated. In the fifth year of war the ordnance clothing factories supplied just under 7,000,000 items in a month. Eight ordnance factories have been fully employed on fabrication of tailored items of clothing and necessaries. They employed a labour force of 90,000 excluding the indirect labour employed by tailoring contractors throughout India. In the fifth year of war they accounted for and converted some 215,000,000 yards of

textiles, over 5,600,000,000 yards of sewing threads and over 500,000,000 buttons and numerous minor components into 78,941,597 tailored items of clothing and necessaries.

Woollen Textiles.- In woollen textiles the entire capacity of the industry, both mill and handloom, was taken over for the production of various war supplies such as blankets, rugs, hosiery, etc. By June 1943 the handloom industry had supplied 2,000,000 blankets.

(The Indian Textile Journal, May, 1945)..

Co-ordination of Textile Research: Committee
Appointed to consider Plans.

A Textile Research Co-ordination Committee has been set up by the Government of Bombay, to consider the organisation of a co-ordinated research plan and report to the Government how the textile research work at the Technological Laboratory, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Department of Chemical Technology, as also at the mills already engaged or willing to participate in research, can be co-ordinated.

The director of Industries, Bombay, is the chairman of the Committee and the Deputy-Director of Industries its Secretary.

(The Times of India, 19-6-1945)..

MIGRATION.Indians in South Africa.

It will be remembered that in April 1944 the South African Government appointed a Commission consisting of Mr. Justice F.C. Broome (Chairman), 3 South African Whites and 2 South African Indians to report on the position of Indians in South Africa. After the Natal Provincial Council had passed four Ordinances, including the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance, all of them adversely affecting Indian interests, the two Indian members resigned their seats on the Commission, and it was announced the Indian community would boycott the Commission. In the Commission's interim report tabled in the South African Assembly on 11-6-1945 by the Minister of the Interior, the recommendation is made that an immediate invitation should be issued to the Government of India to send a delegation to South Africa to discuss questions affecting Indians in the Union, and that, pending the acceptance of the invitation, the Broome Commission should stand adjourned, to be finally dissolved when India accepts the invitation.

The report, while emphasizing that the question of Indian enfranchisement ought to be settled through negotiations and agreement, suggests that the only practical basis for negotiation is "loaded franchise" (which is the opposite of "weighted franchise") which is explained as follows: The Natal Indians should be granted franchise on the common roll with Europeans, but the qualifications for the registration of Indians should be more stringent than those in the case of Europeans, to ensure a permanent European majority in the electorate. Representation on a communal basis, the Commission is satisfied, would be rejected by the Indian community. The grant was ruled out. The fact that a considerable body of Indians permanently settled in Natal is without any form of representation, is according to the Commission, an ethically indefensible anomaly, affording a basis for much overseas anti-Union propaganda. The acceptance of the principle of "loaded franchise" will open the door for negotiation, and the lead may be so adjusted that a reasonable measure of political representation may be given to Indians without impairing European supremacy.

The Commission thinks that Indian politicians in India have not understood that South Africa's Indian problem is not merely one of 250,000 Indians as against 2 1/4 million Europeans; there are besides 7 1/4 million natives and 750,000 coloured people in addition in the Union.

(The Times of India, 13-6-1945)..-

Indians in Burma.

With the reconquest of a large part of Burma from the Japanese, much concern is being evinced in India about the fate of Indians who were not able to leave Burma at the time of the Japanese invasion and who therefore continued to live in Burma throughout the Japanese occupation period.

The number of Indians in Burma, before the Japanese invasion, was about 1.3 millions, when the Japanese invaded some 500,000 returned to India under conditions of utmost misery and suffering. The exodus began early in January, 1942, and continued for some months thereafter. In May 1942, the Government of Burma left Burma for India, leaving 800,000 Indians in Burma. Though Burma has been retaken very little information has percolated to India about the conditions of life and work of the large numbers of Indians left in Burma. Reconquered parts of Burma are now being administered by a Military Government, but it is understood that in a year's time the civil authorities will resume charge of the administration. Meanwhile, the Indian public is insistently demanding authoritative information about, first, the conditions of Indians now in Burma and secondly, about the further future of the Indian ~~community~~ community there.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, dated
1-6-1945).*

Indians in Ceylon 1943: Reports of the
Representative and the Agent of the
Government of India . . .

During the year 1943, there was an exchange of fully accredited Representatives between the governments of India and Ceylon. While the Government of Ceylon appointed Sir Baron Jayatilaka as the first Representative of the Government of Ceylon at Delhi, the Government of India appointed Mr. M.S. Aney, formerly Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, as the first Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon.

A. Report of the Representative.-

Indo-Ceylon Relations.- The year 1943 recorded no progress in the efforts to reach a settlement of the main differences outstanding between the two Governments, and particularly of those relating to the status and the rights of Indians in Ceylon. The modification of the ban on the emigration of unskilled labourers from India to Ceylon in September 1942 so as to enable Indian labourers in Ceylon to pay periodical visits to India and return to their work in the Island was regarded by the Government of Ceylon as a change in the status quo and they notified that they would thereafter consider themselves free on their own part to make such other changes in the status quo as they might consider necessary. Soon after this however the Ceylon Government approached the Government of India with a request for additional labour from India to ~~app~~ be employed as rubber tappers in Ceylon. The

* Annual Report of the Representative and the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the year 1943: Printed by the Bhargava Bhushan Press, Benares, 1944: Price Rs. 3/12/- or 6s. Pages 57.

Government of India set their face strongly against any suggestion of compulsory repatriation, and on January 18, 1943, placed before the Ceylon Government a draft statement of the principles which they suggested might be agreed upon as forming the basis on which the Indo-Ceylon problem would be settled after the war so that the free flow of labour from India to Ceylon now for industries essential for the war effort may become possible. The Government of Ceylon could not see their way to accepting the principles outlined in the draft statement.

Ceylon Constitutional Reforms and Indians in Ceylon.- According to a ~~former declaration by His Majesty's Government on 26-5-1943~~, regarding the post war re-examination of the reform of Ceylon's constitution, "Ceylon's relations with other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations will be subject to control and direction of His Majesty's Government", and the Reserved Bills in the Royal Instructions will include Bills which ~~have~~ "have evoked serious opposition by any racial or religious community and in the Governor's opinion are likely to involve oppression or unfairness to any community".

War-time Restrictions on Indian Trade.- During the year, Indian business in the island suffered further decrease because of the thickening of the network of restrictive regulations on normal trade activities by way of control of imports, distribution and prices. At the Indian end the policy of the Government of India has throughout been to regulate the flow of the reduced volume of war time trade as far as possible through established normal trade channels. Even in the supply of such an essential commodity as rice the Government of India had laid down the stipulation that trade at the Indian end should be handled only by established shippers to whom only the necessary ~~licenses would be issued.~~ At the Ceylon end the efforts of the government of the Island were directed to obtaining as much control as possible over the supply and distribution of articles in short supply.

Village Tribunals Amendment Ordinance.- This Ordinance, the draft of which was introduced in the State Council in 1941, sought to set up village courts for the trial of petty cases. It was provided that the jurisdiction of these courts would not extend to a person domiciled outside Ceylon or India unless such a person being party to a case gave his consent to being tried by the court. The Government of India took objection to this inclusion of Indians within the jurisdiction of the courts firstly on the ground that it was illegal that the Indian estate labourer, who had been considered to have no interest in village affairs and had been denied the village franchise, should be brought within the jurisdiction of these tribunals which could not be regarded as being entirely free from village associations and, secondly, that it was incongruous that in a Ceylon Statute persons domiciled in one particular country outside Ceylon should be singled out for inclusion within the jurisdiction of these courts. The draft Ordinance however without any amendment reached a stage just before the third reading when the Representative of the Government of Ceylon arrived in India. As a result ~~of~~ negotiations conducted by him with the Government of India, an amending ordinance was introduced in 1943 which seeks to delete section 11 of the original Ordinance so as to make the jurisdiction of these tribunals, hereafter to be known as Rural Courts, territorial and not personal. The draft amending Ordinance had passed its first and second readings and had been referred to Standing Committee "A" of the State Council at the end of the year.

Village Communities Amendment Ordinance.- In 1942 an Ordinance to amend the ~~village communities ordinance was passed.~~ There had for some time been a feeling that the old sanitary boards which administered small urban areas were archaic and undemocratic in constitution. The Ministry of Local

Administration decided to convert some of the larger of these sanitary boards into urban councils, and the Village Communities Amendment Ordinance gave power to demarcate the urban limits of the sanitary boards which were too small for conversion into urban councils, to treat them as "built-up" areas and to group them for purposes of local administration with adjacent village committee areas. It was however noticed that certain large sanitary boards like those of Talawakelle with a high proportion of Indian estate labour population had been chosen for inclusion into village committees and not for conversion to urban councils. This would result in the disfranchisement for purpose of local administration of Indian labourers resident in these "built-up" areas. This gave rise to the apprehension that the choice of the towns for inclusion in village committee areas had been so made as to increase the number of Indians deprived of a voice in local administration. Representations were made by the Representative to the Minister of Local Administration, and the matter was engaging the attention of the Minister towards the close of the year.

B. Report of the Agent.-

In his report for report 1943, the Agent of the Government of India, points out that of the total area of 16,212,400 acres of Ceylon, approximately 549,800 acres are under ~~tax~~ and 627,934 acres under ~~tax~~. The estimated total population of Ceylon at the end of 1943 was 6,197,000 of which approximately 750,000 were Indians.

Indian Estate Population.- The number of Indian labourers and their dependents on estates on 31-12-1943 was 672,196 as against 680,785 at the end of 1942 and 669,472 at the end of 1941; of these 200,422 were men, 195,910 women and 275,864 children. The total number of estates employing 5 or more Indian labourers and paying wage cessage fees to the Indian Immigration Fund on 31-12-1943 was 1,458 as against 1,396 in 1942 and 1,399 in 1941.

Modification of the Ban on Emigration.- Indian emigration to Ceylon is regulated by the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the rules formed under it. Workers coming to Ceylon who are assisted to emigrate otherwise than by a relative are called "assisted" emigrants. These consist mostly of labourers on estates who used to be recruited by licensed agents. Since September 1935, no recruitment by agents had taken place and the flow of labourers to estates in Ceylon was confined to the "non-recruited" class. On August 1, 1939, the Government of India prohibited by notification the emigration of unskilled labourers from India to Ceylon and except for persons individually exempted by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, no person of the unskilled worker class or suspected to belong to that class was permitted to come to Ceylon. This prohibition (usually referred to as the Ban) resulted in a great diminution of the movement of estate labourers between Ceylon and India. The Ban was a great hardship to Indian labourers in Ceylon who were deterred from paying their normal visits to India for social and domestic purposes by the consideration that they might be refused permission to return to Ceylon owing to the Ban. In order to remove this hardship, the Government of India modified the prohibition so as to permit labourers ~~in the~~ ~~unskilled~~ ~~class~~ who were in Ceylon on or after 1-9-1942 to ~~return~~ return; this modification has resulted in the movement of labourers between Ceylon and India resuming its pre-ban ~~proportions~~ proportions.

Individual exemptions from the ban were granted by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, in certain cases of hardship: for instance, estate labourers who had left their families in Ceylon and were on a visit to India when the ban was imposed, were permitted to return to Ceylon. The rules formulated by the Government of India also permit of exemptions being granted to enable the emigration to Ceylon of the following classes:

(a) Wives and minor children of emigrants; (b) Aged and incapacitated dependants of labourers in Ceylon; (c) Widowed daughters who are left without

support in India and wish to return to their parents resident in Ceylon.

The relaxation of the Ban leading to the free movement of estate labourers and other unskilled workers already in Ceylon led to certain difficulties in practice. It was necessary to supply Indians coming to Ceylon with some document ~~and~~ or credential by which they could satisfy the Protector of ~~Immigrants~~ that they did not fall within the mischief of the Ban. Towards this end "E" credentials were issued by this Agency to Indians in Ceylon not belonging to the unskilled worker class who desired to return to Ceylon after visiting India, so that they could produce them before the Protector of ~~Immigrants~~ as proof that they did not come under the Ban. "M", credentials were issued on application from an employer giving particulars of employee, other than of the unskilled worker class, wishing to come over to Ceylon from India. Estate labourers carried with them "identification certificates" issued by the Superintendents of ~~the~~ estates; and unskilled workers elsewhere than on estates were issued with unskilled workers certificates by this Agency. In 1943 the Agency issued 40,334 'E' credentials, 6,938 'M' credentials and 3,655 unskilled workers' certificates.

Prohibition of Women's entry into Ceylon.- By an Order under the Defence ~~and~~ Regulation dated the 31-7-1942 the entry into Ceylon of any female person whose domicile was not in India or in Ceylon was prohibited except under a permit issued by the Chief Secretary. This was modified by another order on the 4-10-1942 under which general exemption was granted to: "any female person who (a) is a Ceylonese or is married to a Ceylonese, or (b) being an Indian, is a relative (whether by blood or by marriage) of a person resident in Ceylon". For the purpose of this Order "Ceylonese" means "a Sinhalese, a Ceylon Tamil, a Ceylon Moor, a Ceylon Malay or a Barcher, and ~~includes a person either of whose parents is or was a Ceylonese (within that meaning) resident in Ceylon".~~ By administrative arrangement Indian women accompanying male relatives are treated as in the same position as Ceylonese women and allowed entry without permits. Indian women who are not accompanied by male relatives and who have no relations in Ceylon have to obtain permits from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon. ~~The~~ restrictions are intended as an emergency measure for the duration of war.

Labour Position in Estates.- The tea and rubber industries continued to be ~~prosperous during~~ ~~the~~ year. The Rubber Commissioner was the sole buyer of rubber for export and the price of rubber was stabilised at 72 cents for crepe and 71 cents for sheet per pound. There is no basic quota or exportable quota in operation now.

The policy of both the tea and rubber industries continued to be one of maximum production; there was therefore plenty of work to be had by the labourers and there was no surplus of unabsorbed labour.

On the other hand, the planting community continued to urge upon the Government of Ceylon that additional labour from India was necessary for increased production of both rubber and tea. On 8-12-1942 His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon addressed a telegram to the Government of India to ascertain whether the Government of India would consider the special recruitment of labour, the ban notwithstanding, to meet the war emergency on the following terms: (a) Pay and conditions of employment identical with those of other Indian labour already on Ceylon estates; (b) Repatriation to India at the end of the war or other period stipulated by agreement. It was explained that this arrangement was considered the right one to meet the circumstances (a) that the demand for extra estate labour was abnormal and only temporary although essential to the prosecution of the war and (b) that the consideration of the status of Indians in Ceylon had been postponed for the duration. It was estimated ~~at~~ that about 20,000 workers would be required on rubber estates which had the most pressing claim and an additional 30,000 on the tea estates.

Discussions took place between the Government of India and Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka, Representative of the Government of Ceylon in India. The Government of India specifically stated their inability to accept the proposal that labour should be recruited subject to compulsory repatriation at a later date and suggested the preliminary determination of the main principles in accordance with which a settlement of immigration and status problems should be negotiated. The Government of India also prepared a draft statement of such principles for consideration, the salient feature of which in its relation to the proposed special recruitment of labour was that such labourers should be eligible to qualify for all rights of citizenship now accruing to persons possessing a Ceylon domicile of origin; this condition was in conformity with the strong Indian sentiment on this question. The Board of Ministers in Ceylon terminated the negotiations by declaring themselves to be unable to consider any proposals on the basis of the draft statement.

On the 9-3-1943, the Government of India again addressed the Government of Ceylon stating that they regretted that the Ceylon Government were unable to consider the suggestions made by the Government of India for the settlement of questions of principle relating to immigration and status of Indians in Ceylon. The Government of India has been hoping that the Ceylon Government would offer some alternative proposal of their own for consideration in an attempt to reach an acceptable solution of the problem of providing labour urgently needed for greater production of rubber in Ceylon without doing violence to Indian sentiment regarding the emigration of unskilled labour from India; and it was a matter for profound disappointment to the Government of India that no such proposals were forthcoming. The Government of India however considered the production of rubber was of such paramount importance that they made the following further suggestion:-

There are in India labourers who have worked in Ceylon before but are prevented from returning to Ceylon by reason of the prohibition of the emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon. The Government of India offered to permit the return to Ceylon of such labourers up to a maximum of 20,000 provided no condition of compulsory repatriation was attached to these immigrants by the Government of Ceylon. Their wages and conditions of employment would be the same as for Indian estate labourers already in Ceylon. All questions regarding the status of these labourers in Ceylon should be left for determination as part of the general negotiations regarding the immigration and status of all Indians which must take place after the war.

The Governor of Ceylon replied on the 29-3-1943 that he wished to postpone the reply to the Government of India's offer in view of the decision of the State Council to accept a joint report by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands and the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce that labour locally available should be tried for achieving maximum output of rubber.

Thereupon the Government of India replied on the 2-4-1943 that their offer to send "Palayals" could not subsist indefinitely and they regarded the negotiations now at an end and their offer withdrawn. The following table summarises the available information concerning the proportion of non-Indian workers on rubber and tea estates:-

Year	Indian Workers on Tea & rubber estates		Non Indians	
	Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents.
1940	458,237	702	41,090	55,891
1941	456,550	993	42,541	57,468
1942	448,344	567	51,544	68,212

~~Trade Disputes.- The Essential Services (Avoidance of strikes and Lockouts) Order, 1942, prohibiting strikes and lockouts in essential services~~

Trade Disputes.- The Essential Services (Avoidance of strikes and Lockouts) Order, 1942, prohibiting strikes and lockouts in essential services applies to the tea and rubber industries. The Order requires the employers and workers to notify the controller of labour of any trade dispute that arises or is settled by agreement. On ~~the~~ being notified of a dispute, ~~sending~~ the Controller of Labour transmits the petition to a tribunal (which is usually the District Judge) whose findings constitute an award binding on the parties. As no progress has been made in the drafting of the new Trade Disputes (Conciliation) Ordinance, disputes arising in the year 1943 were dealt with under this Order by being referred by the Controller of Labour to a tribunal for an award. In 1943 awards were made in 14 such cases.

Workers' Organisations.- Mention was made the report for 1942 of a conference held between ~~the~~ the planting interests, trade union representatives and the Minister for Labour, towards the end of 1942. It is understood that one of the main questions discussed was the working and development of the trade union on estates with special reference to (a) political activities of trade unions; (b) intervention in trade union disputes; (c) local representatives of unions; (d) unions working against each other; and (e) subversive elements of unions. The following decisions were reached on these points:- (a) The Planters' representatives stated that they accepted the provisions of the Trade Unions Ordinance regarding the political activities of trade unions. (b) It was agreed that when a union received a complaint with regard to a dismissal the union should write to the Superintendent concerned, furnishing the reasons for the dismissal given by the ~~the~~ labourer. If the reasons furnished by the labourer were wrong, the Superintendent should in reply state the actual reasons. If the union representatives ~~stated that the Minister could not give the reasons for his dismissal,~~ the Superintendent should give the reasons to the union leader on the estate. (c) The planters' Association and the Unions were agreeable to discuss the ~~case of any representative considered unsuitable and the union would put the matter right if possible.~~ (d) The Minister for Labour expressed the hope that the two unions now existing would merge. (e) As there were no such tendencies at present, it was agreed that no action need be taken.

There were three registered Trade Unions among Indian estate labourers at the end of 1943 as against four such unions at the end of the previous year.

Name of Trade Union	Number of Members	
	1942	1943
1. All Ceylon Head Kanganies' Association.	640	756
2. Ceylon Indian Workers' Federation	37,360	6,470
3. Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union	68,133	51,718

Minimum Wages.- The minimum rate of wages payable to Indian estate labourers consists of two parts, namely (1) a basic minimum daily wage as below:-

	Men	Women	Children
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Up-country	57	46	35
Mid-country	55	44	34
Low-country	53	43	33

and (ii) a dearness allowance according to a scale notified each month by the Controller of Labour. The Controller of Labour compiles an index of the cost of living up-country and derives the rates of dearness allowance from the index according to a prescribed formula.

The Budget for the up-country adult male prepared by Mr. Rajanaygam and published as Appendix XI(A) of Sessional Paper XXVI of 1941 formed the basis

of the cost of living index. Vegetables and green leaves were omitted from the food group, from market prices of the other articles on the budget obtained from the different up-country areas the average prices during the month of the articles were calculated. These were expressed as a percentage of the base price, namely, the price in July-September 1939. The percentages were weighted as in the budget and were combined to yield the cost of living index for the month. The monthly dearness allowance was calculated at 9 cents for each point of the index number in excess of 100, and the daily rate was obtained by dividing this by 22, which was considered to be the average number of days in a month on which a labourer turned out for work. The same rate of dearness allowance was allowed in up, mid and low-country and to men and women; as a child labourer was allowed 3/5ths of the adult's rate. This system of computation was followed till September 1942. The gradual increase in the rates of dearness allowance keeping pace with the prices of commodities was viewed with disfavour by the planting community whose pressure led to the utilization of control prices instead of market prices in October 1942. A committee was appointed to examine the basis of calculation of the dearness allowance and pending the report the rate of dearness allowance was established at the figure for October 1942. These circumstances are reflected in the fall of the rate between September 1942 and October 1942 and its constancy after that till February 1943. The recommendations of the committee were considered by the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour which approved of the following modifications of the system:- (a) The old budget was to be replaced by a new one recommended by the committee; (b) The base for the new budget was to be October 1942; (c) The index number for any month on the new budget which would show the increase since October 1942 should be multiplied by 173.36 (the index number of the old budget in October 1942) and divided by 100 to give the index number for that month on the pre-war base; (d) The increase in the index number over 100 should be multiplied by 9/22 to give the dearness allowance in cents for an up-country adult male for each working day; (e) The dearness allowance for a mid-country and low-country male labourer should be 55/57 and 53/57 respectively that of an up-country male, i.e. the dearness allowance for the other areas should be the up-country rate scaled down in the ratio of the relative minimum wages; (f) Women and children should be paid 4/5ths of what the males in the district are paid; and (g) For the calculations market prices should be taken.

The modified system was brought into force in April 1943. In May 1943 the system was again modified by the decision that the Price Controllers for Food, Clothing and Miscellaneous Articles should supply the up-country prices of articles controlled by them which prices were to be accepted as conclusive by the Labour Department. The Price Controllers take market prices only when these are less than the control prices; in practice in a market in which all commodities are in short supply the control price is always substantially below the effective price at which the commodity can be bought.

These changes in the system of computing the cost of living index have affected labour adversely in three respects: (1) The rates were cut for mid-country and low-country workers; (2) The rates for women was lowered from parity with the rate for men to 4/5ths. It is true that the rate for children was raised from 3/5ths to 4/5ths of the men's rate; but as there were 183,324 women against 60,829 children working on estates in 1943, the loss to the wage bill was of the order of ~~Rs. 20,000x240x8~~ 120,000x240x8 cents per annum, or 2.3 million rupees. (Note: The average out-turn for both women and children is about 20 days in the month). (3) The use of controlled prices instead of market prices in compiling the index has further operated to reduce the rate of dearness allowance.

The Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union made representations to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon in the ~~same~~ matter, but these representations were of no avail.

Wages Boards Ordinance.- Certain regulations under Section 57 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, approved by the State Council and ratified by the Governor were published in the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 3rd December 1943. The regulations provide for deductions from the wages of a worker on account of (a) food supplied to the worker by the employer, (b) contribution to any pension fund, (c) house rent, (d) amenities or services provided to the worker, (e) goods sold to the worker by the employer at the shop, cooperative store ~~in~~ establishment maintained by the employer, and (f) fines.

Workmen's Compensation.- During the year there were 30 cases of fatal accidents among Indian workmen and a sum of Rs. 18,810/- was awarded and paid as compensation. The number of cases of permanent partial disablement among Indian ~~workmen~~ workmen was 104 and the amount awarded Rs. 37,196.34. ~~sum~~ Compensation in respect of temporary disablement in non-fatal accidents is payable by the employer direct and information regarding such cases is not available.

Maternity Benefits.- The Maternity Benefits Ordinance was in operation throughout the year. The Controller of Labour has reported that 333 estates were certified by him under Section 5(1) of the Ordinance up to the end of December 1943 as entitled to provide alternative benefits prescribed by the regulations made under the Ordinance. Certificates issued in respect of 11 estates have since been withdrawn.

Housing.- Of the 617 estates inspected during the year, there were no ~~over-crowded~~ ~~lines~~ ~~on~~ ~~any~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~estates~~ ~~inspected~~ ~~had~~ ~~slightly~~ ~~over-crowded~~ lines; and 71 had "over-crowded" lines. Of the 84,227 line rooms inspected during the year 70,529 were up to the government ~~requirements~~ requirements and 13,698 were not up to ~~the~~ government ~~requirements~~ requirements. Superintendents are generally alive to the necessity of providing their labour force with improved line accommodation preferably with a separate room to serve as kitchen; but building programmes have for the greater part been suspended owing to the prohibitive cost and non-availability of building materials under war conditions.*

AGRICULTURE.

Rehabilitation of Villages in Baroda State: An Experimental Scheme of the Baroda Government.

An experimental scheme of village rehabilitation in the State will be started soon by the Baroda Government, assisted financially by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research of the Government of India. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

The Government of Baroda will buy five villages in the State from money lenders, into whose hands these villages have passed, in order to rehabilitate the displaced ryots in them. Each of the five villages, consisting of about 1,000 acres, will be farmed according to a different system, so that the merits and future possibilities of each system may be assessed.

In the first village, each cultivator will be given a consolidated holding, which he cannot subdivide subsequently. He will be required to farm the land according to a programme fixed by the Central authority. He will pay land revenue at four or five times the normal rate, the excess being credited towards his ultimate purchase of his holding after ~~seven~~ seven or eight years. The second village will consist of similar consolidated holdings ~~with~~ and will be required to ^{be} farmed according to the programme laid down. In this case, each cultivator will always remain ~~at~~ a tenant of the State, with security of tenure. He will pay double the ordinary land revenue, the excess being retained by the State against the cost of improvements made and facilities granted by it. In the ~~third~~ third village, holdings will not be consolidated, but farming will be done according to a system of growing crops in consolidated blocks. As in the foregoing cases, farming will have to be done according to a plan prepared by the Centre and holdings cannot be subdivided subsequently. The fourth village provides for collective farming, in which the labour will be performed jointly by the villagers, who will be paid from the total produce in the ratio of the labour contributed by each. State farming will be resorted to in the fifth village, the villagers being paid a monthly wage with a final share in the profits at the end of the year.

The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 154,590 spread over five years, commencing from 1-4-1945, under the direction or co-ordination of a Central authority and is designed to create a higher standard of farming as well as agricultural practices, specially in respect of improvement in crops, seeds, manuring, mixed farming, soil conservation, etc.

("Indian Farming", May, 1945). . .

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Increased Wages for Agricultural Labour:
Decision of Papanasam Landholders .

At a conference of the mirasdars (landholders) of the Papanasam Taluk (Madras) held at Papanasam on 30-5-1945, it was unanimously resolved to make a 20 per cent increase in the cash wages of the ryots (agricultural labourers) and in addition, to give one marakkal (a local measure for cereals) and $\frac{3}{4}$ marakkal of paddy daily to men and women respectively.

The conference ~~which~~ noted the growing restlessness among the ryots and the suffering caused by war conditions; it pointed out the need for an enquiry into agrarian disputes and admitted the value of arbitration. A Conciliation Board was set up for the settlement of disputes between mirasdars and ryots .

(The Hindu, dated 2-6-1945). . .

Levy of Tax on Agricultural Income in Madras:
Criticism of Proposed Legislation by Planters
and Landholders . .

Reference was made at pages 28-29 of the report of this Office for March, 1945, to a Bill to provide for the ~~tax~~ levy of a tax on agricultural income in the province of Madras, published for eliciting public opinion. The suggestions offered by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, in this connection, and the views expressed at a meeting of landholders are briefly noticed below:-

The United Planters' Association.- In a memorandum submitted to the Government of Madras, on behalf of plantation interests in South India, the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor, ~~which is~~ an influential and organised agricultural body in South India, ~~and~~ criticises some of the provisions of the Agricultural Income-Tax Bill and points out that the ordinary basis of assessment, viz., the income of previous year, is quite unsuited to agricultural enterprises like coffee and cardamoms, which fluctuate very widely in crop yields.

Suggestions regarding assessment, etc.- The Association suggests that a rational basis of assessing income from these agricultural products would be to follow the system adopted in Kenya, where coffee is the most important agricultural industry. The main features of the system are: (1) Calculation of six years' averages of sales, profits and losses, and (2) Basis of assessment is not profits of previous year but sales of previous year after adjustment. It is urged that this system should be included in the Bill and option given to agriculturists to select either basis of assessment.

The Association urges the computation of assessment as in the case of ordinary income-tax, ~~urges for the~~ provision for losses sustained before the 'first previous year', and ~~urges for the~~ recognition of the principle of relief from double taxation.

Rates of Tax.- To mitigate hardships that retrospective taxation of incomes will ~~cause~~ to agricultural enterprises, the Association suggests that the rate of taxation for the first assessment year should be reduced to a nominal figure, and that a provision for ~~the~~ marginal relief should be included in the Bill.

Some other suggestions made in the memorandum are: (1) the principles and concessions recognised by the Indian Income-tax law should be adopted in toto; (2) property held for the furtherance of agricultural scientific research should be exempt in the same way as property for religious purposes.

(The Hindu, 12-6-1945).

Landholders' Criticism.- At a meeting of landholders of South Kanara held at Mangalore on 30-5-1945, it was unanimously resolved that, in view of the excessive land revenue taxation prevailing in ryotwari areas rising upto 50 per cent of the net income of paddy lands, the Government be requested either to drop the proposed Bill until the Legislature began to function again and the full implications of the levy were made known to the public or to appoint a commission consisting of the members of the Legislature to take evidence and report on the advisability of imposing such a taxation in addition to the existing taxes. The resolution also stated, ~~that~~ ^{that} in case it was decided to introduce ~~the proposed~~ ^{that} tax, to ~~treat~~ ^{that} every member of a family, divided or undivided, ~~as a unit for~~ ^{should be treated} taxation and urged that a minimum income of Rs. 5,000 be exempted from taxation in all cases of joint families.

(The Hindu, 5-6-1945).

Scheme for the Development of Fruit Industry in U.P.

A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 250,000 for the development of the fruit industry in the U.P. has been accepted by the Executive Committee of the U.P. Fruit Development Board. It is suggested in the scheme that the U.P. Government's Horticultural Department, should function as an experimental ~~should function as an~~ and research institute for scientific study and research in fruit production and preservation, and that the U.P. Government should frame a Fruit Growing and Marketing Cess Bill to achieve the objective set forth in the scheme. The scheme visualizes the development of the U.P. Fruit Control Board on the lines of the Citrus Control Board of Palestine, and ~~facilities~~ envisages the provision of facilities for technical advice, training in horticulture ~~and~~ and financial help to tenants and orchard growers.

(The Hindustan Times, 30-6-1945).

NAVIGATION.

Welfare of Indian Seamen: Directorate established
by the Government of India.

The Government of India have appointed a Seamen's Welfare Directorate to look after the comforts and conveniences of Indian seamen in the various ports of India. The Rev. M. Armstrong, is incharge of the Directorate, and is assisted by two Deputy Directors, Mr. M.R. Khan and Dr. H.S. Bhai.

Work of the Directorate.- The work of the Directorate is to look after ~~the welfare of seamen~~ in ports and to provide entertainment for them when they come ashore and, generally, to ~~impar~~ improve their conditions of living. Their long-term planning will include the establishment of clubs and such other amenities for the benefit of seamen. There will be welfare officers under the Directorate at Bombay, Karachi, Cochin, Madras, Vizagapatam and Chittagong.

(The Hindu, 30-6-1945).r.

PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Increased representation of Nurses on the Nurses
Registration Council: Amendment to the Bihar and
Orissa Nurses Registration Act, 1935.

The Government of Bihar has published, for eliciting opinion, the draft text of the Bihar Nurses Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1945.

The statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill states: With the increasing recognition of the importance of the nursing service, and in accordance with recommendations received by the Provincial Government, it has been decided to increase the representation of nurses on the Nurses Registration Council of the province. The Bill therefore makes necessary amendments in the Bihar and Orissa Nurses Registration Act, 1935. The Bill provides for inclusion in the Nurses Registration Council of two registered midwives and three registered nurses elected by registered midwives and nurses.

The Bill will be taken into consideration on or ^{after} before 15-7-1945.

(The Bihar Gazette, Part V, dated 6-6-1945, pages 45-47). +

Employees of Local Bodies in Bihar: Government takes
power to fix Grades, Scales of Pay, etc.

The Government of Bihar gazetted on 20-6-1945, the Bihar Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 1945, and the Bihar Local Self Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 1945. These amending Bills give the Provincial Government the power to fix or alter the number, designations, grades, scales of pay and pay (including special and personal pay) of, and fees and allowances payable to the officers and servants of the Commissioner of Municipalities and of any District Board or any class of such officers and servants. According to the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bills, the scales of pay and the strength of the staff in different local bodies differ widely and are sometimes either extravagant or inadequate. The Government considers that in order to improve the efficiency of the staff and avoid extravagance under those bodies it is necessary to enable Government, when necessary, to determine the strength and remuneration of staff.

(The Bihar Gazette, dated 20-6-1945, Part V, pages 49-52). +

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NATIVE LABOUR.

Uplift of Bihar Aborigines: Special Officers'
Duties.

Consequent on its decision to abolish the Advisory Board for the uplift of aborigines and backward classes, the Government of India Bihar has reviewed the duties and functions of the Special Officer in charge of uplift work for the aborigines and backward classes and re-adopted them with a view to enable him to carry on his work more effectively.

The Special Officer is required to tour extensively in the aboriginal tracts, establish contact with the aboriginal and backward classes, meet and discuss with the district, sub-divisional and departmental officers all matters falling within the scope of his duties and acquire a first hand knowledge of the conditions under which these communities live, and ascertain their special needs. In particular, the Special Officer is charged with the duty of securing redress for the aborigines' grievances in respect of: (a) Alienation of land by them in contravention of the tenancy laws; (b) Difficulties occasioned by ignorance of the tenancy laws; (c) Errors of judgement by courts through ignorance of customary law, and even of the Tenancy Acts and rules.

It will be the duty of the Special Officer to formulate schemes for the economic and educational advancement of the aborigines and to investigate ~~any scheme referred to him by Government.~~ He will also visit the various institutions that ~~exist~~ to the needs of aboriginal classes to enable him to ascertain their wants and to examine the facilities provided for the ~~aboriginal and backward classes~~ at present under the new schemes in operation. He will also collect all information affecting the welfare of aborigines that may reach him and will bring them to the notice of the local officers concerned.

The relation between the Special Officer and the departments of Government concerned with the execution of schemes has been more clearly defined. Ameliorative schemes will be executed by the appropriate departments of Government through departmental machinery. The Special Officer will submit an annual report to government ~~of~~ on the work ~~done~~ done by the various departments for the benefit of the aborigines and backward classes.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 15-6-1945).

LIVING CONDITIONS.

Nutrition.

Pre-War and Present Cost of 'Balanced' Diet: Enquiry by Central Food Department.

The difference in the present cost of a 'balanced' diet as compared to pre-war years in the principal rationed towns of their respective areas is the subject of a communication addressed by the Central Food Department to Provincial Governments and State Administrations. It is felt that on the basis of replies received, the Planning Section of the Department would be in a position to assess the food requirements of the people, and formulate a plan for raising nutritional standards in the country.

According to the Nutrition Advisory Committee, the composition of a 'balanced' diet for an adult per day in ounces is: cereals 14, pulses 3, ~~xx~~ vegetables 10, fruits 3, milk 10, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ sugar and gur 2, vegetable oil, or ghee 2, fish and meat 3 and 1 egg. As regards the last two items, a corresponding increase in the milk offtake is recommended for those who do not take meat or eggs.

(The Vanguard, 20-6-1945). ✓

Hyderabad State sets up Nutrition Advisory Committee.

The nutrition problem has been engaging the attention of the Nizam's Government for the past few years. Nutritional surveys have been made throughout the State, and broad conclusions regarding dietary habits and nutritional conditions in the State have been reached. In order to change the dietary habits of the people, it is considered vitally necessary to effect a closer collaboration between nutrition workers and those concerned with the production of the raw materials of food. A Nutrition Advisory Committee has been set up to attain this object by bringing about co-operation between the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Marketing, Public Health, and so forth. On the measure of co-operation is to depend the intensity of the campaign that is to be launched for the provision of an optimum diet for all people irrespective of their incomes.

(The Times of India, dated 18-6-1945). ✓

Supply of Milk to Women employed underground in
Mines.

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 46 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Government of India, in the Department of Labour, has directed that after condition (ii) of its Notification No. 5731, dated 24-11-1943, the following shall be added:-

"(iii) every woman employed underground shall, on completion of her underground shift, be supplied milk in such quantities and at such times as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time".

(The Gazette of India, Part I, Sec.1,
dated 28-6-1945, Page 796). + .

Housing.

Slum Improvement in Calcutta: Long-Term Schemes of Corporation and Improvement Trust.

The housing of 25,000 of 400,000 slum dwellers in Calcutta city is envisaged, as an experimental measure, in two long-term schemes formulated by the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The schemes are expected to be completed in five years. The annual recurring expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 600,000 and this will be continued for about 30 years by which time the schemes, it is believed, will be self-supporting. This recurring expenditure will be needed to provide amenities of city life to the beneficiaries of the schemes.

After the visit to some Calcutta slum areas by the Governor of Bengal at the end of 1944, an expert committee consisting of representatives of the Government, the Calcutta Corporation and the Improvement Trust was set up to devise ways of improving bustees.

(The Statesman, 11-6-1945).r.

ORGANISATION, CONGRESSES, ETC.

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Workers' Organisations.

Andhra Motor Labour Conference, Nellore, 21-5-1945: Plan for improved conditions of work.

The Andhra Motor Labour Conference was held on May 21 at Nellore, Mr. S. Suryaprakasa Rao, Advocate, Madras, presiding.

The President said that the motor transport system was in the hands of individual owners who had no other object than making as much money as possible. There was no law compelling them to give a fair deal to their workers and naturally their position was deplorable. The position of the motor-employees was very unfortunate in that they were over-worked and ill-paid without any leave or allowances and liable to be sent out at a moment's notice. The Essential Services Ordinance which brought motor labour also under its control pinned the employees to their posts on pain of heavy penalties with no corresponding advantages. It was high time, he said that the Government intervened and improved the conditions of service of this large body of workers and rendered justice to them.

Resolutions, among others, were passed urging the Provincial Government to make rules immediately regulating the conditions of service in the motor transport industry under section 6 of the Essential Services Ordinance and making the conditions of service of motor workers better and tolerable.

(The Hindu, dated 26-5-1945)..

Credentials of affiliated and applicant Unions of the A.I.T.U.C.: Draft Rules for determining membership finally passed by the Standing Credentials Committee.

The General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. had, at its meeting held on 23-1-1945, appointed a Standing Credentials Committee to examine the Credentials of affiliated and applicant Unions in co-operation with the Provincial committees and to make a report to the General Council. The following draft rules for determining union-membership, circulated by the A.I.T.U.C. Office and finally passed by this Committee, have been published in the Trade Union Record, Bombay, in June 1945 for the information of the Unions :- (1) The membership as disclosed in the latest Annual Return certified by the Registrar of Trade Unions should be taken into consideration. (It is, therefore necessary for those affiliated unions which have not yet registered themselves under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, to get themselves registered without further delay and in any case before the end of March, 1946. A Union applying for affiliation should be either a registered union under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, or should have already applied for registration certificate within the year after affiliation is granted).

(2) The average paying membership of a union under clauses 5 (a) (iii) and 16 (b) of the A.I.T.U.C. Constitution should be determined on the following basis :-

(a) In the case of those unions which collect members' subscriptions annually, a member not paying his subscription for a period of six months after the last date for payment, should be considered to lose his membership; (b) In the case of those unions which collect their subscriptions on a six-monthly or a quarterly basis, a member not paying his subscription for a period of three months after the last date for payment should be considered to lose his membership; (c) In the case of those unions which collect their subscriptions on a monthly basis, a member who has not paid his subscription even once during a period of any four months, should be considered to lose his membership.

Explanation.- Whenever a union, under its constitution, has provided for collection of subscription in more than one method mentioned in (a), (b) and (c), option should be given to the Union concerned to choose anyone of the methods referred to above for the purpose of ascertaining its average paying membership.

(3) (a) Proof regarding the average paying membership should be obtained by all the unions from a certified auditor in the following form or in the alternative manner hereinafter specified:-

Certificate regarding membership.-

Name of the Union:-

Address:-

Method of collection:- (monthly, quarterly, annually)

Date of scrutiny of membership.

Average paying membership according to rules specified above:

(b) In the alternative, a copy of the latest annual return accepted by the Registrar of Trade Unions should be supplied accompanied by a written authority to the A.I.T.U.C. office to inspect the latest annual return in the Office of the Registrar.

(The Trade Union Record, June, 1945).

1945 Annual General Meeting of the B.P.T.U.C. Resolutions on Dearness Allowance and Enforced unemployment.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. was held on 18-5-1945, ~~Mr.~~ S.S. Mirajkar presiding. During the past year, the number of Unions affiliated to the B.P.T.U.C. increased from 45 with a membership of 73,092 to 71 with a membership of 103,457.

The meeting protested against the move of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association to terminate its agreement with the Majur Mahajan presumably to reduce dearness allowance. The resolution stated that "such a step was unwarranted and was an attack on the interests of the workers" and demanded "that the Dearness Allowance on the existing scale should be continued till the return of normal conditions".

Among other resolutions passed at the meeting was one on the question of enforced unemployment due to shortage of coal and raw materials. The meeting protested against the failure of the Bombay Government to implement the Scheme of Relief put forth by the Government of India, thus throwing upon the workers the responsibility of securing relief through adjudication proceedings.

~~Mr.~~ S.S. Mirajkar and ^{Mr.} Dinkar Desai were re-elected as President and General Secretary for the ensuing year.

(The Trade Union Record, June, 1945).

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Post-war Expansion of Public Health Services in
the Travancore State.

As a part of post-war reconstruction in Travancore State, the Director of Public Health has announced an expansion of the medical and public health services of the State.

Sanitary Units.- In order that medical and health services may become available on an intensive scale, it has been planned that every palathy (revenue unit) should function as a sanitary unit and that there should be a medical institution of some type within a radius of five miles in all rural areas. Measures to combat malaria, plague and tuberculosis and the provision of better public health amenities in urban and rural areas form part of the public health plans. The programme of urban development includes schemes for improved housing, mitigation of overcrowding, town-panning, water-supplies, drainage, and abolition of slums.

Industrial Hygiene.- Industrial ~~hygiene~~ hygiene is a new phase of public health work that is being developed along with the post-war plans, in the interests of better welfare of labour; improved sanitation in workshops, factories, estates and other industrial establishments ~~are~~ already regulated by the necessary legal enactments. The development of ~~maternity and child welfare services on a State-wide basis is taking steady~~ strides. The long-range policy is to provide the services of a midwife for every 4,000 of the population.

Public Health Act.- ~~Until~~ The Public Health Act, which is now under the scrutiny of the State Legislature and which is expected to be enacted in the course of the year, would arm the Public Health machinery with adequate powers to enable it to function as a potent agency ensuring the fullest possible protection of public health which is the keynote of the post-war public health schemes for Travancore.

(The Hindu, 28-6-1945). . .

SOCIAL POLICY IN WAR TIME.Wages.Dearness Allowance to be continued for 3 months after cessation of European war: Bombay Industrial Court's Decision in favour of Ahmedabad Textile Workers.

A case concerning the continuance of dearness allowance to the workers of the textile mills of Ahmedabad was disposed of on 15-6-1945 by the Industrial Court presided over by Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha.

The Court, giving the award, declared that the workers of the textile mills of Ahmedabad were entitled to receive the dearness allowance for three months after the end of the European war, i.e. after May 8, 1945, in accordance with the scale fixed by the Court in the original award as modified subsequently in 1941, which was based on the agreement arrived at between the parties themselves.

The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad made a petition to the Industrial Court, Bombay, to direct the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to pay the dearness allowance on the present scale taking into consideration the cost of living as prevailing. Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, on behalf of the Textile Labour Association, submitted that the workers of Ahmedabad were entitled to receive the dearness allowance for three months after the termination of the European war in case war conditions continued to affect the cost of living. He asserted that war conditions continued to affect the cost of living even though the European war had terminated.

(The Hindustan Times, 17-6-1945).

Extension of Dearness Allowance after 3-Month Period refused.- The Industrial Court's award affects only the 3-months period immediately following termination of hostilities, that is ~~upto~~ up to 8th August 1945. The Textile Labour Association is also demanding the continuance of the dearness allowance after the expiry of this 3-months period if the cost of living continued to be high. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has rejected the demand.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Labour Association, the Secretary of the Millowners' Association states: "Dearness allowance is not an industrial matter and employers cannot as a matter of right be asked to compensate for every rise in the cost of living".

(The Times of India, 11-6-1945)...

Deductions from Wages for Cost of Foodgrains
or Food Supplied: Permitted in Bengal.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Bengal Government have now ~~authorised~~ authorised deductions by the employer from the wages of persons employed in a factory for supplying to such persons, with their consent and for their private use, foodgrains from grainshops or stores, feed, tea or non-intoxicating drinks from canteens organised by the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board on a credit coupon system and food, tea or non-intoxicating drinks from other canteens approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal, on a credit coupon system. Such deductions can be made, however, only on the following conditions, viz.-

(a) the grainshop, grain store or canteen is run and managed direct at the expense of the employer without profit; (b) the rates are displayed; (c) no interest is charged on the credits allowed to the workers; and (d) the sum total of deductions for cost of food grains, food, tea, other drinks, credit coupons, including those by way of cash payments made to the employer for such supply, for any period does not exceed a maximum of 75 per cent of the wages earned by the worker during the corresponding period.

(The Calcutta Gazette, Part I, dated 14-6-1945, page 1001).

Further Relief to Small-scale Pensioners of Government
in U.P. and C.P. and Berar.

The rates at which temporary increases in pensions are to be given to the small-scale pensioners of Government have been further increased in the Central Provinces and Berar and in the United Provinces. The revised higher scales are as follows in both the provinces:-

Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem.	Temporary increase of Rs. 4 per mensem.
Pensions exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem but not exceeding Rs. 60.	Temporary increase of Rs. 5 per mensem.
Pensions exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem but not exceeding Rs. 100.	Temporary increase of Rs. 6 per mensem.

Pensioners exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 106 per mensem shall receive such increase as will bring the total pension to Rs. 106 per mensem.

These raised rates are to take effect from 1-1-1945 in the Central Provinces and Berar and from 1-3-1945 in the United Provinces.

Extra relief on the same scale has also been granted to small-scale pensioners of the Railway Department of the Government of India.

(United Provinces Gazette dated 30-6-1945, Part V, page 164; C.P. and Berar Gazette dated 29-6-1945, Part I, page 409; and the Gazette of India dated 30-6-1945 Part I Section 1, page 841).+.

Provinces to adopt the Scale of Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Government of India.

Reference was made at page 38 of the report of this Office for April 1945, regarding the sanction of a dearness allowance of 17½ per cent of pay by the Government of India for their employees. It is now understood that the provinces which have been giving to their employees dearness allowance at their own rates or at the rate of 10 per cent of pay will henceforward conform to the rate sanctioned by the Central Government.

(The Hindustan Times, 13-6-1945)..*

Bengal Government makes a grant-in-aid to enable the Calcutta Corporation to pay Dearness Allowance to its Employees.

The Government of Bengal have agreed to make a grant-in-aid of ~~Rs.~~ Rs. 8,346,537 to the Calcutta Corporation, representing 80 per cent of the total cost of the dearness allowance sanctioned for the essential employees of the Corporation. In addition, Government have announced that with a view to avoiding any difficulty in the matter of ways and means at the transitional stage, they have sanctioned an interest-free 'ways and means' advance of Rs. 2,027,000, being the balance of the cost of the dearness concessions payable by the Corporation upto 3-6-1945.

(The Hindu, 11-6-1945)..*

Enhanced rate of Dearness Allowance for Delhi Municipal Employees.

At a meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee on 30-5-1945, it was decided to pay increased rates of dearness allowance to the Municipal employees. According to the new rates, all ~~single~~ employees drawing less than Rs. 40 per month will get Rs. 16 a month's dearness allowance as against Rs. 11 previously, and those drawing between Rs. 40 and Rs. 200 will get Rs. 18 as against Rs. 14. Non-gazetted officers drawing over Rs. 200 will get 17½ per cent and single gazetted officers, drawing up to Rs. 1,000, 17½ per cent, subject to a minimum of Rs. 30.

(The Statesman, 1-6-1945)..*

Production.

Production Target of 10 million bales of jute per year: Decision of Indian Central Jute Committee.

Confining its recommendations to be operative for ~~A~~ 5-year period (on account of in-sufficient data) commencing with the jute crop of 1946-47, and taking into account the stocks in hand and the extent of the probable ~~x~~ carry-over at the end of the 1945 and 1946 jute seasons, and viewing the ~~abroad~~ present conditions, both internal and abroad, the Planning Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Jute Committee has recommended that the all-India Jute Production target in the immediate future might be fixed at 10 million bales per annum ~~and~~ made up as follows: Internal mill consumption 6.6 million bales; internal village consumption .6 million bales; and exports 2.8 million bales. To ensure that the target fixed may be achieved in practice, the Sub-Committee has recommended that Government should guarantee to producers assured market and a remunerative and stable price and that it should, where necessary, acquire legislative powers to apply compulsion in such matters as the establishment of regulated markets for jute, the adoption of standard grades and contracts and the regulation of areas.

The plans of the sub-Committee will be further considered in the light of the replies received from the Provincial Governments concerned ~~at~~ the next meeting of the Planning Sub-committee in July. It is intended to place the views of the committee before the Government of India so that in drawing up a comprehensive plan for the production of all crops the question of fitting in jute may be given due consideration.

(The Amrita Bazar Patrika, 23-6-1945)...

Army Recruiting Offices to work temporarily
as Employment Agencies for Ex-Servicemen.

According to a special Indian Army Order, all army recruiting offices in India will, as a temporary measure, in addition to their normal work, also act as employment agencies to assist ex-servicemen to secure employment in civil life. Later, when the network of employment exchanges which the Government of India (Department of Labour) is setting up in India, will begin to function fully, the work of finding civil employment for ex-officers, members of women's services, disabled persons, etc., will be taken over by these employment exchanges.

(The Vanguard, 22-6-1945).

Public Works Schemes to absorb unemployed persons
in Bengal in the Post-war Period.

With the object of creating new employment in areas where the supply of labour is expected to be largely in excess of the demand, the Government of Bengal are selecting for earliest execution such post-war development schemes as can be formulated in the shortest possible time and can absorb the largest number of unemployed persons. These will include schemes of road development, improvement of slums, building and irrigation projects.

(The Hindustan Times, 12-6-1945).

Employers to submit Monthly Returns relating to
Unskilled Labour - Bombay Government Notification.

A Government Order published in the Bombay Gazette dated 15-6-1945 requires every person carrying on an undertaking and employing 100 or more unskilled workmen in connection therewith to submit, to the Chairman of the Regional Labour Supply Committee in certain specified areas and to the Provincial Labour Supply Committee in the rest of the Province, before the 10th of every month, a return in a prescribed form, giving details regarding the unskilled labour employed by him during the preceding month. In addition to other details, the employer is required to state the daily average number of unskilled workmen employed by him directly and through contractors; the number of men, women and children under each of the above categories; the daily average cash wage paid to unskilled men, women and child workers; the concessions and facilities, if any, provided by him in respect of grain, fuel, housing, clothing, etc., and their estimated value; the number of workmen for whom housing accommodation has been provided; the transport facilities, medical and other amenities available to the worker; and the probable variations in his demand for labour during the next three months.

The order also requires every person carrying on an undertaking and intending to employ unskilled workmen in respect of a new work to be undertaken by him, to submit to the prescribed authority, one month before the commencement of such work, a return in a prescribed form stating the nature of the work; the number ~~unskilled~~ of unskilled workmen it is proposed to employ departmentally and by contractors during the first, second and third months; the average daily cash wages and the concessions, allowances, etc., proposed to be given; the approximate number of workmen for whom

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housing facilities are being provided; and the source from which he expects to draw his labour supply.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, dated 15-6-1945, page# 1629).

✓ Plans to absorb Demobilised Personnel in the North Western Railway.

The authorities of the North Western Railway, in conjunction with the Government of the Punjab, are drawing up plans to ~~combat~~ combat the problem of the unemployment after the war and for the assimilation of the largest possible number of personnel of all categories, viz., technical, semi-skilled and non-skilled, who will be demobilized from the army. The principal measures concerted for this purpose include a considerable extension of railways into the backward regions of the province (the Punjab) and the ~~provision~~ provision of improved amenities to passengers in the post-war development period.

The plans for the extension of railways in the economically backward parts of the Punjab will be put into operation if either they promise to ~~bring~~ bring large profits to the railway from traffic revenue or they are expected to lead to the agricultural and industrial development of the regions.

For providing greater amenities and more comfortable conditions for the public, the railway authorities have under consideration a number of proposals for speedier traffic, more convenient timing adjustments and remodelling of the lower class wagons with a view to providing more space and better seating arrangements. The construction of refrigerant coaches on a large scale is another important scheme which is engaging the attention of the authorities. These coaches, like the ice chambers on the ships, it is said, will enable safe traffic in ~~fr~~ fruits, vegetables, meat products and other victuals on long distances in the sultry heat of the tropics.

(The Hindustan Times, 11-6-1945).

Army as a Career for Indian Youths: 12,000 out of 50,000 Officers in Indian Army now Indian.

The prospects offered by the Indian army for suitable careers to educated young Indians as officers and to the rank ~~of~~ and file as ordinary soldiers were emphasised by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India, in the course of a press Conference at New Delhi on 16-6-1945.

The Government of India's aim, the Commander-in-Chief said, was to make the Indian Army completely Indian. Until that goal was achieved the help of British officers would be needed. The strength of the army in India would depend on strategic needs and how much India could afford to spend on it. He thought that about 80 per cent of those Indian soldiers who had joined the army from the agricultural classes wished to remain in the army, whereas 80 per cent of Britons in the army wanted to revert to civil life.

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Demobilisation and Resettlement.

Bombay Government's Plan for Resettlement of Demobilised Personnel.

The plan for the resettlement of returned soldiers which the Bombay Government has adopted touches rural life at many points. It is intended to raise the standard of living in the villages while, at the same time, providing for the resettlement of returned soldiers. Alternative employment for discharged personnel will be found particularly in the Government Civil Services and in industry and commerce and to make the soldiers qualified and suitable for such employment, adequate training facilities will be made available.

Reservation of Vacancies.- The Government has ordered that 50 per cent of the permanent vacancies in the Provincial Services excluding the Judicial Department, occurring after 10-11-1941, in some cases after 2-9-1939, should be reserved for candidates with approved war service, that is, service involving liability to serve overseas or in any operational area. The remaining 50 per cent would, from 1-9-1939, also be kept substantively unfilled and would be filled permanently after the war from among persons who have been holding them on a temporary basis as well as from among candidates with approved war service.

Hand Book of Information.- The Government also proposes to publish a handbook giving the number of posts, technical and non-technical, the qualifications required and the pay attached to them, which the execution of ~~various~~ post-war reconstruction schemes will create, and which will be available for ~~consultation~~ ex-soldiers.

Employment Exchanges.- The Government also propose to set up Regional and Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges manned by ex-service officers who will keep in constant touch with private employers in industry and commerce, and meet their demands for all types of personnel from the ranks of returned soldiers.

Assistance by Soldiers' Boards.- District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards will assist men to get work either direct or through the employment exchange. The Boards will explore the means of re-settling ex-soldiers in civil industry. They will get in touch with employers and compile lists of posts — unskilled and skilled — which will be held open for returned soldiers and will also obtain employers' undertakings to give priority to ex-soldiers in filling the posts.

Grant of Land.- The Bombay Government has at present given almost all cultivable Government waste land on ~~various~~ short-term leases in pursuance of its "Grow More Food" campaign. This land will be taken back on the termination of the present leases and given to ex-soldiers.

Legislation re. Pre-Emption of Land for ex-Soldiers.- The Government ~~has~~ *has* under consideration the enactment of a Returned Soldiers' Land Settlement Bill under ~~the~~ which a Returned Soldiers' Board will be established in each district and will have the right ~~tax~~ of pre-emption of any land which may be put on the market and also the power of acquiring land which is left uncultivated or very badly cultivated by its holders.

Before the war Indian Commissioned officers in the Indian Army numbered between 500 and 700 out of a total of about 4,000 to 5,000 officers. During the war the strength of army officers had increased to 50,000, of whom about 12,000 were Indians. The proportion of increase among Indian officers had been the highest in the world; actually what had happened during the five years of war would have taken 15 years to achieve in the days of peace. Indian commissioned officers had generally done extremely well. There had been failures among them, but there had been just as many failures among British commissioned officers.

(The Hindustan Times, 17-6-1945). r .

The training of demobilised personnel in agricultural methods, cooperation, ~~public~~ public health, ~~poultry~~ poultry-keeping are ~~xxx~~ some of the other schemes of the Provincial Government.

Pioneer Labour Corps.- The Government has under consideration the formation of Pioneer Labour Corps for employment of ex-soldiers with experience in road-making and bridge-building, who will be able to take part in the road building, irrigation and land improvement.

Cooperative Workshops.- The Government is also drawing up plans for the establishment of cooperative workshops at suitable centres in the Province for the manufacture, repair and sale of such articles as agricultural implements, hardware, machine tools and motor accessories.

Provision of Amenities.- The provision of special amenities for ex-soldiers and their families such as recreation centres, club-houses, gymnasias, radios, libraries and reading-rooms in bigger villages which have done well in recruiting is also contemplated.

(Bombay Information, 30-6-1945). r .

Employment.

Employment Exchange Personnel: Government starts training class in Delhi.

The Staff Training Centre intended to impart training in the managerial aspects of Government's re-settlement machinery, was opened on 1-6-1945 in Delhi. The first batch selected for training consists of 31 officers, 20 civilians and 11 servicemen, all recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission. In addition there are 2 nominees of the Trade Union Congress, 3 of the Indian Federation of Labour and 1 of Hyderabad State, who are attending the training course.

The primary object of the training course is to acquaint the managers with problems of demobilisation, resettlement and employment. But it will also equip them with a general background of what is happening in all other fields of labour activity. The intention is that the managers should be in a position to fully appreciate how their own work fits into the rather complex pattern of economics covered by the term "labour". Thus, along with lectures on subjects like demobilisation and welfare of ~~ex-servicemen~~ ex-servicemen, peace-time employment opportunities and Employment Exchange procedure, there will be lectures on labour legislation, wages, trade unionism, labour statistics, social security and factory welfare. (On 13-5-1945, the Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour office delivered a lecture at the training centre on the constitution, ~~aims, methods of work and achievements~~ aims, methods of work and achievements of the I.L.O.). Theoretical training at the Centre will be followed by practical training at the regional exchanges and visits to important centres.

Explaining the programme of work of the employment exchanges, Mr. S. Lall, Additional Secretary, Labour Department, Government of India, in his opening address said: "These employment exchanges will not guarantee full employment, but they are needed to help workers to find the most suitable employment, to assist employers to secure the most suitable ~~employees~~ workers and to ensure that the available workers and available jobs are brought together as promptly and as satisfactorily as possible. The ~~Exchange~~ exchange machinery should at least enable us to watch the level of employment in the country and to know whether that level has risen or fallen. If this level falls too rapidly there will be unemployment and distress. The exchange machinery now visualised should, therefore play an important part in the phasing of post-war development schemes with a view to ensuring proper correlation between post-war planning and employment. We are covering most of the important industrial centres and we also propose to link up with rural areas through Employment Information Bureaux. The organisation that we are setting up is a delicate mechanism consisting of Central Exchanges, Regional and Sub-Regional Exchanges and a large number of Information Bureaux".

(The Vanguard, dated 3-6-1945). + .

Post-War Reconstruction.

Post-War Development of Industries in Bombay:
Appointment of Industries Committee by the
Provincial Government.

An Industries Committee for Bombay Province, on the lines of the Policy Committee for Industries appointed by the Government of India, has been set up by the Government of Bombay, with the following terms of reference:-

(1) To recommend existing industries in the Province which should be further expanded and new industries which should be started during the post-war period. (2) To recommend such industries as can best be organised as large-scale industries and small-scale, or cottage industries. (3) To suggest the most suitable sites for the location of the various industries, after taking into consideration the ~~same~~ availability of labour, water supply, electric power, raw materials, markets, and the desirability of preventing congestion in thickly-populated areas. (4) To advise whether the industries recommended should be promoted by the Government or by private agency; and in the latter case, whether the government should participate, and if so the nature of the help which would be required. (5) To advise ~~to~~ the Government in regard to panels to be set up for particular industries, consisting of persons specially interested in such industry—such as business-men, industrialists and technical experts. The Committee is appointed two years, in the first instance, and is to meet at least once in three months.

~~The Secretary to the Government of Bombay~~ in charge of Industries is chairman of the Committee, and the Director of Industries its Secretary; Mr. H.M. Jeehi is one of the members of the Committee.

(Bombay Information, 23-6-1945). +

Post-War Reconstruction in Jodhpur: Special
Committees preparing 5-Year Plans..

A Post-war Reconstruction Committee, with the State Development Minister as president, has been set up in Jodhpur State for advising the Jodhpur Government on matters of post-war reconstruction. 5 special Committees have been appointed to prepare 5-year plans of expansion for (1) Trade and Industry, (2) Agriculture, ~~and~~ (3) Labour and Demobilisation, (4) Education, and (5) Public Health.

The objectives set down are: (1) The Rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers, and (2) the elimination of poverty and raising of the standard of living of the people.

(Federal India and Indian States,
6-6-1945). + +

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Co-ordination of Departmental Plans: Government
of Bengal sets up Post-War Reconstruction Board.

The Government of Bengal have decided to set up a Post-War Reconstruction Board, as an interim measure, to prepare for consideration an integrated post-war reconstruction plan for the province by endorsing or modifying or co-ordinating the plans of each individual department or by putting forward proposals on its own initiative, to decide questions of priority as between the various schemes and to exercise general supervision over the preparation and execution of the reconstruction plans of each department. Mr. R.L. Walker, Commissioner, Post-War Reconstruction, will be the Chairman of the Board.

(The Hindu, 21-6-1945).. .