



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
LABOUR IN INDIA.

EVIDENCE.

Vol. XI.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

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PREFACE

In this volume are printed:

- I. The bulk of the replies to the supplementary questionnaire issued by the Royal Commission on Labour in India in April 1920, and
- II. A selection from the information furnished to the Commission from various sources in the course of their enquiry to supplement the written and oral evidence tendered in answer to the Commission's letter of August 1920.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.

PART I.

Letter from Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour in India, to all Local Governments and Administrations excluding the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, No. L.C.-5 (1), dated the 7th April 1930.

The Royal Commission on Labour is about to complete the first stage of its enquiry and the Chairman and Members feel that, while Local Governments and others have taken great care and trouble in the preparation of memoranda and written statements, which have proved invaluable, the information evoked by the list of subjects circulated last year is in certain directions hardly sufficient to enable them adequately to discharge the terms of their reference. They would be greatly obliged, therefore, if the Local Government could supplement their evidence in two respects before the Commission completes its enquiry next cold weather and commences the writing of its report.

2. The Commission is required by its terms of reference to enquire into and to report on the standard of living of the workers. A full discharge of this part of its reference would involve the collection and preparation of statistics based on family budget enquiries on a scale which has so far been attempted only in a few centres such as Bombay, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, and Rangoon. No adequate statistics of the kind are available in regard to other important centres. It has therefore been decided to lay the position before Local Governments and to ask for such data as it may be possible to provide by the commencement of next cold weather. The decision as to the material which can be produced in the time must rest with the Governments concerned and this letter is to be regarded in the light of a supplementary questionnaire asking for information in regard to the standard of living of the workers. The Commission does not wish to prescribe any particular procedure for securing this information but it feels that it may be helpful if Local Governments are given some indication of the lines upon which, in the opinion of the Commission, a useful enquiry, practicable within the time, could be undertaken by Local Governments.

3. The Commission fully appreciates the fact that a full enquiry on the lines of those recently conducted at Ahmedabad and Rangoon is out of the question within the time available, more especially as such an enquiry would necessitate considerable preliminary training of staff. Failing a comprehensive enquiry, whose results would be subject to scientific statistical treatment, the Commission would welcome the collection of particulars indicated by the schedule enclosed in regard to typical working class families, which would be useful for purposes of illustration when they come to report on matters referred to them. The object is to secure information regarding some poorer working families in order to supplement the information that the Commission has gained as a result of its tour. On a number of occasions questions have been put to industrial workers designed to elicit information of the type contemplated in the schedule. But it is not easy in such matters for a large body like the Commission to obtain particulars of value or to test the information supplied, and in any case the time at its disposal during this winter's tour has been insufficient to obtain all the information it would like to have in this direction. The Commission is therefore anxious to secure through the agency of the Local Governments evidence of the same character as it might itself have secured if it had had a much longer time at its disposal and had been able to obtain from a number of witnesses information of a somewhat intimate character regarding their manner of life.

4. The value of this enquiry will depend on the accuracy of the information collected and the representative character of the families selected for investigation. The Commission, therefore, attaches greater importance to quality than to quantity provided care is exercised in obtaining representative samples. The method of sampling is of the greatest importance and the smaller the number of

budgets collected the more dependent is the result on the judicious selection of the sample. The Commission therefore suggests that the selection of families should be made on some systematic method of sampling to be determined after a preliminary survey of the field. The Commission realises that a choice may have to be made between adequate illustration of the conditions in a narrow field and random instances drawn from a larger population and it takes the view that the results are more likely to be valuable if the workers belong to one typical establishment in a single industrial centre, or at most to a few establishments rather than to a larger number of widely separated centres and industries. Further, the chances of securing representative budgets would be very much greater if the enquiry is restricted to the poorer working class families. Wage rates differ in the various parts of the country and it is difficult to name a uniform figure as the family income limit above which the Commission does not wish to go but generally it would prefer budgets of families whose combined income is not above Rs. 50 per mensem.

The Commission trusts that the Local Government, if suitable information is not already available to them, will find it possible to conduct an enquiry on the lines suggested and to furnish the results to the Commission appending such notes as they may think fit to indicate the manner in which the enquiry was conducted, the method of sampling adopted and any conclusions which they may have drawn from its results. The Commission understands that some enquiries of the kind have been conducted by University professors, economists and social workers. There is, of course, no objection to the utilisation of non-official agencies for the purpose of assisting in this enquiry. It is hoped, however, that every effort will be made to see that the information furnished is as accurate as possible and based on actual facts.

5. Another matter in which the Commission is anxious to enlist the co-operation of the Local Government in securing additional information is in regard to the factories which are not governed by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act. These factories come under the following two categories:—

- (1) factories using power but employing less than 20 persons at one time;
- (2) factories and workshops not using power.

The Commission will have to consider to what extent it is desirable to bring these establishments under official control, and for this purpose it is anxious to obtain fuller information than it has hitherto received. It would therefore be glad if the Local Government could help in this matter by furnishing particulars regarding the industries which are being carried on in unregulated establishments, the number of such establishments, the numbers of men, of women and of children employed in them, the conditions under which they are employed, with particular reference to their earnings and hours of work, the minimum ages of the children in employment and the effect which employment has on their health. In regard to factories using power but employing less than 20 persons information is also desired as to whether, owing to lack of proper precautions for the fencing of machinery, the workers are exposed to any undue risks. The information required need only deal with—

- (a) factories using power and employing 10 or more persons on any one day in the year;
- (b) factories and workshops not using power and employing 50 persons or more on any one day in the year; and
- (c) smaller factories and workshops engaged in any particular industry which in the aggregate employs a considerable number of hands.

The Commission would also be glad to know what additional staff the Local Government consider would be required for the inspection of each of these classes.

6. The Commission realises that the above requests for additional information will involve a considerable amount of trouble to the Local Government, but it feels that, in view of the importance of the subjects with which they deal and the incompleteness of the information which has so far been obtained on them, it is necessary to obtain further information. * * * * *

SCHEDULE.

Standard of Living.

(Note.—Information is required on the heads given below only in regard to a small number of representative working class families in important industries and plantations whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.)

(1) Industrial centre or plantation—

Name of the head of the family—

Religion and caste—

Province and district of origin—

Cause of migration—

(2) Size and composition of family :—

	Numbers				Ages of		Relationship to the head of the family.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Wage-earners							
Dependants residing with wage-earners.							
Dependants residing elsewhere.							

Note.—Persons under 15 should be treated as boys or girls.

(3) Extent of literacy—

(4) Regularity of employment of wage-earners—

(5) Normal monthly family income—

(a) Occupation of each wage-earner.	Monthly wages.	Monthly overtime pay	Additional earnings, if any, with source.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Men . . . 1.				
2.				
3.				
Women . . . 1.				
2.				
3.				
Boys 1.				
2.				
3.				
Girls 1.				
2.				
3.				

Total amount of family income Rs.

(a) Occupation.—The description of the occupation should be as definite as possible. Thus cotton mill worker is too general. The particular occupation should be specified, for example cotton weaver or cotton spinner, or again, not mechanic but fitter, blacksmith, etc., whatever it is.

(6) *Normal monthly expenditure of family on:—*

- (i) Food, giving quantities of principal articles of food consumed in a month and cost of each—
- (ii) Clothing—
- (iii) Rent—
- (iv) Fuel and lighting—
- (v) Household requisites, *e.g.*, utensils, etc.—
- (vi) Miscellaneous expenditure including—
 - (a) Remittances to dependants living in the village—
 - (b) Travelling to and from place of employment—
 - (c) Medicine and medical fees—
 - (d) Drink and drugs—
 - (e) Tobacco and *pan supari*—
 - (f) Religious observances, feasts and festivals—
 - (g) Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society—
 - (h) Amusements and recreation—
 - (i) Education—
 - (j) Interest on debt—

(7) *Indebtedness—*

- (i) Extent of indebtedness—
- (ii) Causes. To what extent due to expenditure incurred on—
 - (a) Festivals—
 - (b) Marriages—
 - (c) Funerals—
 - (d) Sickness—
 - and (e) Unemployment—
- (iii) Rate of interest; Nature of security on outstanding loans; Terms of re-payment—

(8) *Housing—*

- (i) Description of dwelling; materials used in construction—
- (ii) Landlord*—
- (iii) Distance from place of work—
- (iv) Number of rooms occupied by family and approximate dimensions of each room—
- (v) Dimensions of veranda, if any—
- (vi) Water-supply—
- (vii) Sanitation—

Letter from Mr. B. Lall, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, to the Secretary, Railway Department (Railway Board), Simla, No. L.O.-5 (1), dated the 7th April 1930.

I am directed to enclose a copy of the letter No. L.C.-5(1), dated 7th April 1930, addressed to local Governments and Administrations, excluding the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan asking for supplementary information on certain matters. The Commission would be glad if the Railway Board, could assist in the enquiry into the standard of living of the workers by collecting a number of representative family budgets of the poorer classes of railway employees on the lines suggested in paragraphs 2-4 of the enclosed letter. * * * *

*State whether Government, Municipal, Employer or Private Landlord. ✓

A.—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

L.—GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Preface.

Part I of this Memorandum contains the statistics required by the Royal Commission on Labour regarding the standard of living of industrial workers. The enquiry was entrusted to Mr. Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., the Commissioner of Labour. The manner in which the enquiry was conducted and the method of sampling adopted are detailed in the explanatory note attached. The Government of Madras are unable to draw any conclusions from the results of the enquiry which was necessarily limited in scope and in intensity by the shortness of the time within which it had to be made. The remarks of the enquirer on page 11 of the Memorandum as to the difficulty of obtaining accurate answers about expenditure deserve notice.

Part II of the Memorandum deals with unregistered factories and the labour employed in them.

PART I.

Explanatory notes regarding statistics collected about the standard of living of industrial workers.

In selecting the method of collecting these statistics and the agency to be employed, the considerations mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Joint Secretary's letter No. L. C. 5 (1), dated 7th April 1930, have been kept in mind. The enquiry has been limited to the textile industry in Madras City and Coimbatore (three mills in each centre) and to a few of the larger concerns in the printing and the book-binding industry in Madras City. These industries employ a substantial proportion of the industrial workers in the Presidency. The industries are concentrated in a compact area and the employers' and employees' organizations concerned were considered likely to be helpful to the investigating staff. Other industries such as rice-milling in Kistna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Tanjore, and brick and tile-making in Malabar and South Kanara, employ a considerable proportion of the industrial labour of the Province, but they are too scattered to be suitable for an enquiry which had to be carried out within a short time. As the two Railway administrations in the Presidency conducted their own separate enquiries, no attempts have been made to include railway workers within the scope of the enquiry.

2. As regards the agency for the collection of the statistics the Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras, and the Inspector of Factories, V Circle, Coimbatore, were chosen as investigating officers. No other suitable agency was available and a temporary untrained staff would have been useless for the purpose. The employers were asked to give these officers such information as they had readily available and were prepared to place at their disposal, e.g., particulars of pay, overtime wages, etc., of the particular persons selected by the investigating officers for the purposes of their enquiries, to enable these officers to check the information obtained from the workers. The assistance of the Trade Unions concerned was also invoked. Both employers' and employees' organizations have been of great help to the investigating officers.

3. It was hoped that the University Professor of Economics might be able to give some useful information. But it has been found that although he and his students have been attempting an intensive slum survey for special areas in Madras City and in that connexion have investigated family budgets in those areas, the investigation was of the nature rather of a poverty survey than of an investigation into the standard of living. The family budgets were collected for all houses in certain areas without reference to the particular nature of the wage-earners' employment. So no attempt has been made to make use of his enquiries.

4. The following instructions were issued to the investigating officers by the Commissioner of Labour in the collection of the statistics :—

"It is proposed to conduct such an enquiry as is contemplated by the Royal Commission, in respect of the textile industry in the Madras City and Coimbatore (three mills in each centre) and in a few of the larger concerns in the printing and book-binding industry in the Madras City. It has been decided to employ the Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Inspector of Factories, V Circle, for collection of the information necessary for the preparation of the memorandum to the Royal Commission.

The industrial concerns to which it is proposed to confine the investigation are :—

For Madras.—The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, for the textile industry. Messrs. Hoe and Co., the Government Press, and the Methodist Press, for the printing and book-binding industry.

For Coimbatore.—The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore, the Mall Mills, Coimbatore, and the Kaleeswarar Mills, Coimbatore, for the textile industry.

The employers have been asked to give the investigating officers such information as they have readily available with them which they are prepared to place at their disposal, e.g., particulars of pay, overtime wages, etc., of the particular persons selected by the investigating officers for the purpose of their inquiry, to enable them to check the information obtained from the workers. The assistance of the Trade Unions concerned, viz., the Madras Labour Union and the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Employees' Unions for Madras and the Coimbatore Labour Union for Coimbatore, has also been invoked and if, as is hoped, they are willing to assist in the inquiry, they might depute one or two of their office-bearers or members to accompany and assist the investigating officer in his enquiry. The investigating officers will keep in as close touch as possible with the employers and Trade Unions concerned.

As only a comparatively small number of family budgets can be collected in the time and with the staff available, the method of sampling is of the greatest importance. The following method should be adopted. The pay sheets or lists of employees maintained in the factories arranged in separate lists for each department or in one general list for the whole factory should be taken and every 'nth' employee in serial order in the list selected for investigation. The value of 'n' will depend on the total number of families in the particular concern which the investigating officer thinks he will have time to deal with. Before, however, selecting every 'nth' employee in this list in this way, all employees whose emoluments exceed Rs. 50 per mensem should be scored out and the remaining names treated as one continuous series. It will no doubt be found on enquiry that in the case of some of the employees selected by this method of sampling the total family income exceeds Rs. 50—if so, the schedules need not be filled in for such families unless the excess above Rs. 50 is very small (say Rs. 5)."

5. Supplemental instructions were issued to the investigating officers regarding the preparation of a covering note to accompany the schedules filled in by them and regarding the method of analysing the statistics. These supplemental instructions were as follows :—

"The following instructions are issued to the investigating officers regarding the analysis of the statistics collected in the schedules which they have filled in. Investigating officers should state the particular industry or industries and the names of the concerns to which the schedules which they are submitting relate. They should also indicate briefly the nature of the assistance which they have received in filling up the schedules from employers and from organizations of employees. They should also indicate clearly the method adopted by them in making the enquiries necessary for filling up the schedules. They should explain briefly the exact method they have followed in selecting samples for investigation.

They should also state in the covering note how many budgets they have collected (*for Madras*—for each of the two main industries in regard to which he has made investigations, viz., textile and printing and book-binding). It should also be stated how many of the schedules have been rejected on the ground that the information is unreliable and the total number left (in the case of Madras City, for each industry) should be stated.

In the covering note the information contained in the schedules should be analysed in the various ways indicated below. (In the case of Madras, these analyses should of course deal separately with the schedules relating to the employees in the textile industry and employees in the printing and book-binding industry). In the first place, the budgets or schedules should be analysed so as to show the number and percentage falling within the following income groups :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) Below Rs. 20 | \| | (3) Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40. |
| (2) Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30. | \| | (4) Rupees 40 and above. |

The next analysis which should be made is intended to indicate the average family income arranged according to income groups. The form should be as follows :—

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total income.	Average income.
Below Rs. 20			
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30			
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40			
Rupees 40 and above			
All income groups			

The next analysis is intended to show the average expenditure of families arranged according to income groups. The form should be as follows :—

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total expenditure.	Average expenditure.
Below Rs. 20			
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30			
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40			
Rupees 40 and above			
All income groups			

If possible the information in the schedules should also be analysed so as to show the group percentage expenditure of families by income groups. The form should be as follows :—

Group percentage expenditure of families by income group.

	Monthly family income.				All incomes.
	Below Rs. 20.	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and above.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Number of budgets . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Food					
Clothing					
Rent					
Fuel and lighting					
Household requisites					
Miscellaneous Expenditure					
Total	100	100	100	100	100

It is desirable to analyse the information regarding indebtedness so as to show the extent of indebtedness in terms of months' pay according to income groups and the causes of indebtedness as indicated in the schedules. For this purpose the following forms should be used :—

Income groups.	Number of families not indebted.	Number of families indebted.					Total indebted.	Total indebted and not indebted.	Percentage of indebted to total number of families.
		Under three months' pay.	Three to six months' pay.	Six to twelve months' pay.	Twelve to eighteen months' pay.	Over eighteen months' pay.			
Below Rs. 20									
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30									
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40									
Rupees 40 and above									
All income groups									
Percentage of total									

Income groups.	Number of families whose indebtedness is mainly due to					
	Festivals.	Marriages.	Funerals.	Sickness.	Un-employment.	Miscellaneous.
Below Rs. 20						
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30						
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40						
Rupees 40 and above						
All income groups						
Percentage of total						

Although no tabular form can be prescribed for the analysis of the information in the schedules regarding the rates of interests charged on loans a general statement may be made in the note indicating the prevailing rate or rates (in the case of Madras, for each industry separately).

It should be stated in the covering note (in the case of Madras, separately for each of the two industries) how many of the families to which the schedules relate are housed in buildings owned by (1) Government, (2) Municipality, (3) the employer, and (4) private landlords. This information should be given separately for each income group. Information should also be given separately for each income group about the average number of rooms in which the families live. The form should be as follows :—

Income groups.	Number of families whose houses are owned by				Average number of rooms per family.
	Government.	Municipality.	Employer.	Private landlords.	
Below Rs. 20
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40
Rupees 40 and above
All income groups

6. In accordance with the above instructions the investigating officers have submitted along with the schedules they have filled in, a covering note and also a set of tables analysing the statistics contained in the schedules. These covering notes and tables are submitted* along with the schedules to which they relate.

7. It will be seen from the explanatory covering note submitted by the Inspector of Factories, Coimbatore, that he at first misunderstood the instructions regarding the method of sampling. He has accordingly submitted the schedules filled in by him in two lots, the first lot relating to families selected by him in accordance with a method of his own indicated in his covering note, the second lot selected in accordance with the method of sampling indicated in the above instructions.

APPENDIX I.

Letter from Mr. C. P. Fernandez, Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories, to the Commissioner of Labour, dated Madras, the 26th September 1930.

I have the honour to submit below a report on the enquiry conducted by me into the standard of living of industrial workers in the city of Madras.

The enquiry was limited to the employees

(a) in the printing and book-binding industry in the following concerns:—

- (1) Government Press, Madras, including the branches at High Court and Mount Road.
- (2) Hoe and Company's Press in Stringers Street.
- (3) Methodist Press, Mount Road.

(b) in the textile industry in the following concerns—

- (1) The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Choolai, otherwise known as Choolai Mill.
- (2) The Buckingham Mill, Perambur.
- (3) The Carnatic Mill, Perambur.

The officers in charge of these concerns and in the case of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills also one of the Directors of Messrs. Binny and Company (Madras), Limited, the Managing Agents were interviewed by me. The scope and purpose of the enquiry was explained to them—their co-operation requested and the preliminaries settled. All these officers, it must be stated, received me cordially and readily assured me of their willingness to give all the help that they could to facilitate the enquiry. Pay sheets, particulars of regular wages, and overtime earnings were obtained from them whenever necessary. In the three mills specially, figures for pay and overtime for the six months ending May 1930 were worked out and furnished to me and in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills particulars of foodstuffs, clothes, loans, etc., obtained from the Mill Co-operative Stores were also given. This work must have entailed considerable labour and my thanks are due to the Managers and clerks concerned, for this valuable information. I was moreover allowed in all the concerns to conduct my enquiry during working hours: this privilege was of great benefit to me as otherwise it would have been impossible to complete the budgets in the limited time at my disposal considering that the routine inspection and office work had also to be attended to. The Overseer at the Government Press, the Manager at the Methodist Press and the Accountant of Hoe and Co., helped me in filling up the budgets. In the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills the schedules were made out in the presence of a representative each, of the Buckingham and Carnatic Labour Union both employed in the respective Mill offices. Two representatives of the Madras Labour Union were present at the enquiry conducted in the Choolai Mills. These persons or helpers, I may call them, have been in close touch with the workers who were examined and needless to mention, their presence and co-operation was indeed an advantage to the investigator.

The normal monthly income not having been defined, considerable difficulty was experienced by me at the outset in selecting persons eligible for the enquiry. The difficulty arose specially in the case of piece-workers and persons accustomed to draw overtime allowances: for the total monthly income was found to vary in the case of such persons and with the approval of the Commissioner, the pay sheets for May 1930 were taken as a basis to work upon. Persons not employed within the meaning of section 2 (2) of the Indian Factories Act were excluded from the enquiry. Clerks, attenders and peons in the three presses were eliminated

*Appendices I and II.

and in the Mills, clerks, watchmen, sentries, peons, office boys, messengers, attenders, halftimers, building-cookies, both temporary and permanent, were similarly omitted. The enquiry was therefore limited to industrial workers coming under the operation of the Indian Factories Act. All persons whose emoluments exceeded Rs. 50 per mensem in the month of May 1930 were next excluded and the remaining names arranged in a continuous series for each concern. Samples were then selected by the Nth method explained in the instructions issued by the Commissioner of Labour. Budgets were however not filled in for those persons among those samples whose joint family income was later on found to exceed Rs. 55 per mensem.

As stated before, the enquiries were conducted by me at the offices of the several concerns in the presence of responsible persons well known to the samplers. Most of the witnesses are illiterate persons with no clear idea of figures, sizes, dimensions, etc., and the information given by them and incorporated in the schedules is necessarily subject to limitations; specially so, as I had no time to make house to house enquiries and test such information. The figures relating to earnings may be said to be fairly reliable particularly in the mills where averages both for wages and overtime were obtained and made use of except in the cases of additional sources of income other than regular wages, where the amounts had to be estimated approximately. The expenditure side too was also checked to some extent in the case of textile workers in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills where the particulars of foodstuffs taken were available. Every witness was invariably asked whether his normal income was sufficient to meet his expenses and whether he was able to save anything. Very few of them however were prepared to admit that savings could be effected when this was really so and it was apparent all throughout that the witnesses were labouring under the impression that some benefit would accrue to them out of this enquiry and that it would be worth their while to exaggerate particulars relating to the expenditure side. It will be conceded that the extensive method of collecting budgets cannot be satisfactory when witnesses are imbued with such erroneous ideas and when the glamour of a Royal Commission on Labour is still in the air. An official however factfully he may get about, is moreover bound to attract attention and also create suspicion in the minds of the workers. It therefore seems to me that a true idea of how much an industrial worker earns from various sources besides his monthly wages, if any, and how much he actually spends out of his gross earnings on essentials and non-essentials, can only be got by the intensive method pursued (to use a colloquial phrase) "on the quiet" by social workers well known to and intimately acquainted with the families under observation.

Fifty-five budgets* in all were collected by me for the printing and book-binding industry. Four of these were rejected as they were obviously unreliable and one was set aside as it was of an odd type.

In the textile industry 81 schedules were filled in but two rejected as they were also of the odd type, i.e., singlemen without families.

The textile budgets* may be said to be sufficiently representative but the printing budgets* cannot be considered to be so as there are quite a large number of printing presses in Madras. It may be that worse conditions prevail in them. Even then, the textile industry appears to be the more lucrative to the industrial worker. For in this industry only 7.6 per cent. of the budgets fall in the below Rs. 20 group as against the fourteen per cent. of the printing trade.

From the statements T-4 and P-4 (appended) it is seen that workers' families in Madras have scarcely any dependants living away from the family. This would either show that these families have practically settled down here and lost touch with the village or that they cannot afford to support dependants residing elsewhere. The latter reason was mentioned in many cases during the enquiry. It would also appear that the average textile worker supports a comparatively bigger family within the same income groups.

Statements T-5 and P-5.—Income has been construed as earnings arising from wages including pay and overtime either on piece-work or on a monthly basis. Additional earnings such as rents, produce from lands converted into money, etc., has been shown separately in the column provided for it. Workmen's earnings unless on a regular monthly account have been shown separately as it seemed to be doubtful whether a woman doing petty trade such as selling rice cakes, oppams, sweets, etc., could be called a wage-earner in the sense the columns provided for this purpose would imply.

* Not printed.

It will be seen (1) that one wage-earner in the family is more usual although his wages are supplemented by the additional earnings of womenfolk in the family, (2) that two wage-earners are fairly common in the "Rs. 40 and above" group in both the industries and actually predominate in the 30-40 group of the textile industry. This may be attributed to the custom of joint families or close relations living together prevalent among Hindus.

Statements T-6 and P-6.—This does not call for any comment except the first income group. The average income is more or less the same in both the industries. Some occupations in the printing trade such as coolie, compositors, wheelers, appear to be poorly paid. The same remark applies to boiler coolies and throstle siders in the Choolai Mills. In some cases, however, the low figure is explained by the fact that the wage-earners are young persons who have not yet attained full earning capacity.

Statements T-7 and P-7.—This may be read with statements 6. As already indicated, figures for the expenditure side could not be checked or tested in the case of the printing trade. It is pretty clear that they have been exaggerated as the average expenditure in every case and the average for the whole industry, exceeds the corresponding figures for the average income. This is however not the case with the textile industry where figures appear to be more satisfactory. The lowest group of course spends more than the income but other groups seem to be within limits. Regarding the printing trade, figures would show that the families in all the groups would be constantly borrowing or in debt in order to keep themselves going—a proposition which economists would tell us cannot be accepted as true. It may be that the samples in the printing trade have told me what they would like to spend or perhaps what they actually do spend during the few days after pay day but it is doubtful if the same standard of living is kept up during the whole of the month.

Statements T-8 and P-8.—A study of the textile table may be interesting. More than half the expenditure of the families is on food—the percentage expenditure on this item appear to decrease with increased income. The miscellaneous column is fairly high, this includes items such as interest on debt, drink, education, medicine and medical fees, tobacco and *pan-supari* and above all on festivals on which considerable sums are spent in Hindu families. It was observed that medical facilities such as Mill, Corporation or Government dispensaries are being fully availed of. Similarly very little in general was being spent on schooling of children on account of the free elementary education provided by the Corporation and on a smaller scale by the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills.

Statements T-9 and P-9 and T-10 and P-10.—Indebtedness appears to be very high, 96 per cent. of the total number of families in the printing trade and 87.35 per cent. in the textile industry being indebted to some degree or other. Debts are incurred mostly on account of marriages and funeral rites. In the textile industry a column has also been provided for liabilities mainly due to "insufficient income to support family". Items which do not come under the usual headings or when the debt is due to more than one cause, are classed under miscellaneous.

Twenty-five per cent. of the loans in the printing trade and 7.6 per cent. in the textile industry are borrowed from co-operative societies. Hand loans are very common. The usual rates of interest are as follows:—

	Printing trade.	Textile industry.
Co-operative societies	9½ per cent.	12¼ per cent.
On jewels.	Varies from 9 to 36 per cent., usually 27 per cent. with Marvadis.	Varies from 27 to 36 per cent.
On pro-notes	Common rates 12 to 18 per cent., rarely goes up to 24 to 36 per cent.	Common rates 12, 18, 24 and 36 per cent.
Hand loans	½ and 1 anna in the rupee. 36 and 72 per cent. very common.	36 and 72 per cent. common. Rarely goes up to (144 per cent.).
On mortgages of property	..	12 to 18 per cent.

Statements T-11 and P-11.—In the income groups below Rs. 30 most of the families live in single rooms. Persons in the printing trade usually live in the City itself while textile workers reside in the suburbs of Madras within a radius of four to five miles

Families owning superstructure are Adi-Dravidas who usually live in huts built on rented plots belonging to private landlords. A few caste families own houses and house-sites in the suburbs where land is comparatively cheap. One noticeable feature is that caste Hindus who reside in Madras usually do so in crowded houses where three to seven families usually share different portions of a single building paying rent to a common landlord or to the main tenant or lessee of the house. It would appear that overcrowding with its evil effects is unavoidable in a social arrangement of this kind.

Enclosure to Appendix I.

(1)

Statements relating to the Textile Industry.

STATEMENT T-1—Budgets filled in and rejected.

Name of concern.	Number filled in.	Number rejected.	Number available for enquiry.
The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (Choolai Mill)	19	2	17
Buckingham Mill	31	..	31
Carnatic Mill	31	..	31
Total	81	2	79

STATEMENT T-2.—Classwise analysis of budgets.

Class.	Number of family budgets.	Total.
Hindus—		
Caste Hindus—38	69	87.35
Adi-Dravidas—31		
Muhammadians	6	7.59
Christians	4	5.06
Total	79	100.00

STATEMENT T-3.—Number of family budgets by income groups.

Income groups.	Number of family budgets.	Percentage to total.
Below Rs. 20	6	7.6
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	26	32.9
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	24	30.4
Rs. 40 and above	23	29.1
Total	79	100.0

STATEMENT T-4.—Number of persons in the family by income groups.

Income groups.	Persons living in the family.				Dependants living away from the family.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 15.	Total.		
Below Rs. 20	1.67	0.83	1.83	4.33	..	4.33
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	1.31	1.60	1.96	4.77	0.11	4.88
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1.79	1.88	2.33	6.00	0.08	6.08
Rs. 40 and above	2.61	2.09	2.52	7.22	..	7.22
Total	1.86	1.73	2.23	5.82	0.06	5.88

STATEMENT T.-5.—Analysis of all families by income groups according to number of wage-earners.

Income groups.	Number of families with							Total.
	Wage-earner(s).							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Below Rs. 20	..	4 (a)	2	..	..	..	..	6
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	..	21 (b)	4	1	..	..	..	26
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	..	13 (c)	10 (d)	1	..	..	..	24
Rupees 40 and above	..	4 (e)	13 (f)	4	2	..	..	23
All incomes	..	42	29	6	2	..	..	79
Percentage to total	..	53.2 per cent.	36.7 per cent.	7.6 per cent.	2.5 per cent.	..	..	100 per cent.

(a) One family gets help from relation.

(b) Three families have additional income either from land or from petty trade carried on by women.

(c) Five families have additional income such as rent, help from relations, or from petty trade carried on by women.

(d) One family gets additional income from rent.

(e) One family gets Rs. 20 additional income by the sale of butter-milk.

(f) In three families women earn by petty trades.

STATEMENT T.-6.—Average family income arranged according to income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total income.			Average income.]		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Below Rs. 20	6	98	12	0	16	7	4
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	26	602	12	0	25	7	10
„ 30 and below Rs. 40	24	837	2	0	34	14	1
„ 40 and above	23	1,068	13	0	46	7	6
All income groups	79	2,667	7	0	33	12	3

STATEMENT T.-7.—Average expenditure of families arranged according to income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total expenditure.			Average expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Below Rs. 20	6	110	1	0	18	5	6
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	26	675	3	0	25	15	6
„ 30 and below Rs. 40	24	787	4	0	32	12	10
„ 40 and above	23	1,002	10	0	43	9	6
All income groups	79	2,575	2	0	32	9	7

STATEMENT T.-8.—Group percentage expenditure of families by income groups.

	Monthly family income.				
	Below Rs. 20.	Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rupees 40 and above.	All incomes.
Number of budgets.	6	26	24	23	79
Food	65.42	61.82	60.25	58.42	60.71
Clothing	3.18	3.87	4.05	3.94	3.84
Rent	8.86	8.44	5.43	10.12	8.29
Fuel and lighting	9.65	7.86	7.53	6.46	7.54
Household requisites	0.34	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.29
Miscellaneous expenditure.	12.55	17.69	22.47	20.60	19.33
Total	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT T.-9.—Extent of indebtedness in terms of month's pay according to income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families not indebted.	Number of families indebted.						Total (indebted and not indebted).	Percentage of indebtedness to total numbers of families.
		Under 3 months' pay.	3 to 6 months' pay.	6 to 12 months' pay.	12 to 18 months' pay.	Over 18 months' pay.	Total indebted.		
Below Rs. 20	..	2	3	..	..	1	6	6	100
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	5	11	7	3	..	..	21	26	80.77
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	1	13	6	3	1	..	23	24	95.83
Rupees 40 and above.	4	10	5	4	..	..	19	23	82.61
All income groups	10	36	21	10	1	1	69	79	..
Percentage of total number indebted.	12.65	45.57	26.59	12.65	1.27	1.27	87.35	100.00	..

STATEMENT T.-10.—Causes of indebtedness according to income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families whose indebtedness is mainly due to						
	Festivals.	Marriages.	Funerals.	Sickness.	Unemployment.	In sufficient income.	Miscellaneous.
Below Rs. 20	..	1	1	2	1	..	1
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	..	7	1	3	..	3	7
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	..	14	3	2	..	1	3
Rupees 40 and above.	..	10	1	1	..	2	5
All income groups.	..	32	6	8	1	6	16
Percentage of total number indebted.	..	46.38	8.70	11.59	1.45	8.70	23.18

STATEMENT T-11.—Housing accommodation.

Income groups.	Number of families whose houses are owned by				Average number of rooms per family.
	Government.	Municipality.	Employer.	Private landlords.	
Below Rs. 20 . . .	1	..	..	2 (a)	1.33
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	..	..	4	14 (b)	1.42 (12 families have a veranda.)
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	..	..	1	15 (c)	1.33 (10 families have a veranda.)
Rupees 40 and above .	1	1	..	15 (d)	1.91 (12 families have a veranda.)
All income groups .	2	1	5	46	54 out of a total of 79 or 68 per cent.

- (a) 2 families own the house or hut.
1 family owns the superstructure only.
- (b) 6 families own the house or hut.
2 do. superstructure only.
- (c) 5 do. house or hut.
3 do. superstructure only.
- (d) 2 do. house or hut.
4 do. superstructure only.

15 own huts or houses.
10 own only the superstructure.

25 plus 54 = 79.

(2)

Statements relating to the Printing and Bookbinding Industry.

STATEMENT P.-1.—Budgets filled in and rejected.

Concern.	Total number of budgets taken.	Number of budgets rejected.	Budgets available for enquiry.
Government Press . . .	27	3	24
Hoe & Co.'s Press . . .	21	2	19
Methodist Press . . .	7	..	7
Total . . .	55	5	50

STATEMENT P.-2.—Classwise analysis of budgets.

Class.	Number of family budgets.	Percentage to total.
		Per cent.
Hindus—		
Brahmans	2	
Caste Hindus	43	
Adi-Dravidas	3	
	48	96
Muhammadans . . . . .	..	Nil
Christians . . . . .	..	2
	2	4
Total	50	100

STATEMENT P.-3.—Number of family budgets by income groups.

Income groups.	Number of family budgets.	Percentage to total.
		Per cent.
Below Rs. 20	7	14
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	20	40
„ 30 and below Rs. 40	10	20
„ 40 and above	13	26
Total	50	100

STATEMENT P.-4.—Number of persons in the family by income groups.

Income groups.	Persons living in the family.				Dependants living away from the family.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 15.	Total.		
Below Rs. 20	1.29	1.56	1.29	4.14	..	4.14
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	1.55	1.55	1.60	4.70	0.06	4.75
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40	1.60	1.70	2.00	5.30	0.10	5.40
Rupees 40 and above	2.08	1.62	1.69	5.39	..	5.39
All incomes	1.66	1.60	1.66	4.92	0.04	4.96
Total						

STATEMENT P.-5.—Analysis of all families by income groups according to number of wage-earners.

Income groups.	Number of families with							Total.
	Wage-earner(s).							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Below Rs. 20	*5	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	(a) 15	(b) 5	..	..	..	..	..	20
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
Rupees 40 and above	(c) 6	7	..	..	..	..	..	13
All incomes	34	10	..	..	..	..	..	50
Percentage to total	68	32	..	..	..	..	..	100

*One family gets help from relation.

(a) Five families have other sources of income.

(b) One family has other sources of income.

(c) Two families get help from relations. One, income from land.

N.B.—Other sources of income in class (2) mean income from lands, from petty bazaars or help from relations.

STATEMENT P.-6.—Average family income arranged according to income group.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total income.		Average income.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Below Rs. 20	7	118	14 0	16	15 9
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	20	512	12 0	25	10 2
„ 30 and below Rs. 40	10	340	3 0	34	0 4
„ 40 and above	13	613	2 0	47	2 7
All income groups	50	1,584	15 0	31	11 2

STATEMENT P.-7.—Average expenditure of families arranged according to income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total expenditure.		Average expenditure.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Below Rs. 20	7	148	14 0	21	4 3
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	20	597	11 0	29	14 2
„ 30 and below Rs. 40	10	400	15 0	40	1 6
„ 40 and above	13	644	10 0	49	9 5
All income groups	50	1,792	2 0	35	13 6

STATEMENT P.-8.—Group percentage expenditure of families by income groups.

	Monthly family income.				
	Below Rs. 20.	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and above.	All incomes.
Number of budgets.	7	20	10	13	50
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	56.07	54.20	56.39	54.57	55.24
Clothing	3.70	3.78	4.74	5.08	4.50
Rent	13.10	15.48	13.34	11.41	13.08
Fuel and lighting	8.74	7.42	8.03	6.90	7.61
Household requisites	0.42	0.54	0.60	0.51	0.52
Miscellaneous expendi- ture.	17.97	18.58	16.90	21.53	19.05
Total	100	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT P.-9.—Extent of indebtedness in terms of months' pay according to income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families not indebted.	Number of families indebted.						Total (indebted and not indebted).	Percentage of indebted to total number of families.
		Under 3 months' pay.	3 to 6 months' pay.	6 to 12 months' pay.	12 to 18 months' pay.	Over 18 months' pay.	Total indebted.		
Below Rs. 20 . . .	..	3	4	..	..	..	7	7	100
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	..	8	2	10	..	..	20	20	100
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	..	1	6	3	..	..	10	10	100
Rupees 40 and above.	2	3	4	4	..	..	11	13	64.61
All income groups	2	15	16	17	..	..	48	50	..
Percentage of Total.	4	30	32	34	..	..	96	100	..

STATEMENT P.-10.—Causes of indebtedness according to income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families whose indebtedness is mainly due to						
	Festi-vals.	Mar-riages.	Fune-rals.	Sick-ness.	Un-employ-ment.	Mis-cella-neous.	
Below Rs. 20	2	1	1	2	1	
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	..	7	5	4	..	4	
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	..	7	2	..	..	1
Rupees 40 and above	5	1	3	..	2	
All income groups	..	21	9	8	2	8	
		48					
Percentage of total	43.75	18.75	16.67	4.16	16.67	
		100					

STATEMENT P. 11.—Housing accommodation—15 Income groups.

Income groups.	Number of families whose houses are owned by				Average number of rooms per family.
	Government.	Municipality.	Employer.	Private landlords.	
Below Rs. 20	6 (a)	1 (3 families have a veranda).
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	19 (b)	1.5 (10 families have a veranda).
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	9 (c)	2.1 (6 families have a veranda).
Rs. 40 and above	12 (d)	2.4 (8 families have verandas).
All income groups	46 out of total 50 or 92 per cent.	

(a) 1 family owns the hut and hut-site.

(b) 1 family owns the superstructure built on rented land of private party.

(c) 1 family owns the house and house-site.

(d) 1 family owns the house and house-site.

—
2 own house or hut.

2 own only the superstructure.

—
4 plus 46 = 50.

APPENDIX II.

Explanatory Note to the schedules of the standard of living of workers relating to the mills at Coimbatore by Mr. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Inspector of Factories, Fifth Circle.

I. The enquiry relates to the three textile mills of Coimbatore, viz.—(1) The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (2) The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company (Mill Mill), Limited, and (3) The Kaleeswarar Mills, Limited. The total strength of the labourers in the three mills comes to 4,549. Preliminary to the selection of families for purposes of enquiry, I visited each mill with a representative of the Labour Union and had the mill books examined with the assistance of the manager of the mills concerned. Going through them I prepared a wages sheet for 100 workers for a period of 12 months from July 1929 to June 1930 for persons whose income the wages register showed did not exceed Rs. 50 including the incomes of the other wage-earners in the family who are also mill hands. This procedure was followed in regard to my first enquiry wherein the following factors determined the composition of the families chosen:—

(1) Community.

(2) District born or migratory labour.

(3) The wage system (whether monthly, daily or by piecework).

(4) Composition of the family (whether natural or joint).

(5) Nature of work.

In so doing I had kept in mind the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour so as to obtain as representative a character as possible confined to the poor working class families.

In this selection I was greatly assisted by the mill managers and the labour representative but for whose help the task of selection of 100 cases out of a total of 4,549 labourers would have been immensely great as their assistance was helpful in avoiding many trial wage sheets.

After thus having chosen the number the method of enquiry adopted by me was the "interview method" at which the labour representative was mostly present. I called at the mills and interrogated each worker on the several points contained in the schedule of living and recorded the answers. These answers were further verified and revised by me from house to house enquiry I conducted eliciting answers to questions as to actual consumption of foodstuffs and housing (item Nos. 6 and 8 of the schedule).

II. The following is the summary of the results obtained at the enquiry. The number of workers in the three mills under enquiry comes to 4,549. Classified according to community the figures are—

Hindus	2,241
Depressed class	1,438
Muhammadans	129
Christians	741
	4,549

According to community the hundred families chosen are as follows:—

Hindus	43
Depressed class	38
Muhammadans	12
Christians	7
	100

Out of the above 100, 4 family budgets were rejected for want of satisfactory answers and the remaining schedules are numbered 1 to 96 and the statements pertaining thereto are numbered A to J.

III. In my personal interview with the Commissioner I was directed to go strictly by the "nth" method of sampling. I was also explained how this method should be arrived at. So the second set of 100 schedules relate to families selected on this method. In this case also 100 families were selected and the assistance rendered by the mill management and the labour representative was of the same nature as in the first except that I was not able to conduct house to house enquiry for want of time. In this case 7 schedules were rejected for want of correct particulars and the accepted ones are numbered as 101 to 193 and the statements pertaining thereto, numbered I to X, are appended. The consecutive numbers 101 to 193 are particularly given instead of 97 to 189 to distinguish these from the first set of schedules.

IV. The analyses of the schedules relating to the numbers 1 to 96 are contained in statements A to J and those relating to 101 to 193 in statements I to X.

V. The foodstuffs are purchased mostly on credit system and the credit price is always higher than the market rate in addition to levy of interest on the amount for which articles are purchased. The rate of interest charged is 1 anna per rupee worth of articles.

It may however be said that in the case of loans on mortgage of jewels the rate of interest may vary from 9 to 15 per cent. In the case of pro-notes and house mortgage it varies from 15 to 24 per cent. In regard to short-term hand loans (without any documents) it varies from 37½ to 150 per cent.

Enclosures to Appendix II.

(1)

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of family budgets by income groups.

Income groups.	Number of family budgets.	Percentage to total.
Below Rs. 20	25	26
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	32	33
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40	26	26
Above Rs. 40	14	15
Total	96	100

STATEMENT B.—Number of persons in the family by income groups.

Income groups.	Persons living in the family.				Depend- ants living away from the family.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children under fifteen years.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below Rs. 20	30	37	48	115	2	117
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	41	49	82	172	7	179
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	41	40	50	131	7	138
Above Rs. 40	24	22	25	71	9	80
Total	136	148	205	489	25	514

STATEMENT C.—Analysis of families by income groups according to the number of wage-earners.

Income groups.	Number of families with							Total.
	One wage- earn- er.	Two wage- earn- ers.	Three wage- earn- ers.	Four wage- earn- ers.	Five wage- earn- ers.	Six wage- earn- ers.	Seven wage- earn- ers.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Below Rs. 20	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	25
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30.	14	10	7	1	..	..	..	32
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40.	8	12	5	..	..	..	..	25
Above Rs. 40	6	5	1	2	..	..	..	14
Total	49	31	13	3	..	..	..	96
Percentage to total	51	32	14	3	..	..	..	100

STATEMENT D.—Showing the total and average income.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total income.		Average income.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Below Rs. 20	25	404	0 1	16	2 7
Rupees 20 and below Rs. 30	32	803	14 8	25	1 11
Rupees 30 and below Rs. 40	25	844	4 5	33	12 4
Above Rs. 40	14	654	14 0	46	12 5
Total	96	2,707	1 2	28	3 2

STATEMENT E.—Showing the total and average expenditure.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total expendi- ture.		Average expendi- ture.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Below Rs. 20	25	615	6 1	24	9 10
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	32	1,006	2 6	31	7 1
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	25	938	12 5	37	8 10
Above Rs. 40	14	609	6 1	43	8 5
Total	96	3,169	11 1	33	0 3

STATEMENT F.—Group percentage expenditure of families by income groups.

Head of expenditure.	Monthly family income;			Above Rs. 40.	All incomes.
	Below Rs. 20.	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		
Number of budgets	25	32	25	14	96
Food	60.65	58.65	55.91	55.99	57.70
Clothing	6.17	6.26	6.18	6.41	6.21
Rent	5.37	4.17	4.68	6.74	5.05
Fuel and lighting	5.69	6.26	7.99	7.06	6.81
Household requisites . . . . .	.33	.40	.43	.49	.44
Miscellaneous expenditure	21.79	24.26	24.81	23.31	23.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT G.—Showing the extent of indebtedness.

Income groups.	Number of families indebted					Total indebted.	Total indebted and not indebted.	Percentage of indebted to total number of families.
	Under 3 months' pay.	3 to 6 months' pay.	6 to 12 months' pay.	12 to 18 months' pay.	Over 18 months' pay.			
Below Rs. 20	9	6	6	1	3	25	25	26
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	7	9	9	..	3	28	32	29
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	5	6	5	1	4	23	25	25
Rs. 40 and above	4	..	3	..	2	9	14	9
All income groups	25	23	23	2	12	85	90	89
Percentage of total	26	24	24	2	13	..	..	89

STATEMENT H.—Showing particulars of indebtedness.

Income groups.	Number of families whose indebtedness is mainly due to					
	Festivals.	-Marriages.	Funerals.	Sickness.	Unemployment.	Miscellaneous.
Below Rs. 20	1 (a)	5	1	..	..	19
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30 . . . . .	..	3 (b)	..	2	..	22
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40 . . . . .	..	6 (c)	1 (d)	1	1	14
Rs. 40 and above . . . . .	..	3 (e)	..	1 (f)	..	5
All income groups	1	17	2	4	1	60
Percentage of total	1	18	2	4	1	63

REMARKS—

- (a) and sickness.
 (b) and sickness and unemployment.
 (c) and sickness in 3.
 (d) and miscellaneous.
 (e) and miscellaneous in 2.
 (f) and miscellaneous.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the particulars of housing accommodation.

Income groups.	Number of families whose houses are owned by					Average number of rooms per family.
	Government.	Municipality.	Employer.	Private.	Self.	
Below Rs. 20	16	9	1.32
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	16	16	1.50
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1	12	12	1.38
Above Rs. 40	7	7	2.07
All income groups, total.	1	51	44	1.50

STATEMENT J.—Statement of analysis according to community.

Community.	Number of budgets collected.]	Percentage to total number of budgets.
Hindus	78	81
Christians	12	13
Muhammadians	6	6
Total	96	100

(2)

STATEMENT I.—Number of family budgets by income groups.

Income groups.	Number of family budgets.	Percentage to total.
Below Rs. 20	37	40
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	32	34
„ 30 and below Rs. 40	19	20
„ 40 and above	5	6
Total	93	100

STATEMENT II.—Number of persons in the family by income groups.

Income groups.	Persons living in the family.				Dependants living away from the family.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children under fifteen years.	Total.		
Below Rs. 20	33	45	61	139	5	144
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	40	49	64	159	3	162
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	43	36	41	120	2	122
Rs. 40 and above	12	9	7	28	..	28
Total	134	139	173	446	10	456

STATEMENT III.—Analysis of families by income groups according to the number of wage-earners.

Income groups.	Number of families with							Total.
	1 Wage-earner.	2 Wage-earners.	3 Wage-earners.	4 Wage-earners.	5 Wage-earners.	6 Wage-earners.	7 Wage-earners.	
Below Rs. 20	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	37
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	12	10	9	1	..	..	..	32
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1	5	7	6	..	..	..	19
Rs. 40 and above	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	5
All incomes	43	25	18	7	..	..	..	93
Percentage to total	46	27	19	8	..	..	..	100

STATEMENT IV.—Showing the total and average income.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total income.		Average income.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Below Rs. 20	37	488	11 5	13	4 4
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	32	775	7 7	24	3 9
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	19	662	3 4	34	13 8
Rs. 40 and above	5	236	5 7	47	4 4
Total]	93	2,162	11 11	23	4 1

STATEMENT V.—Showing the total and average expenditure.

Income groups.	Number of families.	Total expenditure.		Average expenditure.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Below Rs. 20	37	786	5 10	21	4 1
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	32	935	10 1	29	3 10
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	19	745	5 8	39	3 8
Rs. 40 and above	5	222	12 3	44	8 10
Total	93	2,690	1 10	28	13 8

STATEMENT VI.—Group percentage expenditure of families by income groups.

Head of expenditure.	Monthly family income				All incomes.
	Below Rs. 20.	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and above.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of budgets	37	32	19	5	93
Food	60.94	62.14	57.59	56.05	60.04
Clothing	5.98	6.74	6.84	6.28	6.54
Rent	5.22	2.78	4.97	4.04	4.20
Fuel and lighting	6.11	6.52	7.11	9.42	8.84
Household requisites	.38	.43	.40	.44	.37
Miscellaneous expenditure	4.37	21.30	23.09	23.77	22.01
Total	100	100	100	100	100.00

STATEMENT VII.—Showing the extent of indebtedness.

Income groups.	Number of families indebted						Total indebted and not indebted.	Percentage of indebted to total number of families.
	Under 3 months' pay.	3 to 6 months' pay.	6 to 12 months' pay.	12 to 18 months' pay.	Over 18 months' pay.	Total indebted.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Below Rs. 20	9	8	5	3	5	30	37	32
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	4	12	8	3	2	27	32	29
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	4	2	7	1	1	15	19	17
Rs. 40 and above	3	..	1	1	..	5	5	5
All income groups	20	22	19	8	8	77	93	83
Percentage of total	21	24	20	9	9	..	..	83

STATEMENT VIII.—Showing particulars of indebtedness.

Income groups.	Number of families whose indebtedness is due to					
	Festivals.	Marriages.	Funerals.	Sickness.	Unemployment.	Miscellaneous.
Below Rs. 20	..	5	1	2 (a)	2 (b)	20
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	1	9 (c)	1	2 (a)	1 (b)	13
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	..	5	2	1	..	7
Rs. 40 and above	1	..	1	1	..	2
All income groups	2	19	5	6	3	42
Percentage of total	2	21	5	7	3	45

(a) One unemployment as well.

(b) One miscellaneous as well.

(c) One house building as well.

STATEMENT IX.—Showing particulars of housing accommodation.

Income groups.	Number of families whose houses are owned by					
	Government.	Municipality.	Employer.	Private.	Self.	Average number of rooms per family.
Below Rs. 20	1 (a)	..	1	22	13	1
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	..	..	..	12	20	1.22
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	..	..	..	10	9	1.42
Rs. 40 and above	..	..	..	2	3	1.6
Total	1	..	1	46	45	1.19

(a) The wage-earner's son was employed as a warder in the local jail and he died months back. She still lives in the same quarters in the jail.

STATEMENT X.—Statement of analysis according to community.

Community.	Number of budgets collected.	Percentage to total number of budgets.
Hindus	79	85
Christians	11	12
Muhammadans	3	3
Total	93	100

PART II.

In paragraph 5 of his circular letter No. L.C. 5 (1), dated 7th April 1930, the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour desired that in respect of the classes of factories noted in the margin in the Madras Presidency which are not governed by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, particulars might be furnished to the Commission regarding—

- (a) Factories using power and employing 10 or more persons on any one day in the year.
 - (b) factories and workshops not using power and employing 50 persons or more on any one day in the year, and
 - (c) smaller factories and workshops engaged in any particular industry which in the aggregate employs a considerable number of hands.
- (1) the industries that are being carried on in these factories.
 - (2) the number of such establishments.
 - (3) the number of men, women and children therein employed.
 - (4) the conditions of their employment with particular reference to their earnings and hours of work, the minimum wages of the children employed and the effect which such employment has on their health.

In regard to factories using power but employing less than 20 persons information was also desired as to whether owing to lack of proper precautions for fencing the machinery the workers were exposed to any undue risks. An estimate was also wanted of additional staff which would, in the opinion of the Local Government, be required for the inspection of each of the three classes of factories mentioned above.

2. A census of unregistered factories in this Presidency was accordingly undertaken by the staff of the Revenue Department.

Tabular abstracts have been prepared for the whole Presidency showing under each class of factories, the total number of factories and the total number of men, women and children employed in them. These abstracts are appended. In preparing these tabular abstracts, the various industries have been arranged under the main groups, e.g., food, drink, tobacco, etc., minerals and metals, textiles and so on, which are adopted in the Administration Report of the Factories Department.

4. The census of unregistered factories has had to be conducted under great pressure as the time available was very limited considering the magnitude of the work. As there was great delay in the receipt of complete information from all districts, the tabulation of the statistics received was taken up and completed before the returns from certain areas in Anantpur, Kistna, Ganjam, and Coimbatore districts were received. The tabulated figures do not therefore include the information relating to those areas. The Commissioner of Labour is of opinion that the results for the Presidency as a whole are not greatly affected by these omissions. Owing to the fact that the census had to be taken in so short a time and under great pressure it is not safe to assume that the figures even for the districts which sent complete returns in time are absolutely reliable and the probability is that the number of unregistered factories is greater than the returns indicate.

5. As regards the additional staff required for the inspection of these factories, the Commissioner of Labour considers that for the inspection of class (a) and class (b) factories which number 233 under each class, two Inspectors are necessary on the scale of pay already allowed for the Inspectors in the Presidency, viz., Rs. 400—30—700. They have to be provided with the usual scale of clerical and menial staff, viz., two clerks (one on Rs. 60—4—80 and the other on Rs. 35—60) and three peons on Rs. 12—18 each for each Inspector.

The number of factories coming under class (c) is 45,793 made up of 2,446 factories which use power but employ less than 10 persons and 43,347 factories which do not use power but employ less than 50 persons. It is considered that for the inspection of these factories it is not necessary to employ men of such high technical qualifications as Inspectors of Factories but that it would be sufficient if Workshop Inspectors possessing good general educational qualifications and some training in sanitary science are employed. These Workshop Inspectors will work under the control of the Inspectors of Factories. As a great deal of their work will have to be done more or less independently and as opportunities for corruption will be considerable, the Commissioner of Labour suggests a scale of Rs. 100—5—150 with a five per cent. selection grade on Rs. 200—10—250. As regards the number of such Workshop Inspectors required it is difficult to say in the absence of experience or data how many unregulated factories ought to be allotted to each Inspector. The maximum number which could be allotted to a Workshop Inspector would depend to a considerable extent upon whether the factories he has to inspect are concentrated in a small area or not. The Commissioner of Labour considers that the maximum number of factories for one Workshop Inspector's charge may for the present be fixed at 1,000. At this rate 46 Inspectors will be required for the whole Presidency. Each of these Inspectors would require a clerk on Rs. 35—60 and a peon on Rs. 12—18.

It is probable that in certain circles where the number of factories under class (c) is very large, the Circle Inspector's charge would have to be split up as otherwise the work involved in controlling the large number of Workshop Inspectors concerned would be too much for the Circle Inspectors in addition to their various other duties. The Commissioner of Labour considers that at least one additional Circle Inspector of Factories would be necessary on this ground alone. The Inspector will require the usual staff of clerks and peons.

The appointment of the additional staff suggested above would involve a very considerable amount of extra work in the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories. It is difficult at this stage to give any precise idea of the extra clerical staff he would require but it is considered that it is not likely to be less than two clerks, one on Rs. 40—65 and the other on Rs. 65—4—85.

The cost of the additional staff proposed is shown below :—

Statement showing the cost of the additional Factory Inspection Staff.

Items of Expenditure.	Ultimate cost.	Extra cost in the first year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Three Inspectors of Factories on Rs. 400—30—700	21,000	13,200
Forty-six Workshop Inspectors—43 on Rs. 100—5—150 and 3 on Rs. 200—10—250	75,766	50,600
One clerk for the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories on Rs. 65—4—85	960	715
Three head clerks to work under the Inspector of Factories on Rs. 60—4—80	2,700	1,980
One clerk on Rs. 40—65 to work in the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories	630	440
Three clerk-typists to work under the Inspector of Factories on Rs. 35—60	1,710	1,155
Forty-six clerks to work under Workshop Inspectors on Rs. 35—60	38,220	17,710
Fifty-five peons on Rs. 12—18, 9 for the three Inspectors of Factories and 46 for the Workshop Inspectors	9,900	6,072
<i>Travelling Allowance.</i> —Three Inspectors at Rs. 2,000 per annum and 46 Workshop Inspectors at Rs. 900 per annum	47,400	47,400
<i>Contingencies.</i> —Furniture and Office Expenses, etc. (at Rs. 800 and Rs. 300 respectively for the offices of Inspector of Factories and Workshop Inspectors)	16,200	16,200
	<u>2,02,486</u>	<u>1,55,472</u>
or	<u>2,02,500</u> or <u>1,55,500</u>	

Enclosure to Part II.

Statistical Abstract of the Census of unregistered factories in the Madras Presidency.

Explanatory Note.

Class A.—Refers to factories using power and employing 10 or more persons on any one day in the year.

Class B.—Refers to factories and workshops not using power and employing 50 persons or more on any one day in the year.

Class C-1.—Refers to factories using power and employing less than 10 persons.

Class C-2.—Refers to factories not using power and employing less than 50 persons.

Industry.	Class of factory.	Total number of factories in the class.	Number of persons employed				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco, etc.</i>							
Rice milling	A	76	608	415	37	1,060	
Rice milling and cotton ginning.	A	3	19	12	1	32	
Rice milling, flour milling and groundnut decorticating.	A	4	26	20	1	47	
Flour milling and groundnut decorticating.	A	5	43	14	..	57	
Rice milling and groundnut decorticating.	A	23	191	103	12	306	
Flour milling	A	..	..	..	..	..
Groundnut decorticating.	A	24	159	148	5	312	Thirteen factories omitted as the number employed is said to exceed 10.
Aerated water works	A	7	65	..	14	79	
Tea factories	A	12	110	47	16	173	
Rice and flour milling	A	9	72	38	2	112	
Ice factories	A	1	15	..	..	15	
Soap factories	A	1	15	..	..	15	
Arrack distillery	A	1	18	..	..	18	
Peppermint manufacture.	A	1	17	..	..	17	
Turmeric polishing	A	1	12	..	..	12	
Total		168 + 13 omitted or 81.	1,370	797	88	2,255	
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>							
Metal vessels manufacture	A	2	89	..	7	96	
<i>Textiles.</i>							
Spinning and weaving	A	1	16	..	..	16	

Industry.	Class of factory.	Total number of factories in the class.	Number of persons employed				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>							
Cotton ginning	A	15	113	114	..	227	
Cotton ginning and groundnut decortivating.	A	5	32	28	2	60	
Total		20	145	140	2	287	
<i>Engineering.</i>							
Iron safe and trunk works, etc.	A	3	32	..	7	39	
Motor repairing	A	1	9	..	4	13	
Total		4	41	..	11	52	
<i>Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.</i>							
Brick and tile works	..	..	..	..	..	..	Two factories omitted as the number employed exceeds 19.
<i>Chemicals, Dyss, etc.</i>							
Oil extraction	A	2	24	2	1	27	
Dyeing	A	5	47	8	6	61	Nine factories omitted as the number employed is said to exceed 19.
Total		7+9 omitted or 16	71	10	7	88	
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>							
Printing and binding	A	7	67	..	36	103	
Grand Total for class	A	209 + 2 omitted or 233	1,789	947	151	2,887	
<i>Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.</i>							
Grain milling	B	1	12	28	20	60	
Seed manufacture	B	11	625	1	160	786	
Cigar manufacture	B	14	708	..	413	1,121	
Coffee garbling	B	12	152	1,027	116	1,295	
Tobacco curing	B	10	465	475	240	1,180	
Cashewnut works	B	10	156	1,270	546	1,972	
Snuff manufacture	B	1	50	..	..	50	
Total		59	2,168	2,801	1,495	6,464	

Industry.	Class of factory.	Total number of factories in the class.	Number of persons employed				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i> Mica industry . . .	B	8	149	524	124	797	Seven factories worked by the members of the family.
<i>Textiles.</i> Carpet making . . .	B	4	332	250	384	966	
Hand-loom weaving . . .	B	65	3,128	1,134	913	5,175	
Total . . .		69	3,460	1,384	1,297	6,141	
<i>Engineering.</i> Iron safe and trunk works, etc. . .	B	1	50	..	..	50
Motor repairs . . .	B	1	55	..	..	55
Total . . .		2	105	..	..	105
<i>Processes relating to wood, stone, glass, etc.</i> Brick and tile works . . .	B	23	743	940	348	2,031	
Carpentry . . .	B	1	93	..	..	93
Total . . .		24	836	940	348	2,124	
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, etc.</i> Match factories . . .	B	3	70	20	98	188	
Oil extraction . . .	B	1	40	40	8	88	
Dyeing . . .	B	1	50	10	..	60	
Total . . .		5	160	70	106	336	
<i>Paper and Printing.</i> Printing and binding . . .	B	2	105	..	8	113	
<i>Processes relating to skins and hides.</i> Tanning . . .	B	57	3,192	367	725	4,284	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> Tailoring . . .	B	1	55	..	10	65	
Fibre manufacture . . .	B	6	368	235	19	622	
Total . . .		7	423	235	29	687	
Grand Total for class . . .	B	233	10,598	6,321	4,132	21,051	
<i>Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.</i> Rice milling . . .	Cl	1,853	5,442	773	346	6,561	
Rice milling and cotton ginning. . .	Cl	4	16	6	1	23	
Rice milling, flour milling and groundnut decorticating. . .	Cl	24	89	14	1	104	
Flour milling and groundnut decorticating. . .	Cl	2	10	2	..	12	

Industry	Class of factory.	Total number of factories in the class.	Number of persons employed.				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.—contd.</i>							
Rice milling and groundnut decortiating.	CI	65	268	99	12	379	Figures given by the Revenue Department appear to be incorrect.
Flour milling . . .	CI	123	238	47	34	319	
Gram milling . . .	CI	1	5	3	..	8	
Groundnut decortiating.	CI	23	70	55	..	125	
Aerated water works	CI	80	194	1	30	225	
Coffee garbling . . .	CI	18	..	..	..	..
Tea factories . . .	CI	3	18	5	..	23	
Rice and flour milling	CI	146	540	75	25	640	
Ice factories . . .	CI	5	22	..	8	25	
Total		2,347	6,912	1,080	452	8,444	
<i>Textiles.</i>							
Spinning and weaving	CI	9	28	..	41	69	
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>							
Gilding and nickel plating.	CI	1	6	..	..	6
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>							
Cotton ginning	CI	2	4	8	..	12	
Cotton ginning and groundnut decortiating.	CI	1	9	..	..	9
Total		3	13	8	..	21	
<i>Engineering.</i>							
Iron safe and trunk works, etc.	CI	44	171	22	89	282	
Motor repairing . . .	CI	1	8	..	..	8
Water pumping . . .	CI	10	33	2	4	39	
Electric power-houses	CI	2	6	..	..	6
Total		63	218	24	93	335	
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>							
Printing and binding	CI	10	50	1	12	63	
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, etc.</i>							
Oil extracting . . .	CI	13	45	14	1	60	
Grand Total for class	CI	2,446	7,272	1,127	599	8,998	

Industry.	Class of factory.	Total number of factories in the class.	Number of persons employed				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.</i>							
Rice pounding and flour grinding.	C2	6	7	13	1	21	
Flour grinding . . .	C2	8	7	14	..	21	
Gram milling . . .	C2	5	20	120	18	158	
Groundnut decortivating.	C2	12	59	16	..	75	
Aerated water works	C2	1,057	2,153	67	580	2,800	
Beedi manufacture . .	C2	449	3,285	76	2,025	5,386	
Cigar manufacture . .	C2	188	1,159	20	613	1,792	
Coffee garbling . . .	C2	35	141	50	..	191	
Tobacco curing . . .	C2	199	1,246	667	283	2,196	
Soap factories . . .	C2	2	16	8	13	37	
Cashewnut works . . .	C2	36	46	495	171	712	
Beaten rice manufacture.	C2	39	51	39	..	90	
Bakeries . . .	C2	3	9	..	2	11	
Total . . .	..	2,039	8,199	1,585	3,706	13,490	
<i>Gins and Presses.</i>							
Cotton ginning	C2	46	103	123	6	232	
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>							
Mica mining . . .	C2	9	75	152	34	261	
Metal vessels manufacture.	C2	609	2,372	207	576	3,155	
Type foundries . . .	C2	4	34	..	51	85	
Total . . .	..	622	2,481	359	661	3,501	
<i>Textiles.</i>							
Carpet making . . .	C2	138	582	133	150	865	
Hand-loom weaving	C2	30,217	56,924	32,449	8,391	97,764	1,297 factories are worked by the members of the families.
Total . . .	..	30,355	57,506	32,582	8,541	98,629	
<i>Engineering.</i>							
Iron, trunk and safe works, etc.	C2	644	1,972	155	448	2,575	
Motor repairing . . .	C2	3	28	..	..	28	
Total . . .	..	647	2,000	155	448	2,603	
<i>Processes relating to wood, stone, glass, etc.</i>							
Brick and tile works .	C2	512	2,739	1,449	350	4,538	
Carpentry . . .	C2	632	2,045	9	456	2,510	
Stone dressing, crushing, polishing and stone vessel manufacture.	C2	3	47	8	12	67	
Total . . .	..	1,107	4,831	1,466	816	7,115	

Industry.	Class of factory.	Total number of factories in the Class.	Number of persons employed				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, etc.</i>							
Match factories . . .	C2	33	124	1	346	486	
Oil extraction . . .	C2	3,270	7,731	1,561	1,136	10,428	
Dyeing . . .	C2	372	1,581	273	185	2,049	
Gun-powder manu- facture.	C2	1	6	2	..	8	
Total . . .	..	3,676	9,452	1,852	1,667	12,971	
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>							
Printing and binding	C2	466	2,712	37	621	3,370	
<i>Processes relating to skins and hides.</i>							
Tanneries . . .	C2	710	3,705	606	551	4,862	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Tailoring . . .	C2	1,927	2,450	32	1,691	4,173	
Jewellery . . .	C2	1,031	2,984	46	626	3,656	
Mat-weaving . . .	C2	106	189	68	42	299	
Manufacture of slates and slate fittings.	C2	14	47	..	4	51	
Jewel stone polishing	C2	239	1,135	56	427	1,618	
Fibre manufacture . .	C2	263	878	2,557	550	3,985	
Total . . .	..	3,580	7,683	2,759	3,340	13,782	
Grand Total for class	C2	43,347	98,672	41,524	20,359	160,555	

II.—GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Extract from letter from Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, No. 7242-B., dated the 15th October 1930.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to refer to paragraph 5 of your letter No. L.C.-5(1), dated the 7th April 1930, wherein certain additional information was asked for from the Bombay Government in regard to factories which are not governed by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act. I am to forward herewith a note from the Chief Inspector of Factories together with three statements which embody the information required by the Royal Commission. I am to observe that the information had to be collected mostly through the agency of the District Officers at a time when the trade and industry of the Presidency have been in an abnormal condition. Every effort has, however, been made to supply as complete information as possible within the time available. I am to add that the information in respect of Surat City is still awaited and will be supplied hereafter.

Note by Mr. W. H. Phillips, Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, regarding factories and industries in the Bombay Presidency including Sind which are not at present governed by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

1. Before commenting upon the information contained in the tabulated statements it is necessary to draw attention to the following points:—

(a) Trade and industry generally have been in an abnormal condition during the period when enquiries were being made. For this reason two lists have been prepared, one containing the information requested by the Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour whilst the other furnishes information regarding concerns which—

- (i) employ 5 to 9 persons and use power;
- (ii) employ 30 to 49 persons and do not use power.

These will indicate to some extent the number of concerns which may be affected by any recommendation made by the Commission if and when trade improves to approximately normal conditions, and in the closing notes of this report the additional inspection staff required on this account has been provided for.

(b) Information for the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi has been obtained by the Factory Inspection Department whilst that concerning districts has been practically entirely collected from District Officers. The latter information has not been sufficient in some cases to indicate conditions in industries as fully as desired, but District Officials have in many cases been more than usually busy.

Altogether enquiries have been made in over 1,000 concerns using power and more than 620 which do not use power. Many of the concerns visited do not employ sufficient persons to be included in the tabulated statements. There are in addition large numbers of small concerns which have not been visited, in which power is used and 2 or 3 persons employed. These are mainly small flour milling premises with machinery either unfenced or unsatisfactorily fenced. The number of persons employed in the concerns covered by this enquiry exceeded 21,800, of which 7,408 men, 870 women and 247 children were employed in concerns using power and 8,252 men, 4,309 women and 760 children in those not using power.

Inspectors have had considerable trouble in ascertaining the truth. In several cases information regarding monthly earnings was understated as people thought that information was being obtained for the Income Tax Department. With regard to hours of work and holidays, it has not been possible to obtain definite information of conditions obtaining in normal or good times, but it is generally understood that these fluctuate considerably with trade demands in all industries. It has not been possible either to obtain definite information regarding the effects of employment upon the health of children and it is considered that in many cases the actual number of children employed exceeds the figure shown.

In the tabulated statements* attempts have been made to indicate varying conditions in certain trades in Bombay or other towns and in districts. This, however, has not been possible in every case and conditions have been found to vary considerably in the same trade in the same town or area.

The information regarding small concerns has disclosed a large number and variety of comparatively new industries for India. They have in some cases been difficult to classify more especially when one concern undertakes two different trades. Under Miscellaneous are industries varying from film, button, nib, and inkmaking to perfumery manufacture. Many of these appear to be struggling for an existence and only employ small numbers.

2. During 1924 this Department made an enquiry in certain areas into conditions under which small power plants were erected and worked. This, although not a full enquiry by any means, was sufficient to induce Government to publish Resolutions containing "Rules for the working of small power plants to be observed by owners" and instructions to District Magistrates regarding action to be taken to ensure compliance (Government Resolutions, General Department, No. 5540, dated 26th March 1925, 30th June 1925 and 10th October 1925). Copies of Resolution dated 26th March 1925 and Rules dated 30th June 1925 are attached.† The attempt by Government to amend the District Municipal Act on 20th July 1927 in order to give better effect to the Rules was frustrated in the Legislative Council.

3. Concerns classed as General Engineering rank highest as regards numbers employed and using power. The more important industries are rice mills, printing works, oil mills, flour mills and aerated water factories which mostly employ men, whilst cotton gins, sugar factories and *gur* factories employ large numbers of men and women and also probably children of tender age.

Of the concerns not using power Railway Running Sheds and Loco Carriage and Wagon Sheds employ the largest number of persons, mainly men, and *bidi* workshops employ the largest number of women, whilst baking and husking of cashew nuts employs considerable numbers of women and probably children. Tanneries employ large numbers of men and in the wool sorting premises attached to these women and some children are employed. *Dhobi-ghats*, either directly or indirectly in connection with cotton mills, particularly of Ahmedabad City and District, employ large numbers, mainly men.

(a) With regard to concerns using power, it is usual to find either no attempt at fencing or unsatisfactory results in most classes of factories. This does not mean that workers are exposed to special accident risks in all cases. Large numbers in towns particularly have been erected in dwelling houses converted for the purpose. This in India generally means low ceilings, dark rooms, often sun-dried brick and mud walls, wooden beams and rafters, shafting insecurely supported from walls or ceilings and in many cases on the ground at a dangerous level for *dhobis*.

Oil engines used largely in districts and also in towns outside Bombay are often in a very bad state of repair and are worked until they stop. The same remarks apply to transmission shafting.

The following are short notes on a few fatal accidents which have occurred in recent years in small unregulated factories, most of which employ less than 10 persons and use power:—

- (i) A young boy killed by being entangled in shafting of an oil mill in Karachi.
- (ii) Two men killed in a flour mill at Karachi by being entangled in shafting whilst belt replacing.
- (iii) Two men died of injuries and other injured by breakage of a cupola in a small brass factory at Karachi.
- (iv) One woman died from injuries received through clothing being caught in unfenced portion of oil mill machinery in Bombay.
- (v) One man entangled in shafting of small engineering shop in Bombay.
- (vi) Three men killed in a rice factory at Bulsar while cleaning a well, overcome by gases.
- (vii) One man killed on the coupling on shafting in a small cotton gin in Panch Mahals District.
- (viii) One boy killed by being entangled in an oil engine flywheel of a flour mill in Ahmedabad.

* Annexure II.

† Annexure I

The above accidents were mainly in towns. It is probable that there have been several in the districts of which this Department has not received any information. 29 concerns have been notified as factories under section 2 (3) (b) of the Indian Factories Act (*vide* page 64 of Government of Bombay's Memorandum* to the Royal Commission on Labour).

(b) Conditions in concerns not using power vary considerably.

4. Notes on the more important industries and trades in List C†;

(a) With reference to conditions in Railway Running Sheds, Loco. Carriage and Wagon Repair Shops and other establishments, it may be stated that the question of hours of work and holidays for all employees not covered by the Indian Factories Act is being reviewed by the Railways concerned, with a view to the early introduction of measures to comply with the Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1930, which followed the Washington and Geneva Conventions. Generally there appears to be little cause for complaint, the workers being well paid for overtime work at certain seasons when traffic is heavy, and allowed long spells of leave to visit their homes during slack seasons occasionally. Attempts are generally made to fence machinery, not always satisfactorily however.

(b) *Bidi* workshops in Bombay are better than in Ahmedabad. In the latter town work is generally carried on in much smaller rooms and under much more trying conditions than in Bombay. None of the Ahmedabad concerns, however, employ more than 30. It appears probable that any attempt to regulate conditions in Bombay would be followed by the work being carried out in a large number of small concerns employing less than the number fixed to constitute a factory. The Superintendent of Excise in charge, Tobacco Department, Bombay, reports that there are now 28 premises engaged in *bidi* making in Bombay employing 299 men, 617 women and 9 children, of which only 3 employ more than 50, and 8 from 30 to 49 persons. He also states, "Bidi turners are paid for each day's turn at the rate of Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per 1,000 *bidis*. They have no fixed days or hours of work, but their usual hours of attendance are from about 10 and 12 noon to about 6 and 8 P.M. They bring their own supply of ready cut "temburni" leaves and the shop-keepers supply loose tobacco and thread. The cut leaves cost the *bidi* maker annas 2 per 1,000. Men generally work longer hours than women and widows longer than married women. Very few children attend the shops for *bidi* turning. Those who attend generally accompany their parents or guardians. There is no contract between the workers and the shop-keepers for daily attendance. Thus the workers go to any shop where they expect work. The women generally employ themselves at the shops nearest their houses. The *bidi* turners have no weekly holiday, but they stay away on communal holidays or whenever they are disinclined to work. No machinery is used in the tobacco shop. There are no factories or workshops where the workers are exposed to undue risk owing to the lack of fencing of the machinery."

Outside Bombay the only *bidi* factories employing more than 50 persons appear to be 6 in number situated in Sholapur, Nasik and Belgaum.

(c) *Gur* or *Gurhal* factories, extracting sugar by rough methods from sugar-canes, exist in large numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik Districts. A few have been registered as factories after considerable difficulty and a test prosecution regarding the class of work which constitutes "employment" under the Indian Factories Act. This is practically entirely a village industry of a seasonal nature lasting at most four months and large numbers of the "Factories" reported by the District Officials derive their "Mechanical power" from bullocks. These would be extremely difficult to regulate being situated in out-of-the-way villages. There is, however, an increasing number driven by oil engines.

Machinery is generally unsatisfactorily fenced and crushers are a potential source of accidents in addition to belts shafting and flywheels. Hours of labour are irregular and exemptions will probably be necessary.

(d) *Sugar* factories are confined to the large towns. They refine *gur* somewhat and mix it with imported sugar. They work most of the year although trade varies considerably. The industry appears to be growing.

* Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume I, Part I, page 64.

† Annexure II.

(c) *Tanneries* are situated in the large towns only at present. None (un-registered) are using power yet. In conjunction with tanneries wool sorting factories are worked employing women and children. No case of anthrax in the Bombay factories or in the Shikarpur hair and wool sorting factories (registered) has up to the present been noted although steps have been taken to obtain information on this point.

(f) *Hand-loom industry*.—Information received from the districts does not appear to be complete, and no return has yet been received from Surat City employing, probably, the largest number of persons. There do not appear to be many abuses in this industry which is largely a cottage industry employing members of a family. It may also be noted that there have been many representations to Government for more assistance to this industry and any attempt to regulate conditions would be followed by another outcry.

(g) *Hand Bleaching in Dhobighats* attached directly or indirectly to cotton mills mainly in Ahmedabad City and District. Work is done by contractors who pay piece-work rates. *Dhobis* generally appear to be physically stronger, fitter and better fed than other labour employed in the same locality. They work in the open air in Ahmedabad with no protection from the sun except in a few isolated cases (such as Calico Mills). They do not generally obtain a weekly holiday and, although attempts have been made to regulate conditions inside mill premises, difficulties exist. The contractor has contracts in several mills and possibly owns a *dhobighat* outside and although he nominally gives men holidays on different days he actually changes them around in several premises so that it is difficult for an Inspector to obtain evidence.

A number of the *dhobis* employed inside mill premises also work sometimes in other places outside and also on the river bank. (In recent years mill cloth is to some extent bleached here owing partly to the growth of the demand for bleached goods and to water shortage and lack of space in some mills). In winter standing in cold water must be as trying as working in the sun in summer, but it is difficult to attempt to regulate conditions in some concerns whilst many others are unregulated.

(h) *Hand Dyeing*.—There do not appear to be any serious abuses in this class of factory. All lead dyeing concerns have been declared factories under section 2 (3) (b) of the Factories Act, and owing to the loss of the China export trade there are very few concerns at present using lead salts.

(i) *Printing and Book Binding* premises, not using power, employ considerable numbers in ill-lighted, badly ventilated, overcrowded rooms. Many employees are found wearing glasses and conditions of work are bad in many cases.

(j) *Hand printing of cloth* employs a considerable number of persons, approximately 2,500, in Ahmedabad. It is a cottage industry, not using power, generally employing members of a family and covers work in the back streets of the city and work on the sandy stretches of the river above the city, where colours are fixed by oxidation. There do not appear to be any serious abuses and it would be almost impossible to regulate conditions of labour at present.

(k) *Hand manufacture of match boxes*.—A cottage industry which has sprung up with the growth of the match making industries in the towns of Bombay and Ahmedabad mainly. Work is given out to heads of families and approximately, 1,000 families are employed. They work when they feel inclined in the intervals between domestic duties and probably under conditions which are not worse than in the factories. It would be almost impossible to attempt to regulate conditions at present.

(l) *Seeds, gum and nut sorting, etc.*.—Under this class are :—

- (a) *Kumkum* factories which make paint used for caste marks;
- (b) Gum sorting for gum making and sweet making purposes;
- (c) Cashew nuts baking and husking;
- (d) *Harda* sorting for colours used in ink and paint manufacture;
- (e) Issues grinding and cleaning for perfumery manufacture.

Each of these employs small numbers of persons. Some of the concerns employ more than 50 but most are smaller. Only one uses power. There do not appear to be any serious abuses.

5. With reference to the advisability of extending the application of the provisions of the Factories Act, Mr. Johnstone's remarks in his written evidence* to the Royal Commission on Labour may be considered together with his oral evidence, the main points of which are :—

- (a) Compensation for accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act can be obtained in a section 2 (3) (a) factory but not in a section 2 (3) (b) one.
- (b) Work thrown on the inspection staff and difficulties experienced in registering factories on the border line. By reducing the number of workers slightly to below the legal limit and working longer hours or working two or three shifts an unregistered factory may turn out more work and have a much accident risk than a registered factory, hence the necessity for omitting "simultaneously" from section 2 (3) (a) and (b) of the Factories Act.
- (c) In the first instance only certain sections of the Factories Act should apply to factories included in any recommendation.

6. With reference to the probable extra inspection staff which would be required, as stated by Mr. Johnstone approximately in his oral evidence† it appears that the following would be the minimum requirements :—

	At present.	With return to normal trade conditions.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
(a) For factories employing 10 persons, using power.	25	50
(b) For factories employing 50 persons, not using power.	5	12½
(c) Industries employing considerable numbers in the aggregate.	25	25
{For concerns not included under (a) or (b)} .		
Total from .	55	to 87½ approximately.

It is considered probable that the existence of more concerns would be revealed in a more searching enquiry. The increase in staff required for a number of factories cannot be compared to the existing staff for factories already registered, as it is generally the small factories which give the staff more work and in future owing to the number of concerns in districts difficult of access a larger proportion of the staff's time would be spent in travelling with a corresponding increase in the cost of travelling allowances. With any increase of the inspection staff, reorganisation of the clerical and also menial staff will be required.

* Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume I, Part I, page 189.

† Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume I, Part II, page 343.

ANNEXURE I.

Resolution by the Government of Bombay, General Department, No. 5540, dated the 26th March 1925.

Factories.—Rules for the working of small power plants.

Letter from the Collector of Surat, to the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. P.O.L., dated the 7th April 1924 :—

"I have the honour to suggest that Government should be moved to have enquiry made into the conditions under which small power plants (oil, rice and flour mills) not coming under the Factories Act are conducted with a view to legislation.

"2. There are scores of such small factories in this district, and the conditions under which the machinery is worked can hardly be adequately described.

"The other day I visited two in Chikhli. In one the main axle of the flour mill about 1½" diameter was running in a bearing worn to a full half-inch greater diameter than the axle, and the counter-shaft was fixed on rough wooden trestles which rocked through about half an inch at every revolution of the engine.

"3. In another, the loose pulley for the driving belt on the engine shaft was battering backward forward through about half an inch along the shaft, and alternately being caught by and released from the driving belt which was running over the edge of the fixed driving pulley. Half of the outer portion of the brass of the main engine bearing was broken off and the axle was battering like a small steam hammer at every stroke.

"4. The condition in which the machinery is kept is in many cases indescribable.

"These plants are very often set up anyhow in unsuitable shops or houses not adopted for the placing of a power plant. The public come in freely about the machinery.

"There have been several serious accidents recently and it is astonishing to me that serious accidents are not a daily occurrence.

"5. I would suggest that a senior Factory Inspector should be deputed to visit typical factories of this kind, and report as regards the condition of the machinery, and as regards the danger to the members of the public who are admitted to the premises.

"6. By threatening owners generally with prosecution I have been able to get most of them fenced to prevent danger to the public, but I cannot without expert assistance proceed to prosecute them for running their machinery in the imminently dangerous condition in which it is often kept. Even if no special legislation is found to be necessary, an experienced Factory Inspector would probably be able to lay down rules based on ordinary factory practice, as to condition and fencing of machinery, breach of which would justify prosecution under the Indian Penal Code (section 287)."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. M.S.C. 457, dated the 10th June 1924 :—

"Copy, with copies of the subsequent correspondence submitted to Government in the General Department, for favour of taking such action as Government think necessary.

"2. So far as the Surat District is concerned the conditions under which these small inefficient plants work are really dangerous and if the enquiry suggested by the District Magistrate in paragraph 5 of his letter is made, it would probably disclose the existence of a similar state of things elsewhere."

Memorandum to the Collector of Bombay, No. 5540-D., dated the 17th June 1924 :—

Letter from the Collector of Bombay, No. F.I.-11599, dated the 31st October 1924 :—

"I have the honour to return the papers received with the Government memorandum, General Department, No. 5540-D, dated the 17th June 1924.

"2. Many of the small power plants in Surat District (oil, rice and flour mills) referred to by the District Magistrate, Surat, in his communication No. P.O.L. of 7th April 1924, were visited by the Factory Inspector of Ahmedabad. In most of the cases these plants are set up in dwelling houses and defects

were found either in the construction of these houses or in the guarding and condition of machinery. To remedy these defects the Inspector suggests the adoption of certain rules which are based upon ordinary factory practice. I agree with the rules suggested and consider that they should be adopted in the Surat District. They cannot however, under any existing law be issued as statutory rules with breach involving a penalty. But the District Magistrate may, it is suggested, notify them in the local press, send a copy of them to each small factory owner by registered post and also state that failure to comply with them will involve prosecution under section 287 of the Indian Penal Code, whether an accident occurs or not. He could perhaps use the Police and the Revenue Department staff to get the machinery, etc., put in a safe condition as regards fixation and fencing. In the case of Municipalities, the Municipality may be asked by him to use their establishment to obtain and then maintain compliance with the suggested rules.

"3. The District Magistrate and Magistrates especially empowered by him could also issue temporary orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the effect of which might be to get a permanent improvement effected.

"4. The Inspector did not consider that buildings in any of the factories were in imminent danger but he thought there was a possibility of a collapse of a portion of the wall or floor in four factories within 12 months.

"5. Whilst the Inspector was unable to trace all the accidents owing to the non-maintenance of records he discovered in the factories visited that a fatal and two slight accidents had occurred in recent years.

"6. There is no reason to suspect that the conditions prevailing in the Surat factories are in any way different to those in similar plants in other centres and it appears to be desirable for municipalities to exercise stronger control over small factories. The Factories Act has recently been extended to include premises employing 20 or more persons with power to the Local Government to apply it in special cases if ten persons are employed, but most of the concerns referred to in this correspondence employ fewer than ten. It is thus not possible to remedy defects in such factories by applying the Factories Act. The Bombay District Municipal Act contains no provision suitable.

"7. Section 48 (b) (iii) of the Bombay District Municipal Act empowers municipalities to make bye-laws to regulate or minimise the dangerous, offensive or injurious effect of a manufactory which as stated in section 151 (f) (o) causes bad smells or risk of fire. This obviously would not apply to danger to the inmates from defective protection of machinery. Before section 48 could be applied section 151 would have to be amended to cover manufactories, the machinery of which is dangerous owing to want of fencing or defective fencing.

"8. The City of Bombay Municipal Act, section 392, provides for both sanitary regulation and for fencing of machinery in the case of factories to which the Factories Act is not applicable and section 394 (1) (d) (ii) thereof provides the terms and conditions of a licence that shall be observed in such premises.

"9. I would suggest therefore that the powers of control given by the City of Bombay Municipal Act be incorporated in the Bombay District Municipal Act. The effect would be to control small factories in municipal areas by licences which would be varied to suit the particular conditions of each factory. This is much preferable to the method of amending sections 48 and 151 of the Bombay District Municipal Act and having bye-laws framed by each municipality, a process which takes years, if done at all.

"10. Such small manufactories however, are often found in villages. To control these, it will be necessary to amend the District Local Boards Act and the Acts dealing with Notified Areas. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs may be consulted as to the legislative changes required. The Local Board overseers and sub-overseers might be the supervising staff. They however have no knowledge of machinery and how far they will be useful is doubtful. It is however time that District Local Boards should develop into becoming efficient agents for all the minor purposes of local administration.

"11. Probably the ultimate and only satisfactory solution will be for all areas outside Bombay Municipality to amend the Factories Act so as to cover all factories using power, no matter how few the number of employees. But this will mean an increase in the Factory Establishment. An interim procedure, such as proposed above, is desirable.

"12. Pending legislative changes, the Collector and District Magistrate, Surat, and the Collectors and District Magistrates elsewhere may proceed as recommended in paragraphs 2 and 3 above."

RESOLUTION.—In view of the large number of small power plants not coming under the Indian Factories Act, which work in this Presidency under conditions which are really dangerous and likely to cause serious accidents, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all District Magistrates should have the rules appended to this Resolution translated in the principal local vernaculars and notify them for general information, copies being sent to owners of small factories in their districts by registered post for their information and guidance. In cases of failure to follow these rules, District Magistrates should see that action is taken where necessary under section 287 of the Indian Penal Code and section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The question of amending the District Municipal and the District Local Boards Acts with a view to keeping an effective control over these factories will be considered hereafter.

Enclosure to Annexure I.

RULES FOR THE WORKING OF SMALL POWER PLANTS.

(Accompaniment to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5540, dated 30th June 1925.)

A.—Construction.

1. No heavy machinery, plant or articles shall ordinarily be located anywhere except on the ground floor. They shall not be located on an upper storey unless it is specially constructed of adequate strength for the purpose.

2. Where shafting is supported from the ground the supports shall be rigid and the bearings fixed rigidly to them.

The support should preferably be either a casting or steel frame secured to a concrete foundation or a concrete or good masonry support.

3. Overhead shafting shall not be supported from the floor above, wall or roof of any building unless it has been specially constructed of sufficient strength for the purpose.

It must be supported on a rigid frame work of wood or metal securely braced, or on masonry pillars of sufficient strength.

B.—Fencing.

1. All flywheels, shafts, couplings, collars, clutches toothed wheels, pulleys, driving straps, ropes and chains shall be securely fenced if in motion and likely to cause danger, except where by construction or position they are as safe to all persons as they would be if securely fenced or guarded.

NOTE.—Where oil engines have to be started by pulling the flywheels around by hand a hinged or moveable guard should be provided. Projecting keys and set screws should be cut off and shafts covered if they project outside the fencing.

2. Where owing to insufficient space it is dangerous for any person to move around machinery or belts, the space shall be blocked so that no person can pass that way or the arrangement altered and any dangerous portion fenced.

3. Shuttle guards shall be fitted and maintained on all working looms.

C.—Belt shifters.

All fast and loose pulleys shall have efficient belt shifters fitted and no belt shall be allowed to rest upon a revolving shaft. Belt hangers shall be provided.

D.—Maintenance.

All bearings and shafting shall be kept in proper alignment and repair. Bearings must be kept in proper condition of adjustment and immediately replaced when they cannot be adjusted by tightening.

No engine or machine shall be kept running with a loose or broken bearing, and bearings must always be kept in such condition that vibration and hammering are prevented.

E.—Rules to be observed by persons in charge of machinery.

Every person replacing a belt or oiling bearings of running machinery shall wear tight clothing. This clothing should be provided by the proprietor or manager of the factory free of cost.

A *dhoti* wrapped round the body in any manner shall not be deemed to be tight clothing.

Industry.	Factories using power and employing between 10 and 19 persons.				Factories not using power and employing 50 and more persons.				Monthly earnings.		
	Number of factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Food, Drink and Tobacco— Bakeries, Biscuits and Confectionery. Dairy produce	6 4	82 55	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Rs. 30/35	Rs. 15	Rs. ..
Flour Mills	18	233	..	13	..	..	..	..	Karachi 25/35. Bombay 30/35. Nasir 15/25.	..	.. 15
Ice and Aerated Waters	15	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay 18/60. Ahmedabad 18/30. 15/25	..	..
Rice Mills	67	732	109	8	..	..	..	..	15/25	10/14	10/14
Miscellaneous	17	200	22	3	1	140	80	..	30	15/13	8/1
Total	128	1,508	134	24	1	140	80	..	..	..	..
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.— Gas works	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	Districts 15/30.	8/12	6/8
Oil mills	24	251	79	3	..	..	..	..	Bombay 30/50	15/16	..
Paints	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Districts 16/20.	..	..
Soaps	5	57	..	18	..	..	..	..	21/40	17/13	11
Miscellaneous	3	15	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	34	348	106	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Printing— Printing, Book-binding, etc.	45	592	3	20	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad 20/40. Bombay 20/0	..	.. 10/11
Total	45	592	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Process relating to wood, stone and glass— Bricks and Tiles	2	13	7	4	3	260	140	..	14/15	9/10	7/13
Glass	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	30/60 22	..	..
Saw Mills	4	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	30/45 30/55	..	..
Stone Dressing.	3	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	28/45	..	..
Total	11	125	7	4	3	260	140	..	..	..	..

Industry.	Factories using power and employing between 10 and 19 persons.			Factories not using power and employing 50 and more persons.			Monthly earnings					
	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Tanneries	Details shown in "C" List.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gins and Presses— Cotton Ginning and Baling.	30	225	153	6	..	..	..	..	18/25	12	11
Miscellaneous	2	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	30/35	16/20	..
Total	32	236	162	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous— Laundries	2	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	15/60	13/20	..
Miscellaneous	9	105	7	..	1	31	13	6	varying			
Total	11	129	9	..	1	31	13	6	..	..	..
Grand Total	386	4,440	464	103	8	531	233	6	..	..	..

Average weekly hours of work.			Minimum ages of children.	Are women or children employed after 6 p.m.?	Is a weekly holiday given? If not, what system of holidays is in force?	Is there any adverse effect on the health of the children?	Remarks.
Men.	Women.	Children.					
60 or more. 64/72	60 or more. 60/72	40/60 ..	Doubtful. ..	Yes Yes	Irregular Irregular	.. ..	Small gins are increasing in many Districts rather than extensions so bigger concerns. 1 Ahmedabad, 1 Bombay.
..	
..	Yes	..	Bombay. Mainly Bombay and a few in districts.
..	
..	

52 conditions in different districts and trades.

STATEMENT II.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND).

Tabulated Statement showing numbers of factories and employees by Industries in different areas for:—

- (1) Factories using power and employing between 5 and 9 persons.
 (2) Factories not using power and employing between 30 and 49 persons.

Industry.	Factories using power and employing between 5 and 9 persons.				Factories not using power and employing between 30 and 49 persons.				Remarks.
	Number of factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Breweries and Distilleries.	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad.
Total	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textiles—									
Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories.	2	8	8	2	..	..	..	..	Bombay and Ahmedabad.
Hosiery	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
Miscellaneous	6	21	..	12	1	35	..	..	Bombay.
Total	8	35	4	14	1	35	..	..
Engineering—									
Coach building and motor car repairing.	7	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
Electrical Engineering.	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
General Engineering.	68	390	4	12	..	..	..	..	8 Ahmedabad; the rest in Bombay.
Steel trunk, Lock and Cutlery.	3	19	..	..	1	30	..	..	2 Bombay; 2 Ahmedabad.
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1	32	..	3	Bombay.
Total	76	477	4	12	2	62	..	3	
Minerals and Metals—									
Foundries	6	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
Miscellaneous	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
Total	8	45	1	..	..	..	..	..
Food, Drink and Tobacco—									
Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
Dairy produce	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
Flour Mills	23	108	17	12	..	..	..	..	2 Bombay; 10 Surat District and 11 Nasik.
Ice and Aerated waters.	5	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 Bombay; 1 Ahmedabad City.
Rice Mills	34	231	11	4	..	..	..	..	In many districts.
Miscellaneous	5	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
Total	71	425	37	16	..	..	..	..
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.—									
Oil Mills	8	51	2	5	..	..	..	..	6 Bombay; 2 Ahmedabad District; 1 Surat.
Soaps	1	8	..	..	1	35	..	..	2 Bombay.
Miscellaneous	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay (chemicals).
Total	10	65	2	5	1	35	..	..

Industry.	Factories using power and employing between 5 and 9 persons.				Factories not using power and employing between 30 and 49 persons.				Remarks.
	Number of factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Paper and Printing— Printing, Book-binding, etc.	10	181	1	2	14 Bombay; 5 Ahmedabad City (Factories not using power shown in "C" List).
Total	10	181	1	2	..	..	..	..
Process relating to wood, stone and glass— Saw Mills	10	71	Bombay.
Total	10	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Process connected with Skins and Hides— Leather and Shoes	1	7	Sukkur.
Total	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gins and Presses— Cotton Ginning and Baling.	2	10	Ahmedabad District. Bombay.
Miscellaneous	7	32	23	..	1	..	35	..	
Total	9	42	23	..	1	..	35	..	
Miscellaneous— Laundries	2	12	Bombay. Bombay.
Miscellaneous	4	29	..	..	1	22	12	5
Total	6	41	..	..	1	22	12	5
Grand Total	219	1,352	72	49	6	154	47	8	

List "C" of smaller Factories and Workshops engaged in Industries

Industry.	Factories using power and							
	Less than 5 persons.				Between 5 and 9 persons.			
	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Railway Running Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Loco. Carriage and Wagon Repair Shops.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidi Making (Country Cigarettes).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gar extraction from sugarcane.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar Factories	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	2
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hand Looms	50	200	50	..	..	..	..	..
Hand Bleaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hand Dyeing	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..
Cashew nuts husking and baking.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Book-binding.	(Power factories shown in other lists.)							
Gum sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harda sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isos grinding and cleaning.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumkum Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry and cabinet making.	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	53	210	50	..	3	22	..	2

MENT III.

(INCLUDING SIND).

which in the aggregate employ a considerable number of hands.

employing				Factories not using power and employing							
Between 10 and 19 persons.				Less than 30 persons.				Between 30 and 49 persons.			
Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.
..	..	..	..	6	95	4	..	1	48	..	..
3	45	..	..	2	34	..	..	6	276	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	234	257	36	8	122	164	..
3	35	6	..	242	1,120	705	44	2	40	32	16
5	42	20	..	8	33	69	..	2	32	32	..
..	..	..	..	6	37	..	..	7	270	1	..
..	..	..	..	17	153	41	8	3	73	8	24
1	15	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	40	..	..
2	28	..	..	66	350	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	59	559	..	23	1	35	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	22	3	2	3	62	3
..	..	..	..	1	4	22	3	1	14	25	3
1	6	12	..	7	14	135	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	8	42	..	2	13	63	..
2	31	..	..	6	55	..	3	..	..	..	..
17	292	38	..	456	2,366	1,297	124	36	966	337	43

Industry.	Factories not using power and employing				Monthly earnings.		
	50 and more persons.				Men.	Women.	Children.
	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway Running Sheds .	4	500	16	..	..	..	..
Railway Loco., Carriage and Wagon Repair Shops.	7	1,057	..	..	..	..	..
Bidi Making (Country Cigarettes).	9	490	1,195	81	..	..	..
Gum extraction from sugar canes	..	..	..	..	10-25	6-8	6-8
Sugar Factories . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30-60	15-20	..
Tanneries	6	380	101	12	20-40	15-20	10
Hand Looms	2	110	30	35	30-40	15	..
Hand Bleaching	4	270	..	..	20-35	..	..
Hand Dyeing	..	..	..	..	20-30	..	..
Cashew nuts husking and baking	.. 3	209	800	375	15-30	10-13	7-10
Printing and Book-binding .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum sorting	1	2	80	1	..	..	..
Hand sorting . . . . .	.. 3	45	245	43	..	..	..
Iron grinding and cleaning . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurkum Factories.	.. 1	.. 8	.. 50	.. 4	..	..	..
Carpentry and cabinet making.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	40	3,071	2,517	558	..	..	..

Extract from letter from Mr. W. H. Phillips, Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, to the Collector of Bombay, Factory Department, No. 391 of 1931, dated the 29th January 1931.

*** I have the honour to forward herewith copies of each of the two supplementary statements containing additional information for the Surat City. Two hundred and eighty-seven establishments were covered by these enquiries.

3. The Collector of Surat reports that only about 267 persons are employed on hand looms.

Average weekly hours of work.			Minimum ages of children.	Are women or children employed after 9 p.m.?	Is a weekly holiday given? If not, what system of holidays is in force?	Is there any adverse effect on the health of the children?	Remarks.
Men.	Women.	Children.					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	It is understood that Railway authorities are taking steps to comply with the Indian Railways Amendment Act, 1930, following the Washington and Geneva conventions.
..	
40-72	40-64	40	Doubtful	No	Once a month.	..	These figures are only for certain large towns. Nasik, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts. The 207 non-power places are in one Taluka of Nasik. Information not supplied for others.
60	50	..	..	..	2 holidays a month.	..	In Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad Cities.
54-60	54-60	54	..	..	Religious holidays.	..	Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban Districts.
60	50	..	..	..	Irregular.	..	These figures will be increased largely when information is received from Surat City.
50-70	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	This figure will be increased largely if all concerns in connection with Textile Industry are included particularly Ahmedabad.
40-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay and Ahmedabad.
50	50	50	10	..	No	..	Ratnagiri District only shown here.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Power Factories shown in other lists.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay concerns.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	These are Bombay concerns; other districts have them also but information not received.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur concerns.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	It has not been possible to obtain full or accurate information of this industry.
..	

4. The memorandum prepared by the Government of Bombay for submission to the Indian Statutory Commission pages 392 and 393 of the printed copy appendix B shows that in 1926 there were 952 printing presses in Bombay Presidency including Sind, of these only about 60 employing 6,300 persons are registered at present under the Indian Factories Act. Many are very small concerns employing 4 or 5 persons, the majority do not use power, but full information is not available. Of those using power 52 employ from 10 to 19 persons and 23 employ from 5 to 9 persons whilst 59 do not use power and employ less than 30 persons.

STATE.

Supplementary tabulated statement showing numbers of factories and employees employing between

Industry.	Factories using power and employing between 10 and 19 persons.				Monthly earnings.		
	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
<i>Textiles.</i> Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	10	107	24	7	Rs. 15/25	Rs. 8/10	Rs. 7/8
Miscellaneous	6	49	10	8	15/28	10/15	10
Total	16	156	34	15	..	..	..
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i> Miscellaneous	7	70	2	21	15/30	15	15
Total	7	70	2	21	..	..	..
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i> Flour mills	1	10	..	..	22	..	..
Ice and aerated water factories	2	20	..	..	15/30	..	..
Rice mills	2	12	8	..	20/30	15	..
Total	5	42	8	..	..	..	..
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, etc.</i> Oil mills	1	10	..	..	20/30	..	..
Total	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Paper and Printing.</i> Printing, book-binding, etc.	7	86	..	12	20/50	..	6/10
Total	7	86	..	12	..	..	..
Grand Total	36	364	44	48	..	..	..

STATEMENT II.

Supplementary tabulated statement showing numbers of factories and employees by industries in the Surat City for factories using power and employing between 5 and 9 persons.

Industry.	Factories using power and employing between 5 and 9 persons.				Remarks.
	Number of Factories.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
<i>Textiles.</i>					
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	6	33	8	2	
Miscellaneous	26	103	33	11	
Total	32	136	41	13	
<i>Engineering.</i>					
General Engineering	3	14	..	3	
Total	3	14	..	3	
<i>Minerals and Metals.</i>					
Miscellaneous	13	57	19	9	
Total	13	57	19	9	
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>					
Flour mills	6	31	6	..	
Ice and aerated water factories.	4	27	..	..
Total	10	58	6	..	
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, etc.</i>					
Oil mills	1	5	..	..
Total	1	5	..	..
<i>Paper and Printing.</i>					
Printing, book-binding, etc.	4	25	..	3	
Total	4	25	..	3	
Grand Total	63	295	66	28	

III.—GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Extract from letter from Mr. L. G. Pinnell, I.C.S., Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, No. 1471-T. Com., dated the 29th October 1930.

* * * * I am directed to forward for the information of the Commission, copies of the following reports containing information in respect of industrial concerns, which are at present worked in the Presidency, but do not come within the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 :—

- (1) A short summary of the Inspection Report on certain Hosiery and Match manufacturing factories by the Industrial Engineer, Bengal.
- (2) A brief Report by the Chief Inspector of Factories, on certain Industrial concerns outside his jurisdiction, located mainly in the Calcutta Industrial Districts.

* * * * I am to add that the Government of Bengal are of opinion that there does not appear to be any pressing need to extend the scope of the Indian Factories Act, or the activities of the Bengal Factory Inspectorate to the factories referred to in the reports mentioned above.

ANNEXURE I.

Short Summary of the Inspection Report on certain Hosiery and Match Manufacturing factories not under the superintendence of Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal, by the Industrial Engineer, Bengal.

The report is based on the investigation made of seven factories, manufacturing hosiery goods, and twelve manufacturing matches and match boxes on cottage lines. The following paragraphs summarise the report under those two distinct heads :—

Factories manufacturing hosiery goods.—Five, of the factories mentioned, are in Calcutta and the remaining two are stationed at Pabna, a Mofussil town. In each of these factories mechanical power is used and more than ten persons are employed simultaneously on any one day. The work is carried on chiefly by hired labour. The number of persons employed daily in one factory ranges between 11 (general) and 15 (maximum) on the average. In none of these, there are adult females, or children under the age of 15 years, employed. The hands are all engaged directly by the employers and are local residents. Their houses and conditions of living are as good as those of the ordinary labouring classes in the neighbourhood. Labourers are paid at monthly rates ranging between Rs. 11 to Rs. 31. The period of their working is eight hours per day. The minimum age at which children are employed is above 14 in each factory. The industry is owned and managed generally by two or three men entering into partnership and only two of these concerns are owned by a Limited Company.

Factories manufacturing matches and match boxes on cottage lines.—All the 12 factories are located in Calcutta. In none of them is mechanical power used. On the aggregate more than 100 persons are employed directly or indirectly in the local surroundings of each factory except in one where 50 persons or more are employed on any one day. The work is carried on chiefly by hired labour. The number of persons actually employed in one factory is above 40 (on the average), comprising of adult males, adult females and children under 15. Besides the persons actually employed, more than 45 families are provided with work, from time to time by each of eight of the factories—three of the remaining factories occasionally engage more than 40 females each. The hands are all engaged directly by the employers, and are local residents. Their houses and conditions are as good as those of the ordinary labouring classes in the neighbourhood. They are paid by piece-work and their daily earnings vary from 4 annas to 12 annas per head. The period of their employment in the factory is eight hours for males and females, and six hours for children. The minimum age at which children are employed is 14 in ten factories and 10 in the remaining two. The industry is owned and managed by small companies (not registered under the Indian Companies Act) and in certain cases by a single individual.

ANNEXURE II.

A brief report by the Chief Inspector of Factories on certain Industrial concerns outside his jurisdiction, located mainly in the Calcutta Industrial Districts.

I.—Head Jute Presses.

(No Mechanical Power.)

Number of factories.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 all situated in out-lying districts.

Approximate number of employees in one factory.—Ranging from 12 to 100.

Number of women and children employed.—Some women are employed in unloading, drying and assorting the jute. The number is estimated at about 5 per cent. of the total employees.

One or two children only employed in each press house. They are, as a rule, the children of the persons employed on the making of *kutchā* ropes for binding the jute bales, and are brought in by their parents to assist them in their work. Their ages range from 8 years upwards.

Working hours.—Irregular. Dependent on the weather and the number of daylight hours. During the longer days when the weather is good, they work from about 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and take their own time off for meals. During the cold weather season they work shorter hours.

Sunday is not observed as a holiday, but once or twice a week, on *haut* or market days, they take an afternoon off to go to market to purchase their food and stores.

The work is seasonal, the season being approximately from July to December or January.

Wages.—The labour is mostly imported from other provinces and is employed through *Sirdars*. All wages are paid by the employer to the *Sirdar*, who in turn, pays his labour. Women coolies are sometimes paid at daily rates but, generally speaking, all labour is paid at piece-work rates. The average earnings are as follows :—

	Per day.
	Rs. a. p.
Woman cooly	0 10 0
Male Cooly	0 12 0
Male assorter	1 8 0
Pressman	1 8 0

Housing.—European concerns where no local labour is employed usually provide *kutchā* houses but the number of persons employed by European concerns represent a very small percentage of the total persons employed in the industry. Generally speaking, there is a little, if any, provision made for housing. Sometimes there is a *kutchā* shed where the workers sleep and eat their food, otherwise they sleep in the godowns among the jute.

Nature of structure.—Mostly *sal* wood posts and *sal* wood frames with corrugated iron sides and roof. No windows or roof-lights, the only openings to admit light and air being the doorways. Lighting and ventilation, therefore, is, as a rule, inadequate.

II.—Printing Presses.

(Mostly use mechanical power but the machinery as a rule is not dangerous and the workers, therefore are exposed to little, if any, undue risk.)

Number of factories.—Estimated at about 100 all situated in the city and suburbs of Calcutta.

Approximate number of employees in one factory.—Ranging from 10 to 20.

Number of women and children employed.—Women are not employed. Children, however, are frequently employed as apprentices on the machines. Their ages range from 12 years upwards.

Working hours.—Ordinarily the employees are paid on the basis of a 7-hour day, but regular overtime is worked and it is estimated that the working day very often extends over a period of about 12 hours with short breaks for meals. Many of these printing presses employ part-timers in the morning and in the evening. These part-timers work in registered factories during ordinary working hours.

Wages.—This varies between Rs. 7 and Rs. 50 a month. The limiting figures, however, are exceptional. Apprentices are first employed at the lower limit whereas the upper limit may be reached only by the veteran. The average earnings, including overtime wages, range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month.

Housing.—Houses are not provided. Employees make their own arrangements in the city.

Nature of structure.—All of these smaller printing presses, like the majority of those registered under the Indian Factories Act, are situated in ordinary dwelling houses of the city. Consequently arrangements for lighting and ventilation are usually unsatisfactory.

III.—Kutcha Rope Works.

(No Mechanical Power.)

Number of factories.—Estimated at between 15 and 20 in the Calcutta industrial area.

Approximate number of employees in one factory.—Estimate average about 100.

Number of women and children employed.—Women are not employed in these factories. The number of children employed is never less than half of the total number, their ages ranging from 8 years upwards. From information gathered in the locality in which most of these rope factories are situated, it appears that a considerable number of the children are orphans living under the care of the contractor. The contractor provides huts in the local *bustees* to accommodate these children.

Working hours.—Work is carried on as long as day light permits, starting from 5 A.M. or 6 A.M. in the morning, and finishing between 6 P.M. and 7 P.M. at night. Children work about 9 hours per day between 5 A.M. and 2 P.M. or between 6 A.M. and 3 P.M. Sunday is not observed as a holiday but occasional half day holidays are given. The rope manufactured is used in jute presses for binding bales and the factories therefore work only during the jute season, i.e., July to December or January.

Wages.—Adults are employed as "Cutters" and are paid on piece-work rates. The average earning are about Re. 1 per day. Children are employed as "Winders" and are on daily wages. Their earnings range between 4 annas and 8 annas per day although in some special cases they may amount to 12 annas per day.

Housing.—Most of these rope works are situated in or near *bustees*. With the exception of the orphan children referred to above, all the employees live with their families in these *bustees*.

Nature of structure.—One or two *kutchas* sheds without any walls about 20 ft. wide and 150 ft. long, situated in an open yard.

IV.—Carpentry Workshops.

(Mostly without mechanical power.)

Number of factories.—In the Calcutta industrial area the number of unregistered carpentry and joinery workshops without mechanical power is estimated to be between two and three hundred, whereas the number using mechanical power and employing less than 20 persons will probably be not more than 20.

Approximate number of employees in one factory.—Ranging between 10 and 50.

Number of women and children employed.—Women are not employed in such factories. Children are occasionally employed, their ages ranging from 11 or 12 years upwards.

Working hours.—The carpenters usually work as long as is physically possible. As a rule they work from morning till night but extra work at night during the busy season is not exceptional. As practically all carpenters are piece-workers the working hours are usually chosen by themselves.

Wages.—They are all piece-workers. Their earnings ranging between 12 annas and Rs. 1-8-0 per day.

Housing.—They make their own arrangements in the city.

Nature of structure.—Some are *pucca* buildings and some are *kutchha*. The majority probably are *pucca*. Lighting and ventilation is usually adequate.

V.—Tanneries.

(No mechanical power.)

The tanning industry in Calcutta differs from other industries in so far that the persons employed therein have formed a colony. The number of persons employed is approximately 2,000. The premises are all *kutchha* built huts or sheds and these are taken on hire by groups of 3 or 4 workmen who carry on trade on their own account. In a few cases persons are employed on wages, their earnings ranging between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month. All male members of each family are employed and therefore the employment of children is common, their ages ranging from 10 years upwards. Women are not employed.

These tanneries are all clustered in one area and are most insanitary, principally on account of the crude method of manufacture and the absence of proper drainage.

VI.—Brick Manufacturing.

(No power driven machinery. Pugh mills for mixing clay are driven by bullocks.)

Number of Brickfields.—Difficult to estimate. Probably about 50 in the Calcutta industrial area. The number in mufassil districts is unknown.

Approximate number of employees in each brickfield.—Approximately 100 persons are employed per kiln. The ordinary brickfield has one or two kilns. There are only a very few brickfields with more than two kilns.

Number of women and children employed.—Women, as a rule, are not available. If available they are employed as coolies. Children comprise about 3 per cent. of the total employees. They are employed on driving the bullocks of the pugh mills and are generally below 12 years of age.

Working hours.—About 5 hours in the morning and 3 to 4 hours in the evening. Sunday is always observed as a holiday.

Wages.—Bullock driver—

	Rs.	
Child below 12 years of age	9	per month (average).
Clay mixer	25	Do.
Arranger	30	Do.
Mistry (Burning)	60	Do.
Firemen	19	Do.
	Rs. a.	
Brickmaker	1	3 per day (average).
Cooly { Male	0	14 Do.
{ Female	0	11 Do.

Coal is supplied free to all.

Housing.—Accommodation is provided for all. It is a common practice to make temporary huts each season, either by arranging bricks into stacks to form walls and constructing *kutchha* thatched roof, or by erecting a bamboo structure, thatched on top, and filling in the sides with matting. The floors are laid with dry bricks.

Nature of structure.—All work is carried out in open fields.

Note.—Brickfields work for about six months only from about November until April. The labour is recruited by contractors at the commencement of each season from Bihar and Orissa but chiefly from Chota Nagpur.

VII.—Small Engineering Works.

(Use mechanical power. The machinery and transmission plant is seldom protected in any way and the workers therefore are very often exposed to undue risk.)

Number of factories.—Estimated at between 50 and 100 in the Calcutta industrial area.

Approximate number of employees in one factory.—Between 10 and 15. The artisans are mostly Bengalis and the coolies Oriyas or up-country men.

Number of women and children employed.—Women are not employed. Only a very few children employed as apprentices, their ages ranging from 13 years upwards.

Working hours.—Usually 8 hours per day with half-an-hour's rest interval. Overtime is worked occasionally but seldom exceeds 2 hours on any one day.

Sunday is generally observed as a holiday.

Wages.—The average earnings of artisans range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month and for coolies from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per month.

Housing.—Housing is not provided. The workers make their own living arrangements in the town or in the neighbouring village.

Nature of structure.—Some are *pucca* built and others are *kutchha*. Lighting and ventilation is usually satisfactory.

VIII.—Sorky Grinding Mills.

(Use mechanical power, consisting either of a locomotive type steam engine or an electric motor driving one grinding pan. The sources of danger are the exposed driving belt and the grinding pan and as these are never protected the persons employed on the pan are exposed to undue risk.)

Number of factories.—Estimated at about 100 in the Calcutta industrial area.

Approximate number of employees in one factory.—About 10 or 12. Mostly up-country men from Bihar.

Number of women and children employed.—As a rule, women or children are not employed.

Working hours.—About 8 hours per day. Sunday is not generally observed as a holiday. *Sorky* Mills seldom work more than 15 days in the month, but the employees usually obtain full time employment by working in one or two mills.

Wages.—Mill pan attendant Rs. 1-2-0 per day (average), coolies Ans. 12 per day (average).

Housing.—Housing accommodation is not provided. In some cases one or two of the workers live on the premises and occupy a corner of the mill shed.

Nature of structure.—*Kutchha* sheds constructed of *sai* posts and bamboo roof trusses roofed over either with corrugated iron or country tiles. Lighting and ventilation satisfactory.

IX.—Mustard Oil Mills.

(Use mechanical power. The machinery and transmission plant is seldom protected in any way and the workers therefore are very often exposed to undue risk.)

Number of factories.—Estimated at not less than 100 in the Calcutta industrial area.

Approximate number of employees in one factory.—Usually 4 or 5 persons. Mostly up-country men.

Number of women and children employed.—Usually one woman is employed on sifting the oil seed.

Children are not employed.

Working hours.—From 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with one hour's rest interval.

Sunday is not observed as a holiday. Holidays are given only when slackness of business permits.

Rs.

Wages.

Ghanny men	35	per month (average).
Cooly (male)	16	Do.
Cooly (female)	12	Do.
Dresser	12	Do.

The "Dresser" is not a full time employee. He may be employed by one or two mills on the same day.

Nature of structure.—*Kutcha* sheds constructed of *sai* posts and bamboo roof trusses. Roof and sides covered with corrugated iron. Lighting and ventilation very often inadequate.

IV.—GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

1. Report on the enquiry into the family budgets of certain factory workers in the United Provinces.

PART I.

Introduction.

The inquiry was instituted by the United Provinces Government at the instance of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. The work was entrusted to Mr. Sinha, officiating Director of Industries, United Provinces, and the report has been prepared by him. Mr. B. K. Ghoshal, Divisional Superintendent of Industries, Lucknow, was put in immediate charge of the investigations, assisted by 5 trained researchers (all graduates in economics). The researchers had experience of economic enquiries and three of them had finished their work for the United Provinces Banking Inquiry Committee only recently.

The *modus operandi* in collecting the information was laid down in G. O. No. *397—1/XVIII—254, dated May 24, 1930. The centres of inquiry were Cawnpore, Lucknow and Gorakhpur. At Cawnpore family budgets of workers engaged in the textiles and engineering industries and in leather manufacture were collected; at Lucknow those of men employed in the workshops of the East Indian Railway which is a Government-owned Railway and at Gorakhpur those of the men employed in the workshops of the Bengal and North-Western Railway which is a company-owned Railway. The form prescribed by the Commission was expanded by the United Provinces Government and this expanded form has been used. The expanded form was supplemented by four other forms for the details under the principal items of expenditure. To ensure representative character of families, whose combined income is not above Rs. 50 per mensem (as suggested by the Commission) the following income groups were prescribed by Government :—

I Group—Income above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.

II Group—Income above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.

III Group—Income above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.

IV Group—Income up to Rs. 15.

As the time was short and as it was not possible to know the number of workers belonging to the prescribed income groups of the three industries from any other source except the mills, it was proposed to approach the mills for the required information and for permission to meet the workers in the mill premises. We could thus have fixed the number of budgets to be collected in each income group of workers proportionate to the total number of workers and would have been able to collect a larger number of budgets during the short time at our disposal. It was proposed to examine the workers in the mill premises regarding their income and expenditure and at their residence regarding housing and sanitation. This procedure was successfully adopted at Lucknow and Gorakhpur where we had the active co-operation of the Railway authorities but had to be abandoned at Cawnpore (except in the case of a few mills) owing to the disturbed political atmosphere. It was therefore decided to confine our activities mainly to the labour *bustees* and to those mills where we were kindly offered facilities for investigation.

The mill authorities were approached through the two chambers of commerce at Cawnpore. The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce decided to help us and issued a circular letter to the members concerned, but their most important member, the British India Corporation who were approached first, did not favour the idea of our researchers interviewing their employees either in the mills or in the settlements owing to the existing unsettled conditions. We were thus cut off from the best organised labour settlements in Cawnpore. This was very unfortunate as we have not been able to compare the conditions of the *bustees* with those prevailing in these settlements.

The Secretary of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, who was approached next was very sympathetic and gave us whole-hearted support. He allowed one of our researchers to examine the men in the mill premises. The

authorities of Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Co., W. B. Shewan and Co., Tanners, Singh Engineering Works, Halim Boot Factory and the Superintendent, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, also offered us facilities for investigation.

Difficulties faced during the course of the Inquiry.—The present political unrest was the chief obstacle. People were suspicious of the real object of the inquiry which was quite new to the workers of Cawnpore. The time was certainly very inopportune for an inquiry of this nature. We had to be very careful and had to go very slow to avoid trouble both with the employees and the employers.

I am, however, glad to report that the researchers managed to do the work without creating any sensation. To the outside world they were like University students carrying on research. Credit is due especially to Messrs. S. P. Saxena and S. N. Mozumdar Choudhry who were successful in winning the confidence of the labourers. At places some mischief-mongers tried to create trouble by giving out that we were collecting the information in the interest of the mill-owners who wanted to reduce wages. The researchers were fortunate enough to win the confidence of some of the intelligent mistries and this enabled them to collect budget figures without a hitch. Much of the time of the researchers both in the factory premises and in the *bustees* had to be wasted in explaining the real object to the workers.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the work was hampered for want of sufficient staff and time. To ensure accuracy of results, I had to depute three of my senior clerks for tabulation work who could be ill-spaced at this time of the season when we have to prepare a large number of cases for schedule of new demands for next year and the annual reports of the department.

The method of inquiry.—The work was started at Cawnpore on May 28, 1930. In the beginning only a few sample budgets were collected. The sample budgets of the researchers were scrutinised and checked by me and also by the Deputy Secretary, United Provinces Government, Industries Department. 780 budgets were collected by the researchers for Cawnpore, 166 for Gorakhpur and 150 for Lucknow. Of these 729 Cawnpore budgets, 161 Gorakhpur budgets and 137 Lucknow budgets have been accepted for tabulation. The following table shows the number of budgets in each group in each industry :—

Industry.	Group I above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.	Group II above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.	Group III above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	Group IV Rs. 15 and below.	Total number of budgets.
Textiles	35	95	231	58	419
Engineering . . .	26	18	69	30	143
Leather	15	32	80	40	167
Total for Cawnpore	76	145	380	128	729
„ Gorakhpur	9	33	87	32	161
„ Lucknow	9	17	93	18	137
Total budgets collected	94	195	560	178	1,027

In grouping a family under a particular industry the occupation of the head of the family alone was taken into consideration.

The "interview" method was followed. It was the only method that could be tried here, as the questionnaire method was not possible with the illiterate workers. The researchers questioned the labourer, and where possible, his wife or mother and recorded the details. They used to examine their notes at home and re-examine the worker the next day, if necessary, for further information.

The examination of each worker took about 2 hours and the examination of many workers had to be completed in 2 days when they could not give enough time at a stretch. Taking into consideration the vexatious nature of the inquiry, I would say that the workers co-operated with us with commendable patience.

The researchers submitted the budgets to Mr. Ghoshal in instalments. He examined these in the light of the instructions given to the researchers and scrutinised each budget asking for further details, where necessary. He also went round the labour *bustees*, discussed the budgets with gentlemen in touch with labourers, watched the examination of labourers by the researchers and verified a number of budgets by personal inquiry. As already stated, families have been selected according to the income groups prescribed. No number could be fixed for each group but the researchers kept in view the instruction that all groups should be fairly represented. This effort has been successful on the whole. The families represent workers of all the important mills in Cawnpore living in the various *mohallas*. Details about the procedure of collecting information on the points raised in the form prescribed by the Commission will be found in the body of the report. The report has been divided into three parts. Part I, Introduction, part II, dealing with Cawnpore, and part III with Gorakhpur and Lucknow.

PART II.

General results of the inquiry in Cawnpore.

The following table shows the number of working class families by income groups—

Industry.	Group I above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.	Group II above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.	Group III above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	Group IV Rs. 15 and below.	Total number of budgets.
Textiles	35	95	231	58	419
Engineering	26	18	69	30	143
Leather	15	32	80	40	167
Total for Cawnpore	76	145	390*	128	729

It will be seen from the above table that the majority of the families or 52.1 per cent. of the total have an income above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30. The other income groups in order of importance are Group II, Group IV and Group I. This fairly represents the actual state at Cawnpore. A majority of workers in Group III are generally the semi-skilled workers who work on machines requiring little skill and dexterity but at present the income of a majority of the skilled workers also does not go beyond this group on account of trade depression and consequent short work in the mills. In Groups I and II come the more skilled workers, the weavers of the textile industries, lasters, accoutrement makers and saddlers in the leather industry and turners, fitters and enginemen in the engineering industry. Unskilled labourers earn between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 and are represented in Group IV. They are generally villagers who have come for odd jobs in the slack agricultural season leaving their families at home.

2. *Religion and caste.*—The following table shows the classification of families by religion for all the three industries in Cawnpore. Full details are given in table I:—

Religion.	Group I budgets.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.	
	No. 76.	No. 145.	No. 380.	No. 128.	No. 729.	Per cent.
Hinduism	59	108	308	110	585	80·2
Islam	15	35	68	14	132	18·2
Christianity	2	2	4	4	12	1·6

It will be seen that there are 585 Hindu families or 80·2 per cent. of the total number of families examined in Cawnpore, 132 Muhammadan families or 18·2 per cent. of the total and 12 Christian families or 1·6 per cent. of the total. No statistics are available for Cawnpore showing the number of mill workers by religion but a special inquiry was made in one of the large textile mills in Cawnpore which gave the percentage of the workers belonging to the three religions as follows:—

Hindus	73·01 per cent.
Muhammadans	23·96 "
Christians	3·03 "

The difference is due mainly to the fact that this result was based on all employees but only in one mill while the present inquiry is limited to the employees coming within the four income groups and comprises labourers of different mills. The lower percentage of Christians is due to the exclusion of higher income groups and that of Muhammadans to their unwillingness to give details to our researchers. On the whole the results of this inquiry fairly represent the actual proportion of the three religions.

Caste.—It has been found that in industries organised on factory lines, caste is not rigidly observed, "*Brahmans* and *Chhattries* work cheek by jowl with *Chamars* and do not object to their touch as polluting, as they would in their villages." This has been explained in "a note on caste in relation to labour in industries and on the plantations" (Appendix I of the United Provinces Government Memorandum* for the Royal Commission on Labour in India). The note in the Memorandum is supported by the result of this inquiry. Almost all castes have been represented. *Koris* and *Sheikhs (Julahas)* predominate in textiles, and *Chamars* in leather. In engineering, the higher castes are more strongly represented because of their superior physique, and the *Lohars* (blacksmiths) are very few—only six families out of 143. No cases came to notice in which a worker of the lower caste wanted to pass off as one of the higher caste.

3. *Age distribution.*—It has been difficult to get accurate age from workers, as they are proverbially ignorant of their age. The researcher has used his power of observation to verify the age given by the head of the family. The following table shows the number of heads of families in each age group for the three industries in Cawnpore. Details for the three industries are given in table II:—

Income group.	Age below 20.	Age between 20 and 30.	Age between 30 and 40.	Age between 40 and 50.	Age above 50.
I	3	26	29	10	6
II	3	49	60	28	5
III	22	153	149	46	11
IV	14	60	38	11	6
Total	42	288	269	95	28

* Royal Commission on Labour Evidence, Volume III, Part I, page 202.

It will be seen that only 42 heads of families are below 20 years of age. The majority—283 or 39·5 per cent.—are between 20 and 30 years of age and an almost equal number 269 or 36·9 per cent. are between 30 and 40.

4. *Place of origin.*—Immigration into the United Provinces is small and can be ignored. The province does not rely upon immigrant labour for its industries and at Cawnpore only five families gave their place of origin outside United Provinces. Cawnpore gets its supply of labour from the districts of United Provinces. According to the 1921 census about half the population of Cawnpore city was made up of immigrants, 5·2 per cent. from the rural parts of the Cawnpore district, 24·3 per cent. from the adjacent districts, and 18·3 per cent. from elsewhere. The details have been given in the United Provinces Government Memorandum*. The following table shows the number of families in each group belonging to the city of Cawnpore and those coming from outside Cawnpore city (including places outside the province):—

Income group.	Textiles.		Engineering.		Leather.		Total.	
	Natives of the city.	Outsiders.	Natives of the city.	Outsiders.	Natives of the city.	Outsiders.	Natives of the city.	Outsiders.
I.—Above Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50.	3	32	2	24	6	9	11	65
II.—Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40.	7	88	2	16	20	12	29	116
III.—Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	23	208	4	65	37	43	64	316
IV.—Rs. 15 and below	8	50	..	30	4	36	12	116
Total all incomes .	41	378	8	135	67	100	116	613

Of the total number of 613 families or 84 per cent. of the total who have come from outside 205 have connection with villages having relatives thereto whom the wage-earners send an allowance every month. Sixteen per cent. of the total families are natives of the city of Cawnpore.

5. *Cause of migration and time of migration.*—It will be seen from table III that a large majority have migrated for want of employment. The other causes in order of importance are insufficient income from land, indebtedness and ejectment by the landlord. It has been difficult to get information about the period of migration but the researcher has tried all means to get the approximate time of migration. The labourer has been able to give the important event of the time of his migration and the researcher has calculated the date from it. The result of this inquiry shows that 16·8 per cent. of the families have settled down almost permanently, 27·4 per cent. have lived for more than 10 years, 21 per cent. for 6 to 10 years and 26·1 per cent. have come within the last five years. In the engineering industry the position is slightly different, 68·6 per cent. of the families have not been in Cawnpore for more than 10 years. Engineering labour is more mobile as the demand in Cawnpore is not steady and as trained men from Cawnpore are always going away to other parts of the province on higher wages. This is peculiar for Cawnpore that it gets unskilled labour from neighbouring districts and also sends out trained labour to the other districts of the province.

6. *Period of employment and unemployment.*—Very few families have reported more than 2 years of real unemployment. During the strike period (1921 and 1922) some people were thrown out of employment but they managed to get jobs elsewhere though not of the same kind. In the majority of cases investigated, the period of employment corresponds to the period of migration.

* Royal Commission on Labour Evidence, Volume III, Part I, page 141.

It would not be correct, however, to presume that a majority of the labourers remain continuously employed. The unemployed either go home to the village or do casual labour and to that extent are not unemployed but under-employed. Cases where the head of the family had gone home of his own accord have not been included under those of unemployment.

Size and composition of family—Size.—There was some difficulty about dependants on account of the tendency of the average labourer to include all relations as members of his family. Only those members who live with him or for whom he sends remittances to village have been included. 729 families investigated have 2,490 persons living in the family. Of these 852 or 38.23 per cent. are men, 658 or 26.46 per cent. are women, 424 or 17 per cent. children under 6, 328 or 13.2 per cent. children between 6 and 10 years of age, and 128 or 5.2 per cent. children between 11 and 15 years. The average number of persons per family in Cawnpore is 4.48, of whom 3.40 live in the family and 1.08 away from the family. Of the 3.40 persons living in the family, 1.30 are adult males, 0.90 adult females, and 1.20 are children under 15 years of age and of the 1.08 persons living away from the family, 0.24 are adult males, 0.40 adult females and 0.44 children below 15 years of age. Details are given in Table IV.

This table shows that the average number of persons in the family increases with the increase in income and also that the higher the income the larger number of people living with the wage-earner and the smaller the number of dependants living away from him. It is necessity and not enterprise that sends a worker away from the family.

Workers and dependants in the family.—Table V gives the average number of wage-earners and dependants in the family. Among the dependants those living away from the family have not been included. It will be seen that of the 3.40 persons living in the family, 1.19 adult males, 0.05 adult females and .02 children, i.e., 1.26 persons are wage-earners and .11 adult males, .85 adult females, and 1.18 children, i.e., 2.14 persons are dependants. The number of women and children wage-earners is very small and they have been found only in very few families investigated. In 20 families only at Cawnpore the wife also is a wage-earner and in 8 families also, one son. Table VI gives the classification of wage-earners into men, women, and children. 94.8 per cent. of the wage-earners are men, 3.8 per cent. women and 1.4 per cent. children. In most of the families there is only one wage-earner and the following table shows the families according to number of wage earners:—

Income group.	One wage-earner.	Two wage-earners.	Three wage-earners.	Four wage-earners.	Total.
I	34	81	10	1	76
II	93	45	7	..	145
III	316	59	4	1	380
IV	128	..	..	..	128
Total	571	135	21	2	729
	78.3 per cent.	18.5 per cent.			

It will be seen that 571 or 78.3 per cent. of the families have only one wage-earner and 135 or 18.5 per cent. have two. Out of 729 families only 21 have 3 wage-earners and only 2 have 4. There were no families with more than 4 wage-earners.

Composition of the families.—Dependants include relations of all kind and there have been many cases where the head has been supporting the relations of his wife as well. For purposes of comparison, families have been divided into two classes *natural* and *joint*. A *natural* family has been taken to include the head, his wife, and his unmarried children, and a *joint* family—other relations as well. The following table shows the total number of natural and

joint families in each income group for Cawnpore (three industries combined) :—

Group.	Natural.	Joint.	Total.	Percentage of natural families to total.	Percentage of joint families to total.
I	22	54	76	29	71
II	38	107	145	26.2	73.8
III	186	204	380	46.3	53.7
IV	76	62	128	59.3	40.7
Total	322*	417	729	44.2	55.8

*22 of these are single men.

44.2 per cent. of the families are natural families and 55.8 per cent. joint.

It will be seen that as the income increases the percentage of the natural to total families goes down, while in the case of joint households an exactly opposite tendency is noticeable. It has not been worked out whether a natural family grows with increasing income.

8. *Extent of literacy of wage-earners.*—The expanded form prescribed by the Government has defined literacy as ability to write a letter and read its reply. Of the 729 wage-earners about whom information was collected on this point, 76.8 per cent. are illiterate and 23.2 per cent. are literate. The proportion of literates to illiterates increases with the rise in the income of the family except in the case of the leather industry. In engineering there have been found more literates as the workers belong to higher caste who attach greater importance to education. Literacy was not tested. The statement of the workers was accepted on this point.

9. *Regularity of employment.*—As most of the factories included in the three industries selected for investigation work all the year round, employment of most of the workers has been given as regular. The employment of only 18 wage-earners out of 729 (about whom information under this head is available) is irregular and of only 2 periodic. The employment of the rest is regular. In this connection, it may, however, be pointed out that many of the mills cannot give enough work to their regular piece wage-earners. The workers have to go to the mills every day, and in default are liable to lose their jobs. They cannot, however, earn enough by piece-work, as the mills either work for fewer days per week or have not got enough work to keep all workmen engaged for the full time. This complaint was very common in the leather and woollen mills. The leather workers can manage to get some additional income by working at home, but the condition of textile workers (those who do not get enough income) is bad, as they have to remain idle.

10. *Normal monthly income.*—In the 729 families under investigation there are 913 wage-earners. Of these 866 or 94.8 per cent. are men, 34 or 3.8 per cent. women and 13 or 1.4 per cent. children, as has been shown in table VI. The income of the family is made up of the monthly wages received by the wage-earners, as well as the income of the family from other sources like overtime pay, bonus, income from land, income in kind by way of *ghaz*, etc., sent from villages. The income of the vast majority of workers consists of wages only. Only two concerns pay bonus, and overtime pay was rare in the present state of depression. Bonus accounts for the additional earnings of only 183 wage-earners. Only 71 families have income from sources other than wages, bonus,

and overtime pay. The following table gives the monthly income of the working class families of Cawnpore according to income groups :—

Industry.	Average monthly income per family in—			
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Textiles	45 12 4	34 11 4	22 9 3	13 3 11
Engineering	45 3 6	36 1 1	20 4 2	13 2 10
Leather	45 2 7	35 5 3	22 0 10	12 6 6
Total Cawnpore	45 6 11	34 6 8	22 2 6	12 15 11

N.B.—The average earning of a family (all groups) at Cawnpore is Rs. 25-8-6. Table VII gives an analysis of the monthly earnings of the family by income-group.

It will be seen that the earnings of the adult males form the major portion of the family income.

11. *The expenditure of the family.*—This is the most important part of the inquiry and greatest difficulty was felt in collecting information. The labourers do not keep any account, and it was difficult for even those who co-operated with us to remember what they generally spend on the various items of expenditure. The additional forms helped the researchers to collect the information in detail and reminded the labourer of the items over which he generally incurs expenditure. The expenditure of the family has been grouped under (1) Food, (2) Clothing and footwear, (3) Rent, (4) Fuel and lighting, (5) Household requisites, (6) Miscellaneous. Normal (average) monthly expenditure has been tabulated.

The following table shows the percentage of expenditure on the six groups for Cawnpore :—

Group percentage expenditure of families by income classes.

Expenditure group.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	All Groups.
Food	47.79	47.62	48.52	48.10	48.12
Clothing and footwear	7.07	7.20	7.61	8.07	7.44
Fuel and lighting	5.12	5.63	6.42	6.82	6.02
Rent	7.22	8.64	9.43	9.04	8.76
Household requisites	1.49	1.73	1.84	1.62	1.75
Miscellaneous	31.31	29.18	26.18	26.15	27.91

It will be seen that the percentage of expenditure on food follows the well-known principle enunciated by Engel that the greater the income of the family, the smaller is the percentage of expenditure on food, i.e., the expenditure on food does not rise proportionately with the rise in income. Expenditure under miscellaneous group is high as it contains the important items of payment to dependant members of the family and repayment of debts.

Normal monthly expenditure of the family on :—(1) Food.—The additional form giving the names of the common food articles was used by the researchers. Most of the workers receive fortnightly wages and make purchases twice a month. They were asked about the fortnightly purchases of the different food articles and thus the monthly average was arrived at. The amount spent on each food article was more readily given than the quantity purchased. Quantity was

arrived at by making inquiries from local dealers as well as from the labourers. I consider the information under amount to be more accurate, as it was difficult to ascertain the rates at which the labourers actually buy the articles. The prices were exceptionally low during the period of inquiry, and workers got the benefit of the lower rates. Some of the labourers said that they were able to balance their budgets on account of the lower rates. Food articles received from the village have been accounted for in the budgets. Expenditure on food includes cost of food consumed at their residence and also cost of refreshment taken outside.

The staple food of the Cawnpore workers in general is wheat. Fresh arrivals from the eastern districts give preference to rice. The poorer people take *bajra*, or a local name for a mixture of wheat, barley and gram in place of pure wheat. The expenditure on food is 47.79 per cent. of the total in group I, 47.62 per cent. in group II, 48.52 per cent. in group III, 48.10 per cent. in group IV and 48.12 per cent. in all groups combined. In the higher income the greater percentage is due to a larger number of people in the family and not to the actual increase in the standard of food. Of the total expenditure on food of all families, which is Rs. 12 for all groups combined for Cawnpore Rs. 3.11-1 is on wheat, Rs. 1.7-9 on rice, Rs. 1.3-11 on *bajra*, Rs. 0.10-3 on *arhar*, which occupies the principal place among pulses, Rs. 1.0-2 on *ghee*, Rs. 0.1-7 on salt, Rs. 0.9-3 on vegetables and the balance Rs. 3.4-0 on other food items.

Table VIII gives the quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

(2) *Clothing and footwear*.—The labourers gave fairly correct information about expenditure over their own clothing but were reluctant to give correct information about expenditure over clothing of their womenfolk. They were, however, persuaded to give the information and so no allowance for errors has been allowed. The monthly expenditure on the various articles of clothing has been arrived at by dividing the cost of the article by the number of months it is expected to last. An additional form giving the common articles of clothing and footwear was used by the researchers. The average monthly expenditure for Cawnpore comes to 7.44 per cent. of the total family expenditure. Of the total monthly expenditure per family which is Rs. 1.13-8, Rs. 1.0-10 is on clothing for men, Rs. 0.9-5 for women and Rs. 0.3-5 for children.

Table IX gives details. The articles of clothing generally used by the poorer workers are a *dhoti*, a *bandi* and the oval cloth cap. Muhammadans generally use a *lungi* (shorter *dhoti*) instead of a *dhoti*. Workers in the upper group spend more and use shoes, a shirt and waistcoat or coat also. In winter the poorer workers rarely use woollen garments and protect themselves against cold by *mirzai* or cotton *chadar*. The middle class workers have light blankets or cheap *lohis*. Women use either *sari* or *lohanga*—if Hindus, and *pyjamas*—if Muhammadans.

(3) *Rent*.—In Cawnpore a vast majority of workers live in the *bustees* owned by the private landlords, and our enquiry has been confined to those *bustees* only where 91.2 per cent. of the Cawnpore workers live. The British India Corporation which provides accommodation for 22.7 per cent. of its own workers did not allow us to conduct enquiries in their well-organised labour settlements. Table X gives the average rent paid by workers of Cawnpore in each income group. The average rent for Cawnpore (all groups) comes to Rs. 2.3-0 per month or 8.76 per cent. of the total expenditure of the workers. Average rent for group I is Rs. 3.1-11, group II Rs. 2.13-10, group III Rs. 2.0-11 and group IV Rs. 1.3-10. Rent is a big item in the family budgets of the poorer workers. The percentage of expenditure of the workers in groups III and IV is higher than that of the workers in groups I and II. Not only are the rents high but the houses too are unsatisfactory. The workers in the settlements get better houses for the same and even lower rent. The average rent for single room quarters in the settlements is Rs. 1.11-0 per month.

(4) *Fuel and lighting*.—The average expenditure on this group comes to Rs. 1.8-0 or 6.02 per cent. of the total; 79.2 per cent. of the expenditure on this head is on firewood which is the only fuel burnt at Cawnpore, and 20.8 per cent. on lighting. Coal is rarely used. Kerosine oil is generally used for lighting. Table X gives average expenditure for each income group.

(5) *Household requisites, etc.*—Under this group are included expenditure on *sulli* bed, metal utensils and other furniture, e.g., a *khatola* or *machia*. No chairs or tables were found. It was not easy to get accurate figures for items in this group, as most of the articles last for over five years and the workers found it difficult to give the prices. For the metal utensils, we have tried to ascertain the amount spent on repairs and exchange during the year.

Utensils are generally received in marriage or are inherited from the father, and the worker repairs or replaces them as occasion arises. For expenditure on cot or *charpai*, we have taken the expenditure on re-stringing and have put 3 to 4 years, as the life of the average *charpai* frame used by the labourers. Table X gives the expenditure for this. The average expenditure for all groups comes to 7 annas or 1.75 per cent. of the total. The average expenditure for group I is Re. 0.10-3, for group II, Re. 0.9-3, group III, Re. 0.6-5, and for group IV, Re. 0.4-0.

(6) *Miscellaneous expenditure.*—This is a very important group and contains many of the most necessary items of a worker's budget. Whatever has not been included in the preceding five groups has been included here.

The average monthly expenditure for all industries combined comes to Rs. 6-15-0 or 27.81 per cent. of the total. Table XI gives the expenditure on the various items for each income group.

The important items under this head are (1) repayment of debt, (2) payment to dependants living away from the family, (3) interest on debt. The average expenditure for repayment of debt comes to Rs. 1-9-4, for payment to dependants Rs. 1-7-0 and for interest on debt Rs. 1-5-6 out of Rs. 6-15-2 the total average expenditure under miscellaneous. If we look at the expenditure for the different income groups, we find that for families in groups III and IV, the expenditure for payment to dependants is the highest. The reason is obvious. Workers in the lower income groups keep larger number of family members away at home. In the two higher income groups on the other hand, the expenditure on debt is highest and that for payment to dependants much lower. The above is true for the industries taken separately with the exception of leather in which the expenditure on payment to dependants is lower than that on debt. This is so because the condition of the workers in the leather industry is relatively worsening and also because the workers in this industry have been found to leave fewer members away from them; 0.51 in group III as against 2.23 in engineering in the same group. Leather workers are mostly Chamars and they said that their income in the village was very low and therefore they found it cheaper to bring their family members with them instead of keeping them in the village for agriculture. Expenditure on education is insignificant and comes to Re. 0-1-1 per family or only .9 per cent. of the total expenditure. In group IV it is only 2 pies per family but rises to Re. 0-5-8 in group I. Poverty is the main cause which prevents the workers from sending their children to school. They cannot afford higher education for their children and therefore primary education which they regard only as a step to higher education, is also neglected. Expenditure on medicine is not much, as for ordinary complaints they go to the charitable dispensaries. The average expenditure arrived at represents mainly the expenditure of those families where there had been cases of serious illness during recent months. Expenditure on tobacco and *biri* is proportionately higher in the lower groups. Expenditure on liquor including toddy comes to Re. 0-2-5 only and increases with the increase in income. Information under this head is apt to be unreliable as social stigma attaches to indulgence in drinks and workers were reluctant to admit that they indulged in this form of taking intoxicants. The prevalence of sealed-bottle system for supply of liquor militates against a wage-earner indulging in spirituous liquor in Lucknow and Cawnpore: *Fari* is the favourite beverage. Opium is consumed in larger quantities in these two cities and can only be attributed to its use to cure the aches of life. *Pansupari* is another important item but it is a luxury in the lower income groups; Re. 0-1-10 is the average for group IV and Re. 0-3-2 in group III as against Re. 0-9-0 in group I. No mill in Cawnpore has the system of provident fund and only a few labourers living in Khalasi line and Gwaltoli, the sphere of influence of the *Mazdoor Sabha* pay the subscription to the *Sabha*. The expenditure comes to Rs. 1-2-0 per month for the 729 families investigated. The average per family is insignificant. It comes to about Re. 0-0-6 per month for those labourers who pay the subscription.

12. *Indebtedness.*—The following table shows the average indebtedness of a family in each income group together with the ratio of indebtedness to monthly income.

Group.	Average indebtedness per family.	Number of indebted families.	Average monthly income.	Ratio of indebtedness to income.
I	Rs. a. p. 154 12 0	64	Rs. a. p. 45 6 4	3.4
II	143 12 0	97	34 6 8	4.2
III	97 10 0	280	22 2 6	4.4
IV	65 6 0	77	12 15 11	4.6
Total of all groups	112 14 0	518	25 8 6	4.4

N. B.—Average indebtedness has been arrived at by dividing the total debt by the number of indebted families.

518 out of 729 families or 71 per cent. are indebted, and 29 per cent. are debt free. Petty amounts due to *baniya* on account of credit purchases have not been included except when the worker actually pays interest on it. As a general rule, the *baniya* does not charge any interest. It will be seen that the average indebtedness is 4.4 times the average income. The highest amount of debt has been found to be Rs. 2,000. Marriage is responsible for the indebtedness of 156 families or 35.9 per cent. of the indebted families and loss of income due to sickness for that of 178 families or 34.4 per cent. Other causes are death ceremonies, festivals, and purchase of land in the village. The indebtedness of 75 families or 14.5 per cent. is due to their inability to meet their monthly expenses. Personal security was offered by 77.5 per cent. of the indebted families, and only 25 borrowers or 4.8 per cent. could offer landed property and 40 or 7.7 per cent. security of ornaments; 216 workers or 41.7 per cent. borrowed money on *kist* system, i.e., to be repaid in equal monthly instalments generally spread over a year and 302 or 58.3 per cent. had no fixed system of repayment except that interest was to be paid regularly.

Rate of interest.—Exorbitant rates ranging up to 150 per cent. are charged. The common rates are 18 per cent. paid by 7.1 per cent. of the indebted families, 24 per cent. by 5.2 per cent., 37½ per cent. by 18.8 per cent., 75 per cent., by 28.7 per cent. and 150 per cent. by 4.6 per cent.

13. *Housing.*—(1) *Description of dwelling.*—A majority of the dwellings are *kuchcha* huts roofed with country tiles, flat and cylindrical alternating. The walls are generally of brick and clay. In one new settlement (Deputy-ka-parao of Mr. Fahim) corrugated iron sheets have been used for roofing. These are not popular, as the *kothris* get hot during summer. 70 per cent. of the families live in *kuchcha* huts and only 30 per cent. in *pucca kothris*. Except the newly-built dwellings, the rest are in a bad state of repairs. Roof leaks during the rains. The *kothris* have very little ventilation. Only 17.5 per cent. of the rooms have windows for ventilation and the rest 82.5 per cent. have the door as the only opening; 330 dwellings or 45 per cent. of the total have verandahs but in all cases labourers use the open space or street in front of the dwellings for sitting out and sleeping during summer. 72 per cent. of the total are single-roomed dwellings, 25.3 per cent. two-roomed, 3 per cent. three-roomed and 1.7 per cent. are four-roomed dwellings. Only one dwelling has been reported to have 5 rooms. The following table gives details:—

Group.	Number of dwellings with					
	One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms.	Five rooms.	Six rooms.
I	35	32	7	2	..	..
II	93	42	5	4	1	..
III	294	72	10	4	..	..
IV	102	24	..	2	..	..
Total for all groups	524	170	22	12	1	..

The average dimensions of a room are 99 sq. ft. and area of floor space per occupant comes to 39 sq. ft. based on mass calculation but such floor space is not always used, as the workers utilise any open space in front of the dwellings as well. 92.5 per cent. of the dwellings belong to private landlords and only 0.6 per cent. belong to the labourers. The rest 6.9 per cent. belong to the mill-owners. Most of the labourers live within a mile from the place of employment. In Cawnpore the *bustees* have grown up near the mills, Khalasi lines and Gawal-toli near Elgin and-Victoria mills and Cooper Allen and Juhi near the Cawnpore Cotton Mills and it is seldom that a labourer belonging to the Cawnpore Cotton Mills is found in Gwal-toli. 30 per cent. of the employees of the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory come from villages across the river about 3 or 4 miles away and 70 per cent. live in the town. No quarters are provided by the factory.

(2) *Water supply.*—Municipal hydrants or the wells built by the landlords in their *bustees* are the principal sources of water supply. Some dwellings have their own water tap and in some *bustees* the landlord himself has provided the tenants with common water taps. River is used by some workers living near the banks of the Ganges. 31.3 per cent. of the families use the municipal hydrants, 52.7 per cent. the common well and 16.2 per cent. use the private taps provided by the landlords. It has been difficult to know the number of persons using a municipal hydrant or private well, but on a rough estimate the number of persons per hydrant or well comes to 200. Even in *bustees* where landlords have provided water taps the average is not less.

(3) *Sanitation.*—The minimum provision for drains, cesspools and latrines necessary under municipal byelaws has been made. Most of the *bustees* are congested and have meagre arrangement for conservancy. There are no dust-bins. Drains are not cleared regularly and give out foul smell; the open spaces and streets are kept dirty by refuse or children's excreta. In the rains the condition of most of the *bustees* is deplorable, as was found by our researchers. 64.7 per cent. of the total families use the public latrines, 28 per cent. use private latrines and 7.3 per cent. use the streets and any available space, such as fields, ruins, etc. In highly congested localities or in places where the latrine is more than 300 yards away workers use any available space for answering the calls of nature. Children generally use the courtyard of the house, if any, or the drain and streets for the purpose. Workers rightly complained that the number of municipal latrines was very inadequate. On the whole the sanitary arrangements were found to be far from satisfactory.

General observations.—It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that the standard of living of the workers is low. Table XII shows the average expenditure in relation to average income. 82.4 per cent. of the families manage to balance the budget but the expenditure of 17.6 per cent. of the families exceeds the income. Most of the workers have ill-balanced dietary lacking in fats and carbohydrates. The expenditure on clothing is very low and few have clothes enough to send a set to the *dhobi*. Clothes are generally dirty, and of the lower wage-earners (below Rs. 15) worn out and hardly fit for use. They live in ill-ventilated dwellings and in congested localities. They spend practically nothing on education and recreation. 71 per cent. of them are indebted and pay very high rate of interest 76.8 per cent. are illiterate. Their income has fallen of late on account of insufficient and short time work in the mills. Short work causes greater hardship than lower rate of wages as in the former case the worker remains helplessly idle.

PART III.

General result of the inquiry in Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

As has already been stated in the introduction, 296 family budgets of railway workshop employees have been collected. Of these 137 are of employees of the East Indian Railway workshops at Lucknow and 161 of employees of the Bengal and North-Western Railway workshops at Gorakhpur. As at Cawnpore the majority belong to the III income group (above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30).

The following table shows the number of working class families by income groups at the two places:—

Place.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
Lucknow . . .	9	17	93	18	137
Gorakhpur . . .	9	33	87	32	161

2. *Religion and caste.*—At Lucknow 77·4 per cent. of the families examined are Hindus, and 22·6 per cent. Muslim families. At Gorakhpur the percentage of the Hindus is higher and that of Muslims much lower—87 per cent. and 7·4 per cent., respectively. 5·6 per cent. of the Gorakhpur budgets are of Christian families. The following table gives the classification of families by religion:—

Religion.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.	Percentage.
Lucknow—						Per cent.
Hinduism . . .	6	13	76	12	107	77·4
Islam . . .	3	4	17	6	30	22·6
Christianity . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of families.	9	17	93	18	137	100·0
Gorakhpur—						
Hinduism . . .	7	30	71	32	140	87·0
Islam . . .	1	2	9	..	12	7·4
Christianity . . .	1	1	7	..	9	5·6
Total number of families.	9	33	87	32	161	100·0

Caste.—As in the engineering industry at Cawnpore, the majority of the workers at both places belong to the higher castes. *Brahmins* predominate. The other higher castes in order of importance are *Thakurs, Kayasthas, Ahirs, Kurmis* and *Lohars*. The lower castes met with are *Chamars, Lodh* and *Pasis*. The ratio of higher to lower castes is 25 : 1.

3. *Age distribution.*—The following table shows the classification of heads of families according to age:—

Income group.	Age below 20 years.	Age between 20 and 30 years.	Age between 30 and 40 years.	Age between 40 and 50 years.	Age above 50 years.
<i>Lucknow.</i>					
I . . . . .	..	4	3	2	..
II . . . . .	..	9	7	1	..
III	4	48	36	5	..
IV	4	13	1	..	..
Total: 137	8	74	47	8	..
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>					
I . . . . .	..	..	6	3	..
II . . . . .	..	5	17	11	..
III	1	45	31	10	..
IV	5	20	6	1	..
Total: 161	6	70	60	25	..

It will be seen that only 8 workers at Lucknow and 6 at Gorakhpur are below 20 (i.e., between 18 and 20). Juveniles are excluded as they are not employed. The ages of the largest number are between 20 and 30, 54 per cent. at Lucknow and 43·60 per cent. at Gorakhpur. The next largest number are between 30 and 40 years of age—34·30 per cent. at Lucknow and 37·30 per cent. at Gorakhpur. The rest are between 41 and 50 years of age. The age of none exceeds 50 years. It is seen that younger people below 30 predominate in the engineering industries, and older, i.e., above 30 years of age, in textile and leather industries.

4. *Place of origin.*—In the Lucknow workshops 66·30 per cent. of the families have given their place of origin outside the city and 33·70 per cent. are natives of the city, while in the Gorakhpur workshops only 9·30 per cent. belong to the city and the rest come from outside. Of the outsiders 46·00 per cent. come from the surrounding districts and 44·70 per cent. from the villages of the Gorakhpur district itself. The outsiders (46 per cent.) are mainly those mistries who came when the Samastipur workshop (in Bihar) was transferred to Gorakhpur. The following table gives the details:—

Group.	Outsiders.			Natives of the city.	
	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.		Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.
		Other districts.	Gorakhpur district.		
I	2	9	..	7	..
II	10	27	6	7	..
III	64	32	45	29	10
IV	15	6	21	3	5
Total	91	74	72	46	15

The majority of the skilled mistries in I and II groups at Gorakhpur come with the Samastipur workshop and belong to Saran and Darbhanga districts in Bihar, while at Lucknow the majority belong to the Lucknow district.

5. *Causes of migration and time of migration.*—Table XIII gives the causes of migration and the period of migration for each income group. It will be seen that at both places 45·8 per cent. have migrated from the villages for want of employment and the next largest number—19·5 per cent.—on account of insufficient income from land. The period of migration of 1·09 per cent. of families at Lucknow and 8·8 per cent. at Gorakhpur is more than 20 years. 98·91 per cent. of the workers of Lucknow and 91·20 per cent. of Gorakhpur have been in the workshops for less than 20 years. The number of fresh arrivals (1 to 5 years) is proportionately larger in the IV group. Generally speaking, the workers in the higher income groups have stayed for a longer period in the place of migration.

6. *Period of employment and unemployment.*—The period of employment of the workers both at Lucknow and Gorakhpur synchronises with the period of migration. There is no unemployment apart from strikes, reductions, etc. No worker has given any period of unemployment.

7. *Size and composition of the family.*—Table XIV gives the size of the family for each income group. At Lucknow the average number of persons per family living with the wage-earner at the place of employment comes to 3·48 as against 4·64—the total number of persons in the family, 1·15 men, .91 women and 1·42 children; and at Gorakhpur 2·17 as against 4·96—the total number of persons in the family, 1·06 men, .48 women and .63 children. The worker at Gorakhpur is less urbanised or deruralised than the worker at Lucknow and leaves a larger number of people at home. In Lucknow only 1·16 persons per family live away from the wage-earner, while at Gorakhpur 2·79 persons. Here as at Cawnpore the average number of persons per family increases with the increase in income, mainly because with increase in income the worker can support more dependants. The part played by fecundity has not been examined.

Workers and dependants in the family.—From Table XV we find that the average number of wage-earners per family at Lucknow is 1.19 and that of dependants living with the wage-earner 2.29 while at Gorakhpur 1.07 and 1.10 respectively. It will be seen that the number of dependants living with the wage-earners decreases with the fall in income. Both at Lucknow and at Gorakhpur the number of women wage-earners is negligible—7.3 per cent. and 3.1 per cent., respectively—as the Railway workshops do not employ females, and very few in the higher income groups would like the idea of their women folk working elsewhere.

Table XVI gives the classification of wage-earners. At Lucknow in seven families out of 137 only the wife is a wage-earner side by side with the husband, while at Gorakhpur only four out of 161. At both places only in one family out of the above totals has a son been found to be a wage-earner side by side with the father. In the large majority of cases the family head alone is the wage-earner. The following table gives the classification of families according to the number of wage-earners :—

Income group:	One wage-earner.	Two wage-earners.	Three wage-earners.	Four wage-earners.	Total.
<i>Lucknow:</i>					
I	7	2	..	..	9
II	15	2	..	..	17
III	73	19	1	..	93
IV	17	1	..	..	18
Total Lucknow	112	24	1	..	137
<i>Gorakhpur:</i>					
I	8	1	..	..	9
II	33	..	..	..	33
III	79	6	2	..	87
IV	31	1	..	..	32
Total Gorakhpur	151	8	2	..	161

At Lucknow 112 families out of 137 or 81.8 per cent. have only one wage-earner and 24 or 17.6 per cent. have two. Only in one family out of 137, three wage-earners were found. While at Gorakhpur 151 or 93.79 per cent. have one wage-earner, 8 or 5 per cent. have two and only two out of 161 have three. No family has more than three wage-earners.

Composition of the families.—Dependants include relations of all kind, and here as at Cawnpore the families have been divided for comparison into natural (i.e., consisting of husband, wife and the unmarried children) and joint (including all relations). The following table gives the number of natural and joint families at both places :—

Group.	Natural.		Joint.		Percentage of natural families to total.		Percentage of joint families to total.	
	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.
	I	3	2	6	7	33.3	22.2	66.7	77.8
II	5	13	12	20	29.4	39.4	70.6	60.6
III	42	37	51	50	45.2	42.5	54.8	57.5
IV	3	13	15	19	16.6	40.6	83.4	59.4
Total	53	65	84	96	38.7	40.4	61.3	59.6

At Lucknow 38.7 per cent. of the families are natural and 61.3 per cent. joint and at Gorakhpur 40.4 per cent. and 59.6 per cent. respectively. In higher income groups we find a larger proportion of joint families.

8. *Extent of literacy of wage-earners.*—The following table gives the number of literates and illiterates in each income group:—

Group.	Literates.		Illiterates.	
	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.
I	3	6	6	3
II	6	18	11	15
III	15	34	78	53
IV	1	1	17	31
Total	25	59	112	102

Only those workers who can write a letter and read its reply have been included among literates. Actual test was not applied; only the worker's word therefore was taken. At Lucknow 18.5 per cent. of the workers are literate and at Gorakhpur 36.6 per cent. Gorakhpur is superior in this respect. The only explanation of the lower percentage of literacy of Lucknow workers seems to be that they are more fond of amusements and have idled away their time in the younger days in kite-flying, cockfights, *dangal*, etc. Another reason may be that the Gorakhpur worker with a large number of relatives at home has an incentive to learn to read and write in order to correspond with his people.

9. *Regularity of employment.*—The employment of all workers is regular. At Gorakhpur some of the work in the Carriage Shop is done through contractors who employ their own men. The employment of these is irregular, depending upon the work, but such cases of workers employed by contractors have not been included, being beyond the scope of this enquiry.

10. *Normal monthly income.*—The income of the family is made up mainly of men's wages as the following table shows. The income from other sources such as land, house-rent, casual labour, etc., is negligible.

Group.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Other source.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Lucknow.</i>					
I	43 1 5	0 .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	43 1 5
II	30 14 6	0 8 7	.. .. .	3 2 9	34 7 10
III	20 10 0	0 7 10	0 0 3	0 8 5	21 10 6
IV	13 13 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13 13 8
The average income at Lucknow comes to	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	23 10 0
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>					
I	41 5 4	.. .. .	1 14 2	0 8 0	43 11 6
II	35 1 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 13 1	35 14 5
III	20 14 2	0 4 2	0 4 3	0 7 2	21 13 9
IV	12 14 1	0 1 0	.. .. .	0 1 0	13 0 1
The average income at Gorakhpur comes to	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	24 3 2

The income of the wage-earner includes overtime pay. All workers except 10 or 7.3 per cent. at Lucknow and 13 or 8.07 per cent. at Gorakhpur work overtime.

11. *The expenditure of the family.*—The following table shows the percentage of expenditure on the 6 different expenditure groups at Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

Group.	Food.	Cloth- ing and foot- wear.	Fuel and light- ing.	Rent.	House- hold re- quisite.	Mis- cella- neous.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Lucknow.</i>						
I	52.85	7.77	6.99	5.18	1.56	25.65
II	48.37	7.89	6.18	6.00	1.54	30.02
III	53.85	8.54	7.84	6.89	1.45	21.43
IV	45.24	6.35	7.14	9.13	1.19	30.95
Total	52.04	8.16	7.38	6.73	1.46	24.23
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>						
I	41.00	6.88	4.23	2.12	1.85	43.92
II	40.61	6.14	3.93	3.07	1.62	44.63
III	48.86	8.25	4.97	3.01	1.75	33.16
IV	43.16	6.71	4.32	3.84	1.68	40.29
Total	44.93	7.33	4.51	3.06	1.71	38.46

It will be seen that the expenditure at Lucknow is higher on all items. This is specially noticeable in the case of house rent and food. Under miscellaneous, however, the percentage of expenditure at Gorakhpur is higher for the obvious reason that Gorakhpur workers keep more members of the family at home and have to send remittances to them.

Normal monthly expenditure of the family on—(1) Food.—The staple food of workers at Lucknow is wheat but at Gorakhpur wheat and rice equally. Table XVII gives for both places quantities of principal articles of food together with the cost. The important articles for Lucknow are wheat, rice, gram and arhar (*dal*). The expenditure on salt at both places is higher as the workers take salt with parched gram for their mid-day meal. The expenditure on food increases as the income increases not because the *per capita* expenditure is high but because the number of persons per family is high. The percentage of expenditure over food, however, does not rise proportionately with the rise in income.

(2) *Clothing and footwear.*—Expenditure on clothing at Lucknow comes to 7.33 per cent. of the total expenditure per family (all groups) and at Gorakhpur 8.16 per cent. The following table gives the expenditure on men, women and children per family in each income group at both places:—

Income group.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Lucknow.</i>				
I	1 9 11	1 0 7	0 10 6	3 5 0
II	1 7 8	0 15 2	0 4 6	2 11 4
III	1 1 0	0 9 3	0 3 2	1 13 5
IV	0 11 1	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 14 2
Total all groups	1 1 7	0 9 7	0 3 6	1 14 8
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>				
I	1 15 9	0 8 11	0 5 9	2 14 5
II	1 9 6	0 6 10	0 2 5	2 2 9
III	1 3 6	0 6 0	0 3 2	1 12 8
IV	0 12 7	0 1 2	0 0 8	0 14 5
Total all groups	1 4 1	0 5 4	0 2 8	1 12 1

The articles of clothing used by the workers at both places were the same as at Cawnpore but at Gorakhpur the clothing was found neater and cleaner and the worker had more change of clothes.

(3) *Rent*.—The following table gives the average rent per family at Lucknow and Gorakhpur:—

Place.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total all groups.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow . . .	2 4 5	2 1 0	1 7 9	1 4 1	1 9 3
Gorakhpur . . .	0 14 7	1 1 8	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 11 8

The expenditure on rent comes to 6.73 per cent. at Lucknow and 3.06 per cent. at Gorakhpur. It will be seen that at Lucknow the rents are more than double. At Gorakhpur the Railway provides quarters for which the rent are very low whereas at Lucknow no quarters are provided. Rents in and near the Gorakhpur city are also low while those in Lucknow are high.

(4) *Fuel and lighting*.—The following table gives the average expenditure per family on fuel and lighting at both places:—

Group.	Fuel.	Lighting.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Lucknow.</i>			
I	2 5 4	0 10 0	2 15 4
II	1 10 4	0 7 4	2 1 8
III	1 6 1	0 5 0	1 11 1
IV	0 13 8	0 2 7	1 0 3
Total all groups	1 6 6	0 5 3	1 11 9
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>			
I	1 4 5	0 6 5	1 11 9
II	1 0 5	0 6 0	1 6 5
III	0 13 2	0 4 2	1 1 4
IV	0 7 3	0 1 8	0 8 11
Total all groups	0 13 1	0 4 2	1 1 3

The average expenditure on fuel at Lucknow comes to Rs. 1-6-6 while at Gorakhpur it is only Re. 0-13-1 less than half that at Lucknow. Fire-wood which is the only fuel used is very cheap at Gorakhpur but expensive at Lucknow. Kerosine oil is generally used for lighting and expenditure comes to Re. 0-5-3 at Lucknow and Re. 0-4-2 at Gorakhpur.

(5) *Household requisites, etc.*—Under this head are included expenditure over metal utensils, *sutti* bed and *machia* or *khatola*. Chairs and tables were not found. The bulk of the expenditure is on *sutti* bed and metal utensils. The expenditure at Lucknow is 1.46 per cent. of the total and at Gorakhpur 1.71 per cent. The Gorakhpur worker was found to have more things under this head, generally utensils. The average monthly expenditure per family at Lucknow comes to Re. 0-5-5 and at Gorakhpur to Re. 0-6-7. The following table gives the average expenditure for each income group:—

Place.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total for all groups.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	0 10 8	0 8 5	0 5 1	0 2 9	0 5 6
Gorakhpur	0 11 11	0 9 4	0 8 1	0 3 4	0 6 7

(6) *Miscellaneous expenditure.*—This is an important group of expenditure. It includes among others payment to dependant members living away from the workers and repayment of debt. The total expenditure under this head comes to 24.23 per cent. at Lucknow and 38.46 per cent. at Gorakhpur. The expenditure is higher at Gorakhpur as the worker there has a larger number of relatives living away from him to whom he has to send monthly allowance. Details have been given in Table XVIII.

12. *Indebtedness.*—The following table gives the average indebtedness per family and the ratio of debt to income.

Group.	Average indebtedness per family.	No. of indebted families.	Average monthly income.	Ratio of indebtedness to income.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
<i>Lucknow.</i>				
I	185 9 7	5	43 1 5	4.3
II	178 8 9	11	34 7 10	5.3
III	67 4 0	65	21 10 6	3.2
IV	46 10 8	12	13 13 8	3.5
Total all groups	84 2 0	93	23 10 0	3.6
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>				
I	139 5 4	3	43 11 6	3.2
II	137 13 0	14	35 14 5	3.9
III	51 1 0	32	21 13 9	2.4
IV	25 13 4	6	13 0 1	1.9
Total all groups	75 2 7	55	24 3 2	3.1

N.B.—Average indebtedness has been arrived at by dividing the total debt incurred by the number of indebted families.

It will be seen that the indebtedness of Gorakhpur workers is lighter than that of the Lucknow workers. At Lucknow, loss of income due to sickness is responsible for the indebtedness of the majority of the families and marriages in the family comes next while at Gorakhpur marriages in the family comes first and loss of income due to sickness next because they live in healthier surroundings. The only other important cause of indebtedness at both places is expenditure on death ceremonies. The indebtedness of 91 out of 93 or 97.8 per cent. of the indebted families at Lucknow is personal, and at Gorakhpur 53 out of 55 or 96.3 per cent. The security offered by 2.2 per cent. of the indebted families at Lucknow and 3.17 at Gorakhpur is of landed property. Only one worker has offered security of landed property at both places. Twenty-six indebted workers 37.5 per cent. at Lucknow and 25 or 45.4 per cent. at Gorakhpur have to repay the debt by *kist* system (fixed monthly instalments), and 62.5 per cent. and 54.6 per cent. respectively have no fixed system except that interest has to be paid regularly.

Rate of interest.—The highest rate of interest at Lucknow is 75 per cent. paid by 4.3 per cent. of the indebted workers there, 25.8 per cent. pay 20 per cent. interest and 21.5 per cent. 37½ per cent. At Gorakhpur the highest rate is 75 per cent. paid by 5.5 per cent. of the indebted workers, 12 per cent. by 47.3 per cent. and 37½ per cent. by 25.5 per cent. The workers in the I and II income groups pay lower rate of interest as a majority of them are members of the co-operative society while a majority of others have to pay higher rate of interest as they are not members of the co-operative societies.

13. *Housing and sanitation.*—(1) *Lucknow.*—The Railway authorities do not provide quarters for the workshop employees except a few for the Anglo-Indian subordinate supervising staff drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem nor are there regular *bustlers* of private landlords as at Cawnpore. The labourers of the town have to be content with the single-roomed dwellings that are available in the *mohallas* of the city near the workshop—Aishbagh, Ganeshganj and Hussainganj. Many (especially of the III and IV groups) come from the neighbouring villages within a radius of 3 miles from the workshop. The average size of the *kothris* is 10' x 8' and in more than 70 per cent. of the dwellings the door is the only opening for ventilation. The rest about 30 per cent. have a window as well. Only 15 per cent. of the dwellings have verandahs but all

about on an open space. A majority of the dwellings in the city about 61 per cent. are *pucca* rooms built in rows while the rest are huts with brick walls and roof of country tiles flat and cylindrical alternating. In the villages they have *kuchcha* huts with mud-walls and thatched roof. Municipal hydrants and the wells, both public and private, are the sources of water supply. The sanitary conditions of 60 out of 137, i.e., about 44 per cent. of the dwellings is reported to be bad. Forty-one per cent. of the families use municipal latrines, 38 per cent. private latrines and 21 per cent. go to the neighbouring fields.

(2) *Gorakhpur*.—The Bengal and North-Western Railway authorities provide *pucca* quarters for 738 out of their 2,635 workshop employees or 28 per cent. The rest 72 per cent. live in the houses of private landlords and in the neighbouring villages. Of the 161 families investigated 76 live in the railway quarters. The houses in the town and the villages are *kuchcha*. The Railway quarters have each one room 10' x 12' one verandah and a walled courtyard. The rooms have *pucca* flooring and two doors and a window. The quarters are built in an open field shaded with trees. There is enough open space in front of the quarters. Each quarter has its own latrines and the drains are *pucca*. About 50 per cent. of the latrines are covered and the rest have no roof. The Christian Mission have *bustess* in three villages. The workers (all Christians) have been given land on a nominal rent and they have built little cottages. Wells are the only source of water supply even in the Railway quarters where the number of persons per well comes to about 200.

The sanitary condition of the railway quarters is very good. The latrines and drains are kept clean. The Railway charges a nominal rent *plus* conservancy charges which is proportional to the income of the occupier. Thus for a similar quarter the rent inclusive of conservancy charges varies from 12 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per month. Many private houses are near fields and have open surroundings. The houses in the heart of the town, however, have bad sanitation. The rooms are ill ventilated and there is congestion. Only four families are reported to use the municipal latrines. 50·3 per cent. of the families use private latrines and 47·2 per cent. visit the fields.

General observations.—Table XIX gives the relation of expenditure to income. It will be seen that the workers at Lucknow and Gorakhpur are on the whole better off than the Cawnpore workers. Among the railway workers the condition of the Gorakhpur worker is much better. He is better housed and the necessities of life cost him less. His food costs him Rs. 10-12-4 per month while the Lucknow man has to spend Rs. 12-3-11. He has to pay very much less as rent, Re. 0-11-8 as against Re. 1-9-3 paid by the Lucknow worker.

TABLES.

TABLE I.—Showing classification of families by religion.

Religion.	Group I number of budgets.	Group II number of budgets.	Group III number of budgets.	Group IV number of budgets.	All groups number of budgets.
<i>Textiles—Cawnpore.</i>					
	(35*)	(95*)	(231*)	(58*)	(419*)
Hinduism . . .	31	69	193	52	344
Islam . . .	4	26	38	6	74
Christianity . . .	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Engineering—Cawnpore.</i>					
	(26*)	(18*)	(69*)	(30*)	(143*)
Hinduism . . .	15	13	47	19	94
Islam . . .	10	4	19	7	40
Christianity . . .	1	1	3	4	9
<i>Leather—Cawnpore.</i>					
	(15*)	(32*)	(80*)	(40*)	(167*)
Hinduism . . .	13	28	69	39	147
Islam . . .	1	5	11	1	18
Christianity . . .	1	1	..	..	2
<i>Cawnpore—3 Industries combined.</i>					
	(76*)	(145*)	(380*)	(128*)	(729*)
Hinduism . . .	59	108	308	110	585
Islam . . .	15	35	68	14	132
Christianity . . .	2	2	4	4	13

* Denotes number of families in the group.

TABLE II.—Showing age distribution of heads of families.

Group.	Number of heads of families of age				
	Below 20 years.	Between 21 to 30.	Between 31 to 40.	Between 41 to 50.	Above 50.
<i>Textiles.</i>					
I	2	13	12	4	4
II	2	35	38	16	4
III	13	88	92	25	7
IV	4	25	19	7	4
Total	21	161	161	52	19
<i>Engineering.</i>					
I	1	11	11	2	1
II	1	8	7	2	..
III	8	38	19	3	1
IV	9	12	8	1	..
Total	19	69	45	8	2
<i>Leather.</i>					
I . . . . .	..	2	6	6	1
II . . . . .	..	6	15	10	1
III	1	27	31	18	3
IV	1	23	11	3	2
Total	2	58	63	37	7
<i>Caunpore.</i>					
I	3	26	29	10	6
II	3	40	60	28	5
III	22	153	142	46	11
IV	14	60	38	11	6
Total	42	288	269	95	28

TABLE III.—Showing causes of migration and periods of migration.

Groups.	Number of families in the group.	Number of heads of families who are natives of the city.	Number of heads who are immigrants to the city.	Number who migrated on account of—					Number according to period of migration				
				Inefficient in- come from land.	Want of em- ployment.	Indebtedness.	Ejectment by landlord.	Unknown causes.	1 to 5 years.	6 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Unknown.
<i>Textiles, Cawnpore.</i>													
Group I	35	2	32	4	16	4	4	4	2	2	12	18	..
" II	95	7	88	19	49	3	..	17	8	22	24	25	..
" III	231	23	208	51	102	20	9	20	51	42	58	33	..
" IV	58	9	50	8	28	5	1	8	23	9	8	6	..
Total, Textiles	419	41	378	82	195	32	14	55	84	75	102	80	..
<i>Engineering, Cawnpore.</i>													
Group I	26	2	24	..	21	..	1	2	3	7	9	3	..
" II	18	2	16	..	10	1	..	5	2	4	5	..	..
" III	69	4	65	6	51	6	1	1	26	26	12	..	..
" IV	30	..	30	8	18	3	1	..	18	8	4	..	..
Total, Engineering	143	8	135	14	100	10	3	8	49	45	30	3	..
<i>Leather, Cawnpore.</i>													
Group I	15	6	9	2	4	1	1	2	..	..	5	4	..
" II	32	20	12	4	6	2	..	..	1	..	4	5	..
" III	80	37	43	9	26	3	2	3	6	6	21	6	..
" IV	40	4	36	17	12	2	2	3	20	3	6	3	..
Total, Leather	167	67	100	32	48	8	5	8	27	9	36	20	..

<i>Campania—All Groups.</i>													
Group I	76	11	85	6	41	5	6	7	5	9	28	23	..
" II	145	29	116	23	65	6	..	22	11	26	33	30	..
" III	360	64	316	60	179	29	12	30	83	74	91	41	..
" IV	128	12	116	33	58	10	4	11	61	20	16	9	..
Total	729	116	613	128	343	50	22	70	160	129	168	103	53
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(26.1%)	(21.0%)	(27.4%)	(6.8%)	(8.7%)

TABLE IV.—Showing number of persons per family in each income group.

Income group.	Number of families in the group.	Persons per family living in the family.				Persons per family living away from the family.				Total number of persons per family.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Textiles, Cawnpore :—										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50	35	1.99	1.60	1.57	4.16	0.17	0.34	0.34	0.85	5.01
" II more than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40	95	1.54	1.33	1.44	4.31	0.16	0.28	0.28	0.72	5.03
" III " " " 15 " " " 30	231	1.23	0.55	1.10	3.04	0.23	0.40	0.43	1.06	4.10
" IV " " " 15 and below . . .	58	1.07	0.60	0.64	2.31	0.28	0.57	0.43	1.28	3.59
All groups textiles	419	1.31	0.82	1.19	3.32	0.21	0.39	0.39	0.99	4.31
Engineering, Cawnpore—										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50	26	1.60	1.50	2.00	5.10	0.11	0.23	0.19	0.53	5.63
" II more than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40	18	1.33	1.55	1.72	4.60	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.78	5.38
" III " " " 15 " " " 30	69	1.10	0.72	0.92	2.72	0.62	0.81	0.80	2.23	4.95
" IV " " " 15 and below	30	1.00	0.33	0.33	1.66	0.40	0.78	0.93	2.09	3.75
All groups engineering	143	1.19	0.88	1.08	3.15	0.44	0.63	0.64	1.71	4.86
Leather, Cawnpore—										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50	15	1.40	1.53	2.13	5.06	0.13	0.13	0.53	0.79	5.85
" II more than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40	32	1.62	1.66	2.00	5.18	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.62	5.80
" III " " " 15 " " " 30	80	1.34	1.09	1.28	3.71	0.11	0.15	0.25	0.51	4.22
" IV " " " 15 and below	40	1.00	0.67	0.72	2.39	0.17	0.42	0.67	1.26	3.65
All groups leather	167	1.32	1.12	1.36	4.80	0.13	0.23	0.38	0.74	5.54
Total for Cawnpore :—										
Group I Rs. 41 to Rs. 50	76	1.72	1.54	1.83	5.09	0.14	0.26	0.33	0.73	5.82
" II more than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40	145	1.53	1.40	1.60	4.53	0.17	0.28	0.27	0.72	5.25
" III " " " 15 " " " 30	380	1.23	0.70	1.14	3.07	0.28	0.42	0.46	1.16	4.23
" IV " " " 15 and below	128	1.03	0.66	0.69	2.18	0.27	0.57	0.62	1.46	3.64
All groups, Cawnpore	729	1.30	0.90	1.20	3.40	0.24	0.40	0.44	1.08	4.48

TABLE V.—Showing average number of workers and dependents* in the family.

Group.	Average number of workers in the family.				Average number of dependants.				Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Cawnpore.</i>									
I	1.58	0.09	0.04	1.71	0.14	1.45	1.79	3.38	5.09
II	1.33	0.06	0.03	1.42	0.20	1.34	1.57	3.11	4.53
III	1.12	0.05	0.02	1.19	0.11	0.85	1.12	1.88	3.07
IV	1.00	..	..	1.00	0.03	0.56	0.59	1.18	2.18
Total	1.19	0.05	0.02	1.23	0.11	0.83	1.18	2.14	3.40

*Excludes dependants living away from the family.

TABLE VI.—Showing classification of wage-earners.

Income Group.	Head.	His wife.	His children.	Other men.	Other women.	Other children.	Total men.	Total women.	Total children.	Total wage-earners.
<i>Textiles—Cawnpore.</i>										
I	35	5	1	28	2	..	63	7	1	71
II	95	2	2	33	3	2	128	5	4	137
III	231	7	3	23	5	2	254	12	5	271
IV	58	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	58
Total	419	14	6	84	10	4	503	24	10	537
<i>Engineering—Cawnpore.</i>										
I	26	..	1	12	..	..	38	..	1	39
II	18	1	..	3	1	..	21	1	1	23
III	69	3	1	3	1	..	72	4	1	77
IV	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	30
Total	143	4	2	18	2	..	161	5	3	169
<i>Leather—Cawnpore.</i>										
I	15	..	..	4	..	1	19	..	1	20
II	32	..	..	12	..	..	44	..	..	44
III	80	2	..	19	2	..	89	3	..	103
IV	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	40
Total	167	2	..	35	2	1	202	4	1	207

TABLE VI.—Showing classification of wage-earners—concl'd.

Income Group.	Head.	His wife.	His children.	Other men.	Other women.	Other children.	Total men.	Total women.	Total children.	Total wage-earners.
<i>Cawnpore—</i>										
<i>all Industries.</i>										
I	76	5	2	44	2	1	120	7	3	130
II	145	3	2	48	4	2	193	7	4	204
III	380	12	4	45	8	2	425	20	6	451
IV	128	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	128
Total	729	20	8	137	14	5	866	34	13	913
Grand Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.8%	3.8%	1.4%	100%

TABLE VII.—Showing classification of income.

Group.	Average monthly earnings of—			Income from other sources.	Total family income.
	Men.	Women.	Children.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Textiles—Cawnpore.</i>					
I	39 15 5	2 7 7	1 8 7	1 12 9	45 12 4
II	32 8 10	0 4 4	1 9 6	0 4 8	34 11 4
III	21 8 4	0 7 1	0 3 6	0 6 4	22 9 3
IV	13 3 2	..	..	0 0 9	13 3 11
<i>Engineering—Cawnpore.</i>					
I	42 7 10	..	2 4 3	0 7 5	45 3 6
II	35 3 9	0 13 4	..	..	36 1 1
III	18 15 9	0 7 8	0 6 3	0 6 6	20 4 2
IV	13 2 10	..	..	..	13 2 10
<i>Leather—Cawnpore.</i>					
I	40 6 5	..	3 1 1	1 11 1	45 2 7
II	31 7 2	..	1 1 0	2 13 1	35 5 3
III	20 6 5	0 5 4	0 15 6	0 5 7	22 0 10
IV	12 5 9	..	..	0 0 8	12 6 6
<i>Cawnpore—all Industries.</i>					
I	40 14 1	1 2 3	2 1 5	1 5 2	45 6 4
II	32 1 3	0 3 3	1 4 7	0 13 7	34 6 8
III	20 13 10	0 7 10	0 6 8	0 6 2	22 2 6
IV	12 15 0	..	..	0 0 11	12 15 11

N.B.—The average income per family for all groups in Cawnpore = Rs. 25-8-6.

TABLE VIII.—Showing quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

Name of food article.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Total.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
Rice	12	12	11	4	7	13	4	15	8	8
Wheat	64	6	48	5	33	10	25	0	38	5
Bajra	12	9	22	7	19	10	8	14	17	9
Gram	2	2	1	14	0	10	0	15	1	10
Ashar	7	2	5	5	3	14	0	7	4	6
Urd	1	9	1	6	0	11	0	2	0	13
Other pulses	2	3	2	12	1	15	1	1	2	0
Sugar unrefined (Gur)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar refined . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweets . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk	6	12	2	15	1	2	0	6	1	2
Ghee	1	8	0	12	0	6	0	2	0	9
Salt	1	6	1	5	1	1	0	15	1	2
Spices . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard oil	1	8	1	4	0	15	0	11	1	0
Other oils . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refreshment consumed away from home.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	20 10 1	..	15 14 9	..	10 9 6	..	6 9 9	..	12 0 0

TABLE IX.—Showing classification of expenditure on clothing and footwear of working class families in Cawnpore.

Income group.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	1 10 11	0 15 7	0 6 3	3 0 9
II	1 4 11	0 13 3	0 4 4	2 6 6
III	0 15 1	0 8 5	0 3 1	1 10 7
IV	0 11 8	0 4 7	0 1 6	1 1 9
Total	1 0 10	0 9 5	0 3 5	1 13 8

TABLE X.—Showing the average monthly expenditure of working class families in Cawnpore on Fuel and Lighting, Rent and Household requisites.

Income group.	Fuel and lighting.			Rent.	Household requisites.
	Fuel.	Lighting.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	1 12 8	0 6 9	2 3 5	3 1 11	0 10 3
II	1 7 8	0 6 4	1 14 0	2 13 10	0 9 3
III	1 1 8	0 4 9	1 6 5	2 0 11	0 6 5
IV	0 11 8	0 3 4	0 15 0	1 3 10	0 4 0
Total	1 3 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	2 3 0	0 7 0

TABLE XI.—Showing the average monthly expenditure of working class families in Cawnpore on miscellaneous items.

Name of item.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Barber	0 7 5	0 5 10	0 4 3	0 3 7	0 4 9
Dhobi	0 13 11	0 8 11	0 5 6	0 4 0	0 6 9
Medical fee or medicines	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 1	0 0 7
Education	0 5 8	0 1 2	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 1 1
Expenses of going home	0 2 5	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 1 9	0 2 3
Tobacco, etc.	0 7 9	0 6 8	0 4 5	0 4 2	0 5 3
Liquor	0 4 1	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 0 9	0 1 10
Toddy . . . . .	..	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 5	0 0 7
Bhang	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 6
Charas	0 2 4	0 1 4	0 0 10	0 1 8	0 1 3
Ganja . . . . .	..	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Opium	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	..	0 0 2
Pan' supari	0 9 11	0 7 1	0 3 2	0 1 10	0 4 5
Amusements	0 2 11	0 1 3	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 10
Festival	0 6 8	0 5 9	0 2 9	0 2 0	0 3 7
Payment to dependants not living with family.	1 10 8	1 10 3	1 5 10	1 4 6	1 7 0
Interest on debt	3 0 8	2 3 6	1 0 1	0 5 10	1 5 6
Repayment of debt	3 1 9	2 4 9	1 5 4	0 9 7	1 9 4
Trade union subscrip- tion.	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	..	..
Sweeper	0 2 9	0 2 2	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 1 5
Others	1 7 7	0 8 6	0 3 6	0 0 4	0 6 0
Total	13 8 4	0 11 11	5 11 8	3 9 5	6 15 2

TABLE XII.—Showing the relation of expenditure to income for each group.

Group.	Income.	Items of expenditure.						Total.	Saving.	Deficit.
		Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Rent.	Household.	Miscellaneous.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. (+)	Rs. a. p. (-)
I	45 6 4	20 10 1	3 0 9	2 3 5	3 1 11	0 10 3	13 8 4	43 2 9	2 3 7	..
II	34 6 8	15 14 9	2 6 6	1 14 0	2 13 10	0 9 3	9 11 11	33 6 3	1 0 5	..
III	22 2 6	10 9 6	1 10 7	1 6 5	2 0 11	0 6 5	5 11 6	21 13 4	0 5 2	..
IV	12 15 11	6 9 9	1 1 9	0 15 0	1 3 10	0 4 0	3 9 5	13 11 9	..	0 11 10
Total for all groups	25 8 6	12 0 0	1 13 8	1 8 0	2 3 0	0 7 0	6 15 2	24 14 10	0 9 8	..

TABLE XIII.—Showing causes of migration and periods of migrations of families in each income group of Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

Group.	Number of families in the group.	Number of heads of families who are natives of the city.	Number of heads who are immigrants to the city.	Insufficient income from land.	Number who migrated on account of—				Number according to period of migration.					
					Want of employment.	Indebtedness.	Ejectment by landlord.	Unknown causes.	1 to 5 years.	to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Unknown.	
<i>Lucknow.</i>														
I	9	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
II	17	7	10	1	7	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
III	93	29	64	16	35	4	..	..	12	23	25	..	..	..
IV	18	3	15	3	8	3	..	..	10	3	1	..	..	..
Total, all groups	137	45	92	20	53	7	1	10	26	28	34	1	10	
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>														
I	9	..	9	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..
II	33	..	33	3	22	..	..	..	..	10	13	3	..	..
III	87	10	77	19	41	2	1	..	12	28	25	4	..	..
IV	32	6	27	14	14	1	2	..	11	12	7	..	..	..
Total, all groups	161	16	146	37	83	3	3	20	23	52	50	13	8	

TABLE XIV.—Showing number of persons per family in each income group of Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

Income group.	Number of families in the group.	Persons per family living in the family.				Persons per family living away from the family.				Total number of persons per family.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
<i>Lucknow, E. I. Railway.</i>										
I.—Rupees 41 to Rs. 50	9	1.33	1.00	2.22	4.55	0.33	0.66	0.33	1.32	5.87
II.—More than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40.	17	1.12	1.47	1.88	4.47	0.12	0.41	0.59	1.12	5.59
III.—More than Rs. 15 but below Rs. 30.	93	1.17	1.03	1.51	3.71	0.14	0.32	0.40	0.86	4.57
IV.—Rupees 15 and below	18	1.00	0.22	0.17	1.39	0.44	1.06	1.06	2.56	3.95
All Groups	137	1.16	0.91	1.42	3.48	0.19	0.47	0.50	1.16	4.64
<i>Gorakhpur E. and N. W. Railway.</i>										
I.—Rupees 41 to Rs. 50	9	1.11	0.55	1.00	2.66	0.33	1.11	1.66	3.10	5.76
II.—More than Rs. 30 but below Rs. 40.	33	1.06	0.55	0.58	2.19	0.33	1.12	1.61	3.06	5.25
III.—More than Rs. 15 but below Rs. 30.	87	1.08	0.57	0.74	2.39	0.25	0.90	1.29	2.44	4.83
IV.—Rupees 15 and below	32	1.00	0.16	0.28	1.44	0.40	1.28	1.70	3.38	4.82
All Groups	161	1.06	0.48	0.63	2.17	0.30	1.04	1.45	2.79	4.96

TABLE XV.—Showing average number of workers and dependants in the family.

Group.	Average number of workers in the family.				Average number of dependants.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total.
<i>Lucknow.</i>									
I	1.22	..	..	1.22	0.11	1.00	2.22	3.33	4.55
II	1.00	.12	..	1.12	0.12	1.35	1.88	3.35	4.47
III	1.08	.08	.05	1.21	0.09	0.95	1.46	2.50	3.71
IV	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	0.22	0.17	0.39	1.39
Total, all groups	1.08	.07	.04	1.19	0.07	0.84	1.38	2.29	3.48
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>									
I	1.11	..	..	1.11	..	0.55	1.00	1.55	2.66
II	1.00	..	..	1.00	0.06	0.55	0.58	1.19	2.19
III	1.05	.06	.01	1.12	0.03	0.51	0.73	1.27	2.39
IV	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	0.16	0.28	0.44	1.44
Total, all groups	1.03	.03	.01	1.07	0.03	0.45	0.62	1.10	2.17

TABLE XVI.—Showing classification of wage-earners.

Income group.	Head.	His wife.	His children.	Other men.	Other women.	Other children.	Total men.	Total women.	Total children.	Total wage-earners.
<i>Lucknow.</i>										
I	9	..	..	2	..	..	11	..	..	11
II	17	..	..	..	2	..	17	2	..	19
III	91	7	1	3	1	4	101	8	5	114
IV	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18
Total	137	7	1	10	3	4	147	10	5	162
				Percentage:—			1.08	0.7	.04	1.19
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>										
I	9	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	10
II	33	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	33
III	87	4	1	4	1	..	91	5	1	97
IV	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	32
Total	161	4	1	5	1	..	166	5	1	172
				Percentage:—			1.03	.03	.008	1.003

TABLE XVII.—Showing quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

Name of food article.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Total.																
	Quantity		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.																
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.															
<i>Lucknow.</i>																									
Rice	18	14	8	8	7	17	13	3	2	4	15	0	2	0	0	5	10	0	15	11	12	5	2	1	5
Wheat	58	0	6	4	0	47	12	4	15	7	38	1	3	15	7	17	4	1	13	5	37	14	3	15	5
Bajra . . . . .	..	..	..	1	7	0	1	11	8	10	0	11	6	14	1	1	2	3	7	14	0	10	5	..	..
Gram	11	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	7	8	7	8	0	11	1	4	8	0	6	7	7	1	0	10	5
Arhar	6	4	0	12	5	7	13	0	15	9	7	8	0	14	4	4	13	0	9	8	6	14	0	13	10
Urd	3	0	0	8	0	2	11	0	7	3	1	12	0	4	8	0	8	0	1	0	1	12	0	4	9
Other pulses . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0	0	5
Sugar unrefined (Gur) . . . . .	..	..	0	4	0	..	..	0	2	4	..	..	0	2	1	..	..	0	0	11	..	..	0	2	1
Sugar refined . . . . .	..	..	0	10	0	..	..	0	4	10	..	..	0	1	4	..	..	0	0	3	..	..	0	2	2
Tea . . . . .	..	..	0	1	3	..	..	0	0	6	..	..	0	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2
Sweets . . . . .	..	..	0	12	5	..	..	0	8	2	..	..	0	1	11	..	..	0	0	3	..	..	0	3	2
Meat . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	0	7	1	..	..	0	3	10	..	..	0	1	11	..	..	0	4	10
Fish . . . . .	..	..	0	9	1	..	..	0	3	4	..	..	0	1	5	..	..	0	1	0	..	..	0	2	1
Milk	6	15	1	7	1	1	10	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0	2	5
Ghee	1	5	2	5	4	0	13	1	7	6	0	5	0	9	5	0	1	0	1	9	0	7	0	12	0
Salt	2	5	0	3	7	1	11	0	2	6	1	12	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	6	1	11	0	2	3
Spices . . . . .	..	..	0	13	7	..	..	0	9	4	..	..	0	5	11	..	..	0	2	11	..	..	0	6	5
Vegetables . . . . .	..	..	0	15	1	..	..	0	13	11	..	..	0	6	2	..	..	0	2	0	..	..	0	7	2
Fruits . . . . .	..	..	0	5	7	..	..	0	4	2	..	..	0	2	1	..	..	0	0	11	..	..	0	2	5
Mustard oil	2	2	1	4	11	1	5	0	13	2	1	1	0	9	3	0	3	0	5	11	1	1	0	10	9
Other oils . . . . .	..	..	0	1	0	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	0	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	5
Refreshment consumed away from home.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	11	..	..	0	0	9	..	..	0	0	9	..	..	0	0	8
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Lucknow . . . . .	..	..	22	10	0	..	..	16	9	3	..	..	11	9	5	..	..	6	5	4	..	..	12	3	11

TABLE XVII.—Showing quantities of principal articles of food consumed per family in a month and the cost of each.

Name of food article.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.		Group IV.		Total.														
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.														
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.													
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>																							
Rice	20	11	3	0	20	13	3	9	16	14	2	13	3	8	3	1	5	10	18	3	2	11	7
Wheat	28	4	3	0	22	5	2	7	21	7	2	5	2	15	2	1	12	8	20	12	2	4	6
Bajra									2	6	0	3	2	1	14	0	2	6	1	11	0	2	3
Gram	2	7	0	5	1	12	0	3	2	3	0	4	4	1	8	0	2	8	1	15	0	3	10
Arhar	9	12	1	6	7	14	1	2	7	8	1	1	4	4	1	0	9	5	7	2	1	0	2
Urd	0	11	0	1	0	13	0	2	0	2	0	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0	0	9
Other pulses	..	..	..	..	0	5	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	2
Sugar unrefined (Gur)	..	..	0	5	..	..	0	4	..	..	0	3	9	..	..	0	1	9	..	..	0	3	6
Sugar refined	..	..	0	7	..	..	0	6	..	..	0	2	0	..	..	0	0	6	..	..	0	3	0
Tea	..	..	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..	0	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	4
Sweets	..	..	0	3	..	..	0	4	..	..	0	1	9	..	..	0	0	11	..	..	0	2	2
Meat	..	..	0	2	..	..	0	6	..	..	0	4	2	..	..	0	2	0	..	..	0	4	1
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	0	0	5	..	..	0	0	3	..	..	0	0	2
Milk	8	14	1	15	5	6	1	5	2	3	0	7	4	0	1	0	0	4	2	13	0	10	2
Ghee	1	3	2	5	0	13	1	9	0	8	0	15	8	0	2	0	3	1	0	9	1	0	6
Salt	1	8	0	2	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	8	0	12	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	7
Spices	..	..	0	9	..	..	0	7	..	..	0	5	7	..	..	0	2	5	..	..	0	5	18
Vegetables	..	..	1	4	..	..	0	14	..	..	0	7	10	..	..	0	2	11	..	..	0	8	11
Fruits	..	..	0	7	..	..	0	3	..	..	0	1	7	..	..	0	0	4	..	..	0	2	2
Mustard oil	0	13	0	9	1	2	0	10	1	0	0	8	1	0	9	0	4	4	0	15	0	7	11
Other oils	..	..	0	2	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	2
Refreshment consumed away from home.	..	..	0	0	..	..	0	1	..	..	0	0	9	..	..	0	0	9	..	..	0	0	11
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	7	..	..	0	3	11	..	..	0	1	8
Total for Gorakhpur	..	..	17	4	..	..	14	6	..	..	10	9	11	..	..	5	9	10	..	..	10	12	4

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the average monthly expenditure of working class families in Lucknow and Gorakhpur on miscellaneous items.

Name of item.	Lucknow.					Gorakhpur.				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Barber	0 7 5	0 5 9	0 3 9	0 2 8	0 4 5	0 6 3	0 4 6	0 4 1	0 2 6	0 3 11
Dhobi	0 10 8	0 9 4	0 4 0	0 1 8	0 4 9	0 11 7	0 8 6	0 5 8	0 2 2	0 5 10
Medical fee or medicines	0 1 1	..	0 0 1	..	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 1 11	..	0 1 4
Education	0 6 1	0 0 1	..	..	0 0 5	1 2 5	0 0 3	0 0 7	..	0 1 5
Expenses of going home	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 0 11
Tobacco, etc.	0 13 10	0 8 10	0 5 7	0 4 0	0 6 4	0 4 0	0 6 9	0 4 4	0 1 9	0 4 4
Liquor	0 6 3	..	0 0 5	..	0 0 7	..	0 0 6	0 0 1	..	0 0 2
Toddy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 3	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 8
Bhang . . . . .	..	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 3	0 0 6	..	0 0 7	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 3
Charas . . . . .	..	..	0 0 8	..	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	..
Ganja . . . . .	..	..	0 0 1	..	..	..	0 1 1	0 0 5	..	0 0 5
Opium . . . . .	..	0 0 1	0 0 3	..	0 0 2	..	..	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Pan supari	1 2 3	0 12 1	0 3 5	0 0 9	0 5 1	0 8 11	0 5 10	0 3 5	0 1 5	0 3 8
Amusements	0 1 4	0 0 6	0 0 1	..	0 0 2	0 0 11	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Festival	0 13 4	0 8 10	0 4 10	0 1 0	0 5 5	0 2 8	0 2 3	0 1 5	..	0 1 5
Payment to dependants not living with family	1 7 1	3 11 9	1 11 8	2 14 6	2 1 9	8 8 11	8 0 0	4 5 11	4 4 10	5 5 4
Interest on debt	0 2 9	1 7 11	0 7 3	0 4 8	0 8 8	0 10 8	0 12 11	0 6 0	0 2 3	0 6 11
Repayment of debt	3 5 8	1 10 4	0 10 6	0 6 3	0 14 9	2 12 5	2 15 6	0 13 4	0 3 1	1 4 1
Trade Union subscription . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweeper	0 2 7	0 1 4	0 0 9	0 0 1	0 0 10	..	0 0 1	0 0 1	..	0 0 1
Others	0 14 1	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 0 1	0 3 8	3 2 3	1 15 6	0 2 3	0 0 7	0 10 7
Total	11 0 3	10 4 4	4 9 9	4 5 2	5 11 2	18 7 11	15 13 7	7 3 4	5 3 11	9 3 6

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TABLE XIX. — Showing the relation of expenditure to income for each group.

Group.	Income.	Items of expenditure.							Savings (+).	Deficit (-).
		Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lighting.	Rent.	Household.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Lucknow.</i>										
I	43 1 5	22 10 0	3 5 0	2 15 4	2 4 5	0 10 8	11 0 3	42 18 8	0 3 9	..
II	34 7 10	16 9 3	2 11 4	2 1 8	2 1 0	0 8 5	10 4 4	34 4 0	0 3 10	..
III	21 10 6	11 9 5	1 13 5	1 11 1	1 7 9	0 5 1	4 9 9	21 8 6	0 2 0	..
IV	13 13 8	6 5 4	0 14 2	1 0 8	1 4 1	0 2 9	4 5 2	13 15 6	..	0 2 4
Total for all groups .	23 10 0	12 3 11	1 14 8	1 11 9	1 9 3	0 5 6	5 11 2	23 6 8	0 1 9	..
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>										
I	43 11 6	17 4 1	2 14 5	1 11 9	0 14 7	0 11 11	18 7 11	42 0 8	1 10 10	..
II	35 14 5	14 6 6	2 2 9	1 6 5	1 1 8	0 9 4	15 13 7	35 8 8	0 4 2	..
III	21 13 9	10 9 11	1 12 8	1 1 4	0 10 6	0 6 1	7 3 4	21 11 10	0 1 11	..
IV	13 0 1	5 9 10	0 14 5	0 8 11	0 8 0	0 3 4	5 3 11	13 0 5	..	0 0 4
Total for all groups .	24 3 2	10 12 4	1 12 1	1 1 3	0 11 8	0 6 7	9 3 6	23 15 5	0 3 9	..

2. Information regarding Factories in the United Provinces which are not governed by the Indian Factories Act.

Complete information about the whole province could not be collected for want of sufficient staff and time. The Chief Inspector of Factories was not able to give any help and the information could be collected by the Divisional Superintendent of Industries for Meerut, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Bijnor, Agra, and Pilibhit only. Information has been collected for factories using power and employing more than ten and less than twenty persons on any one day in the year and for factories not using power and employing more than thirty persons on any one day in the year.

Factories using power and employing more than ten persons and less than twenty.—Table I below gives the number of factories in the important industries, average number of persons employed on any one day in the year, working hours, monthly earnings of the employees, and the minimum age of children in each industry.

It has been found that the conditions of workers in the small factories are satisfactory. A majority of the workers are merely coolies. The working hours in some cases exceed ten, but very few factories work all the year round at this rate. The working hours are more than ten in seasonal factories only. The number of children employed is small, and they do only light work. No cases of adverse effect on their health have been reported. The minimum age of children actually employed for work is rarely below 12. In some factories children below 12 have been found as apprentices only.

Factories not using power and employing more than 30 persons on any one day.—Table II gives the number of factories in the important industries, the number of persons employed, the monthly earnings of the employees, and the hours of work and the minimum age of children employed.

It has been found that in these factories the number of persons employed varies with the demand in the season. Labour is generally employed on piece wages, and the workers are bound by the advances that they receive from the employers. The hours of work are not fixed, but in the season the hours exceed ten at many places. Children are generally apprentices, but in brick-kilns they do light coolies' work also. The minimum ages vary from 8 to 14 in the kilns. No adverse effect upon the health of children has been reported except in carpet factories. The employees work in well-ventilated houses, or in open fields, e.g., in kilns, but the hard work of the lathe driver and moulder working near the furnace in the brassware industry is apt to tell upon their health in the long run. In the carpet factories the children of 8 years are regular employees. They have to begin early in order to acquire deftness of touch, but sedentary life, indoor work, and long hours in a stooping posture are likely to affect the health of the growing boy adversely. All the same, most of the workers work under conditions familiar to them in their homes and take frequent holidays. They are paid for on piece-work system, and are able, therefore, to work when they like and under conditions which impose little undesirable constraint on their choice of time of work.

TABLE I.—Information regarding factories using power and employing more than 10 and less than 20 persons on any day in the year.

Places for which information is available.	Number of factories.	Total number of persons employed on any one day in the year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Average number of persons per factory.	Working hours.	Minimum age of children.	Earnings.		
									Men.	Women.	Children.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>1. Dal Splitting</i>											
Cawnpore	25	318	251	61	6	13	10	13	12 to 15	8 to 10	8 to 10
<i>2. Printing Presses.</i>											
Cawnpore and Aligarh	8	177	154	..	23	22	9 and 7½	8	8 to 45	..	3 to 10
<i>3. Lime and Suskhi.</i>											
Cawnpore and Aligarh	12	221	203	16	2	18.4	10 and 9	12	12 to 50	8	5
<i>4. Sugar Refineries.</i>											
Pilibhit, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur.	11	355	355	..	..	33	10		8 to 40	..	..
<i>5. Shoe Factories.</i>											
Agra	3	117	85	5	27	39	10	12	10 to 60	3 to 6	3 to 6
<i>6. Polishing Factories.</i>											
Aligarh	6	97	80	..	17	16	8	10	15 to 30	..	2 to 5
<i>7. Miscellaneous.</i> —[Ice factories (3), Iron foundries (2), Hide pressing (1), Timber sawing (1), Tobacco and lime grinding (2), Gold thread making (2), Locks, safes, etc., (1), Oil and flour (2), Oil mill (1), Lime, flour and gin (1), Cotton Ginning (1)]											
All the cities	17	300	206	48	46	17	7 to 12	..	13 to 125	8 to 15	6 to 12

TABLE II.—Information regarding factories NOT using power and employing more than 30 persons on any one day in the year.

Places for which information is available.	Number of factories.	Total number of persons employed on any one day in the year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Average number of persons per factory.	Working hours.	Minimum age of children.	Earnings.		
									Men.	Women.	Children.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Brassware factories.</i> Moradabad and Benares	54	2,130	1,704	16	410	40	9-11	12	..	..	..
2. <i>Brick kilns.</i> Cawnpore, Meerut, Aligarh, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Moradabad.	98	12,251	7,990	2,569	1,692	125	11	12	9 to 25	8 to 12	3 to 9
3. <i>Hide godowns.</i> Cawnpore	14	1,147	1,037	68	42	82	9-11	12	10 to 25	8 to 15	6 to 9
4. <i>Shoe factories and leather works.</i> Agra and Cawnpore	13	564	492	..	72	43	..	12	8 to 45	..	4 to 7
5. <i>Furniture factories.</i> Bareilly and Cawnpore	11	400	400	..	..	36	10-11	..	15 to 30	..	..
6. <i>Khandais (sugar manufacture on Country lines).</i> Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit	20	709	709	..	..	35	10-12	..	8 to 40	..	..
7. <i>Lock, iron and hardware factories.</i> Aligarh and Cawnpore	8	303	283	..	20	38	..	14	20 to 45	..	6 to 10
8. <i>Textiles.</i> Agra	6	1,604	578	79	947	267	10½	8	25 to 35	9 to 10	12 to 15
9. <i>Miscellaneous.</i> —(Silver wire and tinsel, Printing presses, Motor repairing firms, tobacco factories, bristle sorting firms, oil and wood working, and lac factory.) Benares	22	1,086	904	87	95	50	8½	12	..	..	..

V.—GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Letter from Mr. J. W. Hearn, I. C. S., Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, No. 31833-Revenue, dated the 31st October 1930.

With reference to your letter No. L. C. 5 (i), dated the 7th April 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward for the information of the

1. Letter No. G.-120, dated the 10th October 1930, from the Director of Industries, Punjab.

*2. Letter No. 223, dated the 5th August 1930, from the Superintendent, Central Workshops, Amritsar.

Royal Commission on Labour copies of the correspondence noted in the margin with the forms* duly filled in giving the information about several families in the various industries of this Province with monthly income not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem.

2. I am also to forward a note* showing the result of an investigation conducted by the Board of Economic Enquiry in this Province on the subject and to say that the Board has not had time to examine its investigator's report.

3. I am to add that the information about the additional staff required by the Local Government for the inspection of the different classes of factories enumerated in para. 5 of the letter under reference is still awaited from the Director of Industries, Punjab, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Enclosures.

Letter from the Director of Industries, Punjab, to the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. G.-120, dated the 10th October, 1930.

I have the honour to forward herewith 186 forms* of questionnaire duly filled in by the Industrial Surveyors together with notes† consolidating the information gathered by them and summarising the conclusions derived therefrom.

2. With regard to paragraph 4 of letter No. L. C.-5 (i), dated the 7th April 1930, from the Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour, regarding the manner in which the enquiry was conducted, etc., I would refer to Punjab Government letter* No. 1539-S.-Revenue, dated the 16th June 1930, in which approval was given with regard to the places selected for purposes of the enquiry. The industries in respect of which investigations have been carried out by the Industrial Surveyors concerned are given below together with the number of cases examined in each industry.

Serial No.	Nature of industry investigated and centre of its location.	Number of forms utilised or the number of cases examined.
1	Hosiery Industry, Ludhiana	13
2	Weaving Industry, Ludhiana	13
3	Metal Industry, Sialkot	18
4	Coal Mining, Dandot	18
5	Sports Gear Making, Sialkot	18
6	Attock Oil Company, Khaur	18
7	Oil Mining Industry, Lyallpur	16
8	Aluminium Ware Making, Gujranwala	16
9	Flour Milling, Lyallpur	14
10	Printing Presses, Lahore	10
11	Carpet Weaving, Amritsar	16
12	New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal	16

3. No enquiry of this nature has, to my knowledge, been conducted in this province by any University professor, economist or social worker, nor has the report of the investigator specially appointed for the purpose by the Board of Economic Enquiry been received by me yet. It has not therefore been possible

* Not printed.

† Appendix A.

for me to compare the information collected by the Industrial Surveyors with any information collected by any other official or non-official agency, but I consider that the information furnished by the Industrial Surveyors as embodied in the forms of questionnaire and summarised in the notes* forwarded herewith, can be taken to be fairly representative and reliable for the purposes of the Royal Commission on Labour. It is based on facts elicited from the workers engaged in the industries taken up for investigation. In the case of workers employed by the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, however, the figures of income from the Mills furnished by the management of the Mills have been adopted in place of those given by the workers to the Industrial Surveyor, but the additional income from extraneous sources is what the workers have stated it to be.

4. It might be noted in this connection that it has been reported by some of the investigating officers that they were to a certain extent handicapped in the conduct of this enquiry by the suspicion with which the workers looked upon the inquisitorial questionnaire. Moreover, the workers are almost universally illiterate and keep no account of their income, expenditure and indebtedness, etc., and accordingly the figures given by them, particularly those of expenditure, should be taken to be approximate only.

5. In the matter of "Drink and Drugs" the expenditure has been reported to be nil, except in a small number of cases. The statements of workers in this connection should, I think, be accepted with caution as it is well known that industrial workers, particularly those away from their homes, are generally addicted to drinking. Possibly the suppression of facts in this regard has been actuated by the not unnatural considerations of posing themselves as pious and poor persons.

6. With reference to paragraph 5 of the letter of the Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour, referred to above, I attach herewith the undermentioned three statements† concerning industries which are being carried on in unregulated establishments:—

I. Statement showing the number of factories and workshops using power and employing 10 or more persons on any one day in the year, the nature of industries carried on in them and the number of men, women and children employed therein.

II. Statement showing the number of factories and workshops not using power and employing 50 persons or more on any one day during the year, the nature of industries carried on in them and the number of men, women and children employed therein.

III. Statement showing the number of smaller factories and workshops engaged in any particular industry which in aggregate employs a considerable number of hands, the nature of industries carried on in each and the number of men, women and children employed therein;

together with a note‡ on the conditions under which workers are employed, their earnings, hours of work, the minimum ages of children in employment, the effect which employment has on their health and the risks to which workmen are exposed owing to lack of proper precautions for the fencing of machinery.

7. I regret that it has not been possible to submit the reply earlier as the reports furnished by the Industrial Surveyors were in some cases incomplete and had to be returned for completion and correction. Even it be found that in some cases some minor details have been left out, the omissions do not, it appears to me, affect the completeness of the information required and I hope that the notes, etc., submitted herewith will meet the requirements of Government.

APPENDIX A.

Notes summarising the information collected in respect of the standard of living of workers employed in certain industries in the Punjab.

The Hosiery Industry of Ludhiana.

1.—Province and district of origin and cause of migration of workers.—Thirteen workers engaged in the hosiery factories in Ludhiana and employed in the various

* Appendix A.

† Appendix B.

‡ Appendix C.

processes of the manufacture of knitted goods such as knittings, tailoring and ironing, were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Ludhiana. Of this number 12 belong to the district of their employment and only one to the neighbouring district of Hoshiarpur. The cause of immigration of the last mentioned is stated to be the search for employment.

II. Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 4.308 of whom 1.077 are wage earners. The composition of the families is shown in the table given below :—

Wage earners	14
Dependents residing with wage earners	42
Dependents residing elsewhere . . . . .	..
	—
Total	56
	—

The absence of dependants living elsewhere is due to the fact that the workers belong to the district of their employment.

III.—Extent of literacy.—Only one worker is reported to have studied upto the 5th standard and one to know Hindi. The remainder are stated to be illiterate. The average expenditure per family on the education of children is Rs. 0-2-8.

IV.—Regularity of employment.—In most cases employment is not regular. In five cases employment is continuous. In other cases it averages about 22 days in a month or is confined to the busy season from August to February. During the slack season the work is carried on the piece wage system. The prevailing slump in the industry is also responsible for the breaks in employment.

V.—Normal monthly family income.—The investigating officer has taken an average of the earnings of the preceding six months, where possible, in arriving at the normal income of the family. The average monthly income of the 13 families is Rs. 29-6-2.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average monthly expenditure of the families examined amounts to Rs. 23-7-8 and is distributed on the various items of expenditure in the following manner :—

	Rs. s. p.
1. Food	10 9 8
2. Clothing	2 7 5
3. Rent	1 0 0
4. Fuel and lighting	2 2 9
5. House-hold requisites	0 7 4
6. Remittances to dependents . . . . .	..
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0 0 4
8. Medicine and medical fees	0 15 8
9. Drink and drugs	0 2 6
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0 11 10
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0 13 9
12. Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society	0 6 9
13. Amusements and recreation	0 2 6
14. Education	0 2 8
15. Interest on debt	1 2 11
16. Other expenses	2 1 7
	—
Total	29 7 8
	—

The excess of average expenditure over average income is thus Re. 0-1-6.

VII. Indebtedness.—Eleven workers out of the 13 examined were found to be in debt. The total amount of indebtedness amount to Rs. 1,888 and is due to expenditure on the items detailed below:—

	Amount.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	900	47·7
Sickness	378	20·0
Unemployment	160	8·5
Purchase of wheat	50	2·7
Purchase of house	150	7·9
Loss in business	200	10·6
General expenses	50	2·6
Total	1,888	100·0

Of the total amount of indebtedness 39·1 per cent., viz., that incurred on account of sickness, unemployment, and loss in business is due to factors which are beyond the control of the workers. A large proportion, viz., 50·3 per cent. on account of marriages and excess of expenditure over income may be regarded as extravagance.

In 7 out of 11 cases loans have been taken on rates of interest varying between 12 to 18½ per cent. per annum, in one case the rate is 6 per cent. and in the remaining 3 no interest is being charged as the debts have been taken from relatives, etc., 9 loans have been advanced on personal security, one on the security of a house and one on that of ornaments. All loans are repayable at the convenience of the borrowers with the exception of the one taken from a local Co-operative Credit Society.

VIII.—Housing.—Eight of the dwellings are stated to be *pucca* and 5 *kutchā* mud houses. Seven workers own their own houses, one lives with a relative and five are rented on a monthly rental of Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 3. All houses are situated within a radius of ¼ mile of the places of work. Water supply is obtained in 6 cases from wells, in 5 cases from municipal pipes and in 2 cases from hand-pumps installed in the houses. The general sanitary condition is reported to be satisfactory in 7 cases and insanitary in the remaining 6.

The weaving industry of Ludhiana.

I.—Province and district of origin and cause of migration of workers.—Thirteen weavers employed in the leading weaving factories of Ludhiana were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Ludhiana. Of this number 4 belong to Ludhiana proper, one each to Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts and two to Ambala district in the Punjab, and 5 are immigrants from Bijnor, Gorakhpur and Nagina in the United Provinces. The cause of migration in each case is stated to be the desire for employment.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 4·486 of whom 1·307 are wage earners. The following table shows the composition of the 13 families:—

Wage earners	17
Dependents residing with wage earners	26
Dependents residing elsewhere	20
Total	63

The excessive number of dependants residing elsewhere is due to the high percentage of immigrants amongst the persons engaged in this industry.

III.—Extent of Literacy.—Five of the workers are reported to be illiterate. Only one has read up to the matriculation standard and the remaining 7 have studied up to the primary standard or a standard or two in the high classes. The average expenditure per family on the education of children is Re. 0-0-10.

IV. Regularity of employment of wage earners.—The workers find employment on an average for 20 to 25 days in a month. On account of the general depression in the trade, the workers do not get regular employment.

V.—Normal monthly family income.—In computing the normal monthly income of families, the investigating officer has taken an average of the earnings of the preceding six months where possible. The average monthly income of the 13 families is Rs. 21-5-0.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The total monthly expenditure per family comes to Rs. 21-10-11 and is expended as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
1. Food	9 13 1
2. Clothing	1 10 6
3. Rent	1 14 2
4. Fuel and lighting	1 12 9
5. Household requisites	0 2 5
6. Remittances to dependants	2 11 1
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0 7 1
8. Medicine and medical fees	0 5 1
9. Drink and Drugs	Nil.
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	1 13 11
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0 4 8
12. Payment to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society . . . . .	..
13. Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..
14. Education	0 0 10
15. Interest on debt	1 1 1
16. Other expenses	0 10 3
Total	21 10 11

The excess of average expenditure over average income is Re. 0-5-11.

VII.—*Indebtedness.*—Nine out of the 13 workers have incurred a total debt of Rs. 1,462-12-0 on the following items.—

	Amount.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	425	29.1
Funerals	16	1.1
Litigation	175	11.9
Repairs of houses	210	14.4
Sickness	31	2.1
Unemployment	280-12-0	19.2
Loss in business	325	22.2
Total	1,462-12-0	100.0

It will be observed from the above that 42.1 per cent. of the debt, viz., that incurred in connection with marriages, funerals and litigation, is due to extravagance and 43.5 per cent. is due to causes over which the workers have no control. In the cases of five workers loans have been taken on high rates of interest varying from 24 to 37 per cent. per annum. In one out of these 5 cases the loan was advanced on the security of a residential house and for a fixed period of 6 months; in other cases no security was taken and no time limit for repayment was fixed. In the remaining four cases loans were taken from friends and relatives free of any interest charges or other conditions. All loans, with the exception of the one which is for a fixed period, are repayable at the convenience of the borrower.

VIII.—*Housing.*—Of the 13 workers examined 9 dwell in *pucca* houses, 3 in *kutchha* mud houses and one in the factory in which he works. All workers live within a radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the places of their work. The dwellings invariably consist of 1 room with or without an open space according to the amount of rent paid. The most common sizes of rooms are 18' x 12' and 12' x 10'. In two cases rooms measuring 12' x 9' x 9' and 12' x 12' x 10' are shared by the workers with 2 outsiders each. As regards water supply only 2 houses are fitted with taps. Seven workers get their supply from the municipal taps and 3 from wells. Only 4 houses are reported to be fairly sanitary, the sanitation of the remaining 8 being very unsatisfactory.

Metal Industry at Sialkot.

I.—*Province and district of origin of workers and cause of migration.*—Eighteen workers employed in the manufacture of surgical instruments, steel trunks and masons' implements were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Sialkot. Of this number 15 belong to the district of their employment, one has immigrated from Jammu State and 2 from Shahjahanpur and Bareilly in the United Provinces. The cause of migration in each case is stated to be the need for employment.

II.—*Size and composition of families.*—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 5.222 of whom 1.333 are wage earners. The composition of the families is shown below:—

Wage earners	24
Dependents living with wage earners	70
Dependents residing elsewhere . . . . .	..
Total	94

III.—*Extent of literacy.*—Twelve of the workers are stated to be illiterate, 4 to have read upto the primary standard and two up to the middle standard.

IV.—*Regularity of employment of wage earners.*—All workers are stated to get regular employment for 25–26 days in the month.

V.—*Normal monthly income.*—The average normal monthly income of the 18 families examined is Rs. 36-6-3.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average normal monthly expenditure per family is Rs. 30-4-2 and is made up of the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Food	16	7	1
2. Clothing	4	0	0
3. Rent	0	13	4
4. Fuel and lighting	3	2	3
5. Household requisite	0	7	3
6. Remittances to dependents living in the village . . . . .	..	
7. Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	
8. Medicine and medical fees	0	9	7
9. Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0	14	2
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	4	5
12. Payment to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society	0	4	5
13. Amusements and recreation	0	3	4
14. Education	0	6	3
15. Interest on debt	2	12	1
Total	30	4	2

It will be observed from the above that the average normal expenditure is Rs. 6-2-1 less than the average normal income. The very low figure under head "rent" is due to the fact that 12 out of the 18 workers examined own their own houses. The expenditure under the heads "remittances to dependents living in the village," "travelling to and from place of employment" and "Drink and Drugs" is nil and this fact is to a large extent responsible for the low figure of average normal expenditure.

VII.—Indebtedness.—Of the 18 workers examined 12 were found to be in debt and 6 free from it. The total debt incurred amounts to Rs. 4,975 and has been taken on the following accounts :—

	Total debt Rs.	Percentage of total.
1. Marriages	2,700	54·3
2. Repair of house	400	8·0
*3. Marriages and sickness	1,000	20·1
*4. Marriages and funerals	600	12·1
*5. Marriages, funerals and sickness	275	5·5
Total	4,975	100·0

With the exception of the small percentage of debt incurred on account of repairs to houses and some part of debt on account of sickness, the remaining indebtedness has been contracted owing to extravagant expenditure incurred on marriages and funerals.

Of the total amount of Rs. 4,975 debts of the value of Rs. 4,425 have been taken on various rates of interest shown below; the remainder, i.e., Rs. 550 represents advances from the employers on which the workers do not pay any interest :—

Number of cases.	Rate of interest.
1	10 per cent.
5	18 " "
4	24 " "
1	27½ " "
1	37½ " "

The security in 4 cases consists of houses, in 3 of ornaments and in 5 it is personal. Repayments in all cases are made at the convenience of the borrowers.

VIII.—Housing.—Twelve workers own their own houses whereas the remaining 6 live in rented houses. Twelve of these are stated to be *pucca* built, 4 *pucca-kutchā* and 2 *kutchā* mud houses. The workers' dwellings are situated within a radius of 2 miles from the places of work with the exception of 3 cases in which the workers have to come from distances of 3, 5 and 7 miles.

* The workers were unable to quote exact figures of debt incurred on the various items mentioned against serial numbers 3, 4, and 5. The investigating officer has, therefore, recorded the statements of workers as made before him.

All houses comprise 2.5 rooms on an average with verandahs whose dimensions vary from 10' x 4' to 12' x 16'. The water supply in 12 cases is obtained from municipal pipes, in 5 cases from wells and in one case from hand pump. The general condition of sanitation in 7 houses is stated to be satisfactory whereas in the remaining 11 cases it is stated to be unsatisfactory.

Coal mining industry at Dandot.

I.—Province and district of origin of workers and cause of migration.—Eighteen workers employed in the Dandot coal mines were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Sialkot. All workers examined were found to belong to the district of their employment.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 6.111 of whom 1.055 are wage earners. The number of dependants living with the wage earners and elsewhere is given below:—

Wage earners	19
Dependants living with wage earners	87
Dependants living elsewhere	4
Total	<u>110</u>

III.—Extent of literacy.—Only 2 workers out of the 18 examined have received education up to the primary standard. The remaining 16 were found to be illiterate.

IV.—Regularity of employment of wage earners.—All workers examined find employment for 8 to 9 months in the year.

V.—Normal monthly family income.—The average normal family income of the 18 families was found to be Rs. 19-9-9.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average normal monthly expenditure works out at Rs. 20-4-4 or Rs. 0-10-7, more than the average normal monthly income. The details of normal expenditure are given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Food	14	9	9
2. Clothing	2	6	3
3. Rent	0	0	9
4. Fuel and lighting	0	13	4
5. Household requisites	0	4	3
6. Remittances to dependents	0	7	1
7. Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..
8. Medicine and medical fees	0	5	6
9. Drink and drugs	0	0	11
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0	12	3
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	..	..
12. Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society . . . . .	..	..	..
13. Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..
14. Education . . . . .	..	..	..
15. Interest on debt	0	8	4
Total	<u>20</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

The expenditure under head "fuel and lighting" is mostly for lighting only as fuel is gathered free from near about the mines and neighbouring forests. The very low figure under "Rent" is due to the fact that with the exception of one worker all own the houses occupied by them. No expenditure is incurred on education.

VII.—Indebtedness.—Fourteen out of the 18 workers examined were found to be in debt. The total indebtedness amounts to Rs. 4,070. Of this Rs. 1,330 have been taken as advances from the contractors or the employers and on this amount no interest is paid. In 9 cases loans have been taken at 24 per cent. per annum and 4 at 30½ per cent. per annum; and in one case the total amount

of loan is an advance from the contractor and no interest paid on it. The purposes for which loans have been taken are detailed below :—

	Amount.	Proportion of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	200	4·9
Funerals	20	·5
Unemployment	2,830	69·5
Sickness and unemployment	120	3·0
Litigation	400	9·8
Building of houses	500	12·3
Total	4,070	100·0

Only in one case has a house been offered as security against the loan. All other loans have been advanced against personal security. Repayment is left to the convenience of the borrower.

VIII.—Housing.—It has been pointed out above that with the exception of one labourer all others own their own houses. Three of the houses are *kutchā* built. In the construction of the remainder mud, stone and wood have been used. All houses are situated within a radius of 3 miles from the places of work. Eight houses comprise one room and one verandah, the latter measuring between 8' × 10' and 12' × 14'. The other houses on an average contain 2 rooms with verandahs measuring between 8' × 10' and 14' × 16'. Water supply is invariably obtained from springs. General sanitation in dwellings is stated to be poor in 17 out of the 18 houses.

Sports gear making industry at Sialkot.

I.—District of origin of workers and cause of migration.—Eighteen workers employed in the manufacture of various articles of sports gear such as hockey sticks, cricket bats, foot-ball covers, tennis racket and gut, cricket balls, leg guards, etc., in Sialkot were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Sialkot. Of this number only one was an immigrant from Jammu who came to Sialkot in search of employment. All others belonged to the district of employment.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 5·833, of whom 1·444 are wage earners. The number of dependents living with wage earners and elsewhere is shown below :—

Wage earners	28
Dependents residing with wage earners	75
Dependents living elsewhere	4
Total	105

III.—Extent of literacy.—Of the 18 workers examined 12 were found to be illiterate, 2 had studied up to the matriculation standard, 3 up to the primary standard and one could read the Holy *Quran* in Arabic.

IV.—Regularity of employment.—This is continuous in all cases and the workers regularly find employment for 24 to 25 days in the month.

V.—Normal monthly earnings.—The average normal monthly earnings of the families examined is Rs. 41.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average normal monthly expenditure is Rs. 36·2·0 or Rs. 4·14·0 less than average normal income. The various items of expenditure and the amount spent on each is detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Food	18	3	7
2. Clothing	6	0	0
3. Rent	1	8	0
4. Fuel and lighting	3	5	4
5. Household requisites	0	8	0
6. Remittance to dependents	0	8	11
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0	1	9
8. Medicine and medical fees	0	12	5
9. Drink and drugs			
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0	9	8
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	1	1	9

12. Payment to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society	0 1 9
13. Amusements and recreation	0 2 8
14. Education	0 1 1
15. Interest on debt	3 1 1
Total	36 2 0

The low figure under head "rent" is due to the fact that 10 workers live in the houses owned by them and one in the quarters provided by the employer. There is practically no expenditure on education and none whatever on drinks.

VII.—*Indebtedness*.—Only 5 out of the 18 workers were found to be free from debt. The remaining 13 workers had incurred a total debt of Rs. 5,610 on the following accounts:—

	Amount.	Proportion of total.
	Rs.	
1. Marriages	3,122	55·7
2. Sickness	455	8·1
3. Loss in business	1,933	34·4
4. Building of houses	100	1·8
Total	5,610	100·0

It will be observed that as much as 55·7 per cent. of the debt is due to expenditure on marriages. The item "loss in business" is explained by the fact that the worker before taking up employment as a paid servant worked independently with his own capital, and sustained losses through the failure of his enterprise.

The rates of interest paid on various loans are indicated below:—

In 3 cases the rate of interest is 12 per cent. per annum.

In 3 cases the rate of interest is 18 per cent. and 18½ per cent. per annum.

In 2 cases the rate of interest is 24 per cent. per annum.

In 1 case the rate of interest is 27 per cent. per annum.

In 1 case the rate of interest is 37½ per cent. per annum.

In 3 cases the loans have been taken from relatives or from employers as advances free from interest charges. The total amount of such loans is Rs. 467.

In 3 cases loans have been taken against the security of ornaments in 2 cases against houses, in one case from the Co-operative Credit Society and in 7 cases on personal security. All loans are repayable at the convenience of the borrower.

VIII.—*Housing*.—Thirteen houses are reported to be *pucca*, 3 *kutcha* and 2 *kutcha-pucca*. Ten labourers own their own houses and quarters are provided for one worker only by the employer. The remaining seven live in rented houses and pay a monthly rental of Rs. 2 to Rs. 7-8-0.

Sixteen of the houses are situated within a radius of 1½ miles from the places of work while the other 2 are situated at a distance of 3 to 4 miles.

The average number of rooms per house is 3, with verandah measuring on an average 10' × 12'. The water supply in 4 cases is obtained from wells, in 13 cases from municipal pipes and in 1 case from the public hand pump. General sanitation in 11 cases is stated to be satisfactory and in the remaining 7 cases unsatisfactory.

Attock Oil Company Khaur.

I.—*District of origin of workers and cause of migration*.—Eighteen workers employed in the Attock Oil Company at Khaur in the Jhelum district were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Sialkot. Of this number 14 were found to belong to the district of employment and the remaining 4 were immigrants from the Amritsar district. The cause of migration in each case has been stated to be the need for employment.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 4.444 of whom 1.222 are wage earners. The number of dependents residing with the wage earners and living elsewhere is shown below :—

Wage earners	22
Dependents residing with wage earners	36
Dependents residing elsewhere	22
Total	80

III.—Extent of literacy.—Only 3 workers are stated to have read up to the lower primary standard. The remaining 15 are illiterate. The expenditure on education among all employees is nil.

IV.—Regularity of employment of wage earners.—Employment in this industry is continuous. All workers find regular employment for 25-26 days in a month.

V.—Normal monthly income.—The average normal monthly income of the 18 families examined is Rs. 26-12-8.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average normal monthly expenditure is Rs. 24-2-6 or Rs. 2-10-3, less than normal monthly income. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

	Rs. a. p.
1. Food	11 14 6
2. Clothing	2 7 7
3. Rent	0 8 11
4. Fuel and lighting	1 14 2
5. Household requisites	0 6 11
6. Remittances to dependents	4 8 0
7. Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..
8. Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..
9. Drink and drugs	0 1 9
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0 8 3
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0 2 8
12. Payment to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society . . . . .	..
13. Amusements and recreation	0 1 3
14. Education . . . . .	..
15. Interest on debt	1 8 7
Total	24 2 6

The low figure under head "rent" is due to the fact that 11 workers own the houses occupied by them and 4 are provided with quarters by the employers. The employers provide free medical aid to all employees. It is only in one case that an expenditure of Rs. 2 per mensem was incurred in connection with "drink and drugs."

VII.—Indebtedness.—Only one worker out of the 18 examined was found to be free from debt. The remaining 17 had incurred a total debt of Rs. 11,235. The various items of expenditure on account of which the debts had been incurred are shown below :—

	Amount	Proportion of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	7,915	70.5
Funerals	1,510	13.4
Building of houses	360	3.2
Loss in business	1,200	10.7
Purchase of cattle	250	2.2
Total	11,235	100.0

It will be observed that 83.9 per cent. of the loans have been incurred on account of unproductive purposes such as funerals and marriages and are due to extravagance. The varying rates of interest on which the loans have taken are shown below :—

Number of cases.	Rate of interest.
1	6 per cent. per annum.
1	13½ „
1	18½ „
2	24 „
11	37½ „

1 against agricultural land with possession.

The security in 11 cases is personal, in 4 cases houses and in two cases land one of which is given with possession as stated above. All loans are repayable at the convenience of the borrowers. It is only in 2 cases that repayment at the rate of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 per mensem are being made.

VIII.—*Housing*.—All houses are *kutchas* built of mud and wood. As already stated 11 houses are owned by the workers themselves and 4 of the workers live in the quarters provided by the Company. The landlord in the remaining 3 cases is private. Generally the houses are situated within a radius of 2 miles from the places of work. In two cases the distance is 4.5 miles.

Ten houses comprise one room and one verandah each, the latter measuring 6' x 10' to 16' x 18'. Others on an average comprise 2-3 rooms with verandahs measuring 10' x 12' to 12' x 18'.

Water supply in 10 houses is obtained from tanks or ponds and in the remaining 8 cases from the company's taps. General sanitation is stated to be satisfactory only in 6 out of 18 houses examined.

Oil Milling Industry, Lyalpur.

I.—*Province and district of origin of workers and cause of migration*.—Sixteen workers employed in the Oil Milling Industry at Lyalpur were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Lahore. Of them only 3 belonged to the district of employment; 10 were immigrants from the various districts of the province and one from Poonch State. The remaining 2 workers were supplied to the employers by the Settlement Officer, Criminal Tribes Depôt. The cause of migration in each case is stated to be the search for employment.

II.—*Size and composition of families*.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 3.562 of whom 1.062 are wage earners. The number of dependents living with the wage earners and elsewhere is shown below :—

Wage earners	17
Dependents residing with wage earners	3
Dependents residing elsewhere	37
	57
Total	57

III.—*Extent of literacy*.—All workers are stated to be illiterate. The expenditure under head "Education" is nil in all families.

IV.—*Regularity of employment*.—The industry affords continuous employment. In some cases, however, the workers are stated to take to cotton ginning industry during winter months which offers slightly higher wages. Oil milling industry does not work at full pressure during the winter months, and that drives some of the labour to other industries.

V.—*Normal monthly income*.—The average normal monthly income of the 16 workers is Rs. 19-8-0.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average normal monthly expenditure per family is Rs. 20-9-0 or Rs. 1-1-0, more than normal monthly income. The various items of expenditure are detailed below:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
1. Food	10	1	3
2. Clothing	0	15	2
3. Rent	0	8	10
4. Fuel and lighting	0	10	6
5. Household requisites	0	1	2
6. Remittances to dependents	4	3	6
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0	5	5
8. Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..
9. Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	1	10	0
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	1	7
12. Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society . . . . .	..	..	..
13. Amusements and recreation	0	4	0
14. Education . . . . .	..	..	..
15. Interest on debt	1	11	7
Total	20	9	0

The low expenditure under head "Rent" is due to the fact that 7 workers (of whom 2 are provided with quarters by the employers 2 live in Criminal Settlement area and 3 live in hostels) have to pay no rent. In the cases of the last mentioned a lump sum is paid for board and lodging and no separate amount for rent is mentioned. So far as clothing is concerned the settlement labour obtain it from the Settlement Officer. No expenditure under "clothing" is shown in 5 of the forms as the requisite supply is received by the workers from their families in their native place and no share of their income is thus spent upon this item. The expenditure under the head "Household requisites" is also low on account of the fact that the workers living in hostels have to incur no expenditure. In the case of the labour supplied by the Settlement Officer, Criminal Tribes Depot, the wages are paid to this officer who makes an allowance to the workers for food, clothing, fuel and lighting and medicine, etc. A part of the earnings of these labourers is remitted to their dependents at their houses. The labourers live in the settlement area. Medicine and medical aid is in all cases supplied free by the municipal dispensary. There is no expenditure under the head "Drink and drugs."

VII.—Indebtedness.—Eight workers out of the 16 had incurred a total debt of Rs. 918 on the following accounts:—

	Amount.	Proportion of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	650	70.8
Funerals	18	2.0
Sickness	20	2.2
Unemployment	80	8.7
Purchase of buffaloes	150	16.3
Total	918	100.0

It will be observed from the above statement that 72.8 per cent. of the debt is due to extravagance in connection with marriages and funerals, and that only 10.9 per cent. of the indebtedness is due to causes beyond the control of the workers. The debt incurred on account of the purchase of a buffalo may be considered as productive:—

The varying rates of interest at which the loans have been taken is indicated below:—

Number of cases.	Rate of interest.
2	24-25 per cent.
2	36-37½ per cent.
3	48 per cent.

One free from interest. This loan represents an advance taken by a settlement worker from the Settlement Officer. Repayment in this case is made by monthly deductions from his wages. The security is of course personal. Of the remaining 7 loans 5 have been secured against ornaments and 2 against personal security. Repayments in all cases are left to the convenience of the borrowers.

VIII.—Housing.—The settlement labour live in the settlement area and are allotted a room each. Water supply and sanitation are stated to be satisfactory.

As regards other workers 5 live in *pucca* houses, 2 in *kutchha-pucca* houses and 3 in open sheds provided by the employer or the hotel keeper with whom the workers take their food. All dwellings of workers are situated within a radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the places of work. A preponderating majority of workers have left their families behind in their native places and live singly in the place of employment. To save money on account of rent single rooms are shared by 4 to 6 workers in the majority of cases. The sanitary conditions in 8 of the dwellings are stated to be fair, though overcrowding exists. The water supply is obtained from municipal or factory taps and is stated to be good.

Aluminium ware making Industry at Gujranwala.

I.—Province and district of origin of workers and cause of migration.—Sixteen workers employed in the various processes of the manufacture of aluminium wares in Gujranwala were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Lahore. Of this number no worker belongs to the district of employment. Fifteen of the workers are stated to have emigrated from Jammu State and one from Meerut in the United Provinces.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 3.500 of whom 1.000 are wage earners. The number of dependents living with the wage earners and elsewhere is shown below :—

Wage earners	16
Dependants residing with wage earners	1
Dependants residing elsewhere	39
Total	56

III.—Extent of literacy.—All workers examined were found to be illiterate, and no expenditure is incurred by them on education.

IV.—Regularity of employment.—This industry affords continuous employment. Only one worker is stated to attend to agricultural operations at harvest time.

V.—Normal monthly income.—The average normal monthly income of the 16 workers is Rs. 20.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average normal monthly expenditure of the 16 workers amounts to Rs. 23.3.7 which is Rs. 3.3.7 more than the average normal monthly income. The details of expenditure are shown below :—

	Rs. a. p.
1. Food	8 3 0
2. Clothing	0 13 3
3. Rent	0 4 0
4. Fuel and lighting	0 13 6
5. Household requisites	0 1 0
6. Remittances to dependents	8 12 0
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0 12 0
8. Medicine and medical fees	..
9. Drink and drugs	..
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0 15 6
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0 0 6
12. Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society	..
13. Amusements and recreation	..
14. Education	..
15. Interest on debt	2 8 1
Total	23 3 7

The very low expenditure under head "Rent" is due to two factors: (1) that 5 of the workers are provided with quarters by the employers and 2 of them who live with relative have to pay no rent, and (2) that the remainder practically all share their rooms with outsiders and have to pay consequently very low rents. No expenditure is incurred on "Medicine and medical fees" as the workers get free medical aid from the local municipal dispensaries. The average expenditure under the head "Remittances to dependents living in villages" is very high on account of the fact that almost all the dependents of the wage-earners live in their native districts.

VII.—*Indebtedness*.—Only 6 out of 16 workers were found free of debt. The remaining 10 had incurred a total debt of Rs. 2,360 on the following items:—

	Amount.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	2,100	89.0
Sickness	40	1.7
Unemployment	220	9.3
Total	2,360	100.0

From the above statement it is evident that about 90 per cent. of the debts are due to extravagance in connection with marriages.

The varying rates of interest paid on the 10 loans are shown below:—

Number of cases.	Rate of interest paid.
	Per cent.
1	12½
1	15
4	18—18½
1	25
3	36—37½

The security consists of land in 2 cases. All other loans have been taken against personal security. Repayment in all cases is left to the convenience of the borrowers.

VII.—*Housing*.—Nine of the workers are reported to live in *pucca* houses, 3 in *kutch-pucca* ones and 4 in open sheds provided by the employer or hotel keepers with whom the labourers take their food.

Nine workers live in rented houses, 2 with relatives and 5 in the quarters provided by the employers. All the workers' dwellings are situated within a radius of ½ of a mile from the places of work.

It will be observed from the statement of dependents given under paragraph II above that with the exception of one worker who has his wife with him they have no family encumbrances in the town of their employment. It is on this account that the majority of them have rented single rooms and share them in some cases with as many as 6 outsiders to save expenditure on rents. Although the sanitary conditions in 15 out of 16 cases have been stated to be satisfactory, the dwellings are generally overcrowded.

The water supply in 8 cases is obtained from wells and in the remaining 8 cases from municipal pipes.

Flour Milling Industry, Lyallpur.

I.—*Province and district of origin of workers and cause of migration*.—Out of the 14 workers employed in the flour milling industry at Lyallpur examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Lahore, only one belonged to the district of employment; 9 had immigrated from various parts of the United Provinces, 2 from Jammu and one each from the Shahpur and Jullundur districts of this province. The cause of immigration in each case is stated to be the need for employment.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 4.000, of whom 1.071 are wage earners. The number of dependents living with the wage earners and elsewhere is shown below:—

Wage earners	15
Dependants residing with wage earners	8
Dependants residing elsewhere	33
Total	56

The high percentage of dependents residing elsewhere is due to the fact that almost all workers are immigrants from distant places and have left some members of their families behind at their original homes.

III.—Extent of literacy.—All workers are stated to be illiterate.

IV.—Regularity of employment.—Employment in a great majority of cases is continuous. Two workers had been in the mills for 4 and 5 months at the time of the inquiry; one female worker works for 3 months in the flour milling industry and for the remaining 4 months in the cotton ginning industry.

V.—Normal monthly family income.—The average normal income per month of the 14 workers examined is Rs. 25-3-9.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure of families.—The normal average monthly expenditure per family is Rs. 26-2-5 and is expended on the various items of expenditure in the following proportions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Food	10	14	7
2. Clothing	1	4	0
3. Rent	0	6	2
4. Fuel and lighting	0	10	7
5. Household requisites	0	4	5
6. Remittances to dependants	6	14	0
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	1	4	10
8. Medicine and medical fees			
9. Drink and drugs	0	0	7
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	1	8	10
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	11	10
12. Payment to provident fund, the trade union or co-operative society			
13. Amusements and recreation			
14. Education	0	0	7
15. Interest on debt	2	2	0
Total	26	2	5

The low figure for fuel and lighting is due to the fact that the employers provide fuel and lighting to 6 employees free of cost. Similarly the low figure on account of rent is due to the provision of free quarters by the employers to 7 of the employees. Medical aid is generally received free from the municipal hospital. On account of the low charges on these items the average income exceeds the average expenditure by Rs. 14-9-0.

VII.—Indebtedness.—Six out of the 14 workers examined were found free from debt. By the remaining 8 workers a total indebtedness of Rs. 1,545 was incurred on the following items:—

	Amount.	Proportion of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	740	47.9
Funerals	90	5.9
Unemployment	275	17.8
Litigation	300	19.4
Religious performances	40	2.5
Inherited	100	6.5
Total	1,545	100.0

In two cases loans have been taken against the security of land, in one against ornaments, and in one against a house. The remaining 5 loans have been taken on personal security. The actual rate of interest charged from the borrowers in each case is indicated below :—

Number of cases.	Rate of interest. Per annum.
2	12 per cent.
1	30
1	33½
2	37½
1	48
1	75
1	Agricultural land with possession.

The borrower pays the interest and original amount when convenient.

VIII.—Housing.—It has been pointed out above that 7 of the employees live in quarters provided by the employers. Only 4 houses occupied by the workers were *pucca* built.—Of the rest 2 are *kutchra* mud houses and 8 *kutchra-pucca*. All houses are situated within a radius of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the places of work and comprise one room each with the exception of one which has two rooms. No verandah is attached to any house. Water supply in 13 cases is obtained from municipal or mill pipes, and in one case from a well. In 10 houses sanitation is stated to be fair to good whereas in the remaining 4 it is stated to be poor.

Printing Press Workers in Lahore.

I.—Province and district of origin of workers and cause of migration.—Ten workers engaged in the printing presses of Lahore and employed in the various departments of printing presses have been examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Lahore. Of them 4 belong to the district of their employment, 4 have immigrated from Hoshiarpur, Amritsar and Campbellpore in the Punjab and 2 from Jammu. The cause of immigration in each case has been stated to be desire for employment.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 5.000 of whom 1.100 are wage earners. The number of dependents living with wage earners and elsewhere is shown below :—

Wage earners	11
Dependents living with wage earners	14
Dependents living elsewhere	25
Total	50

The large number of dependants living elsewhere is due to the fact that more than 50 per cent. of the workers have come from distant districts and have left their dependents behind, to whom regular remittances are made by the wage earners.

III.—Extent of literacy.—Out of the 10 workers examined 4 are illiterate, 4 have read upto the middle standard, and one upto the primary standard and one in Urdu.

IV.—Regularity of employment.—Employment in this industry is continuous, and all workers examined are employed throughout the year.

V.—Normal monthly family income.—The average monthly family income of the 10 workers examined is Rs. 33-9-7.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average monthly expenditure per family is Rs. 39-11-6 or Rs. 6-1-11 in excess of average monthly income. The excess of expenditure over income is due to the high cost of living in Lahore. It will be observed from the statement of expenditure given below that the

amounts spent on food, rent and clothing is higher in Lahore than elsewhere, where similar enquiries have been conducted:—

Details of expenditure.	Average amount spent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Food	15	7	2
2. Clothing	1	11	2
3. Rent	2	12	0
4. Fuel and lighting	2	0	7
5. Household requisites	0	2	10
6. Remittances to dependants	7	3	3
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0	10	0
8. Medicine and medical fees	2	1	0
9. Drink and drugs	0	4	10
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	1	1	7
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	7	11
12. Payment to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society			
13. Amusements and recreation	0	3	2
14. Education	0	9	7
15. Interest on debt	5	0	5
Total	39	11	6

VII.—Indebtedness.—It is but natural to expect that where the normal expenditure exceeds the normal income the labourer should be in debt. All workers examined were found in debt, and the total indebtedness amounts to Rs. 9,835. One worker owes Rs. 6,000 which liability he has inherited from his parent. The amount of debt has been incurred on the following items:—

	Amount. Proportion of total.	
	Rs.	
Marriages	2,450	24.9
Funerals	200	2.0
Religious observances	100	1.0
Sickness	785	8.0
Unemployment	100	1.0
Repair of house	200	2.1
Inherited	6,000	61.0
Total	9,835	100.0

Of the total indebtedness only 9 per cent. *viz.*, on account of sickness and unemployment is due to causes beyond the control of the workers. Apart from this and 2.1 per cent. spent on the repair of houses, 83.9 per cent. of the loans are due to extravagance.

In 2 cases loans have been taken from relatives free of interest charges. Of the rest one bears 12½ per cent. interest per annum; one 18½ per cent; three 24-25 per cent.; one 45 per cent. and one 75 per cent. The inherited loan of Rs. 6,000 has been taken against agricultural land which has been mortgaged with possession. Four loans have been advanced against the security of ornaments; one against property; 3 against pro-notes and one against personal security. The term of repayment is invariably the convenience of the borrower.

VIII.—Housing.—All workers live in *pucca* houses, 7 having one room each with a small verandah and the remaining three having two—three rooms with small verandahs. All workers live within a radius of 2 miles from the places of employment the most common distance being 1½ miles. In 5 houses water supply is obtained from the municipal pipes and in the remaining 5 from the wells. The sanitary condition of 8 houses is stated to be fair to good whereas in the remaining 2 it is very unsatisfactory.

Carpet factories workers of Amritsar.

I.—Province and district of origin of workers and cause of migration.—Sixteen workers employed in the various processes of the manufacture of carpets in the carpet factories at Amritsar, such as dyeing, instruction writing, designing, weaving, supervision of looms and repairing of damaged carpets were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Amritsar. The cases selected for investigation were taken from the leading carpet-making firms of Messrs. (i) the East India Carpet Company, (ii) K. B. Sheikh Ghulam Husain, (iii) Devi Sahai Chamba Mal, and (iv) Behari Lal Rattan Chand.

A preponderating majority of the workers employed in this industry are Kashmiri Muhammadans who immigrated into the Punjab from the Kashmir State consequent upon a serious famine in their native State about the year 1840 and settled down in Amritsar and Ludhiana districts. Originally the Kashmiri weavers followed the shawl-weaving industry for the products of which there was a very considerable local and export demand. The internal demand came to an abrupt end on the cessation of Sikh supremacy in the Punjab, and the external demand dwindled down to a negligible figure with the defeat of France, their chief importer, in the France-German war in the seventies. The skilled shawl weavers were, however, soon absorbed in the carpet-weaving industry, which as a result of the displays of Indian carpets at the various industrial fairs and exhibitions in England and America offered a comfortable living. The workers employed in the carpet industry at Amritsar are mainly the descendants of the original shawl-weavers of Kashmir, but now they have made Amritsar their home.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 5.125 of whom 1.437, are actual wage earners. The composition of the families is as under :—

Wage earners	23
Dependants living with wage earners	56
Dependants living elsewhere	3
Total	<u>82</u>

The wage earners are mainly men and boys. Of the total number of 1,077 persons employed in this industry 821 are men and 247 boys, whereas the number of females employed in the industry is only 9.

III.—Extent of literacy.—Out of the 16 cases examined 4 are stated to be illiterate. Only one has studied upto the matriculation standard. The rest have studied upto the primary standard or a class or two in the higher standards. The majority of workers are giving education to their children, a fair proportion of whom are girls. One of the workers has gone to the length of getting into a debt of Rs. 190 mainly on account of the expense incurred on the education of his son.

IV.—Regularity of employment.—Nine out of the 16 workers are employed on monthly wages, whereas the remaining 7 find employment for 20 to 22 days in a month. The present slump in the carpet trade is responsible in a large measure for the general unemployment in the industry and for the reduction in the average number of day per month for which the workers are able to secure work.

V.—Normal monthly income.—The average normal monthly income of the 16 workers is Rs. 40-6-0.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average monthly expenditure of the families examined amounts to Rs. 39-1-3, and is distributed over the various items of expenditure in the following proportions :—

	Rs.	s.	p.
1. Food	24	6	3
2. Clothing	3	13	0
3. Rent	4	4	6
4. Fuel and lighting	2	4	3
5. Household requisites	0	1	6
6. Remittances to dependants	0	10	0
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0	5	0
8. Medicine and medical fees	0	11	0
9. Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0	6	3
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	1	0	8
12. Payment to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society	0	5	0
13. Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..
14. Education	0	11	9
15. Interest on debt	0	2	0
Total	<u>39</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

The figures given above indicate that the average expenditure is less than the average income by a small margin of Rs. 1.48 only.

VII.—Indebtedness.—Only 10 out of the 16 families were found in debt. The total indebtedness amounts to Rs. 1,084, and has been contracted on the following accounts:—

Items of expenditure.	Amount	Percentage
	of debt. Rs.	of total.
Marriages	100	9.2
House-rent	24	2.2
Excess of expenditure over income	125	11.6
Education of children	190	17.5
Unemployment	200	18.4
Sickness	445	41.1
Total	1,084	100.0

It will be observed from the above statement that about 60 per cent. of the indebtedness is on account of unemployment and sickness which are beyond the control of the workers. On the whole, the extent of indebtedness is small and only 23 per cent., viz., that on account of marriages, house-rent and excess of expenditure over income may be attributed to extravagance. Only in one case the loan was borrowed at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum on the security of ornaments. Other loans have been raised on personal security from relatives and acquaintances, free from any interest charge. This is due to the fact that the Muslim religion does not permit the levy of interest on monies lent. Repayment are made by small instalments according to the convenience of the borrowers.

VIII.—Housing.—All workers are reported to be living in *pucca* brick houses which are taken on the basis of monthly rents ranging from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 8. Only one worker owns the house occupied by him. The employers do not provide quarters for the workers. The maximum distance at which the dwellings of the workers are situated from the places of work is 1½ miles. The dimensions of the verandah and the number of rooms in the houses vary according to the rent paid.

The most common size of the rooms is 10' x 12'. In 13 out of the 16 houses water is supplied by the local water-carriers, who are paid annas 8 per mensem. One house is served by the municipal tap, one is furnished with a pump and the third has its own well. The general condition of sanitation in the dwelling of workers examined is stated to be fairly satisfactory.

New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dhariwal.

I.—Province and district of origin and cause of migration of workers.—Sixteen workers of the New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dhariwal, were examined by the Industrial Surveyor, Amritsar. The cases for inquiry were selected from workers employed in the various processes of the manufacture of woollen cloths and knitted goods. Of them 13 belong to the district of their employment, 2 to Amritsar and 1 to Nepal. The cause of immigration of the outsiders is stated to be search for employment.

II.—Size and composition of families.—The average number of persons per family in this class of workers is 4.625 of whom 1.062 are wage earners. The composition of the families is shown in the statement given below:—

Wage earners	17
Dependants residing with wage earners	48
Dependants residing elsewhere	9
Total	74

III.—Extent of literacy.—The workers are generally illiterate; a few can read Urdu and Gurmukhi and some Arabic.

IV.—Regularity of employment.—In the majority of cases the average period of employment is 22 days in a month. In some cases the average works out to nine months in the year, the remaining three months being the periods of unemployment.

V.—Normal monthly family income.—The average monthly income of the workers is Rs. 33-15-3.

The figures of normal monthly wages entered in the forms of questionnaire are based on the statements made by the workers before the investigating officer. The management of the Mills, however, supplied this office the details of the average earnings of the employees for the 12 months ending July 1930. In assessing the average monthly income of the workers, the figures supplied by the Company and supplemented by the figures of additional income from extraneous sources mentioned in the forms of questionnaire have been used.

VI.—Normal monthly expenditure.—The average monthly expenditure of the families examined amounts to Rs. 24-7-0, and is expended on the various items of expenditure in the following manner :—

	Rs.	a	p
1. Food	16	1	4
2. Clothing	2	15	1
3. Rent	0	6	9
4. Fuel and lighting	1	1	6
5. Household requisites . . . . .	..	..	..
6. Remittances to dependants	2	0	0
7. Travelling to and from place of employment	0	7	6
8. Medicine and medical fees	0	0	9
9. Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..
10. Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	0	6	10
11. Religious observances, feasts and festivals	0	8	0
12. Payment to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..
13. Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..
14. Education	0	1	4
15. Interests on debt	0	5	11
16. Other expenses . . . . .	..	..	..
Total	24	7	0

These figures indicate a saving of Rs. 9-8-3 per mensem per worker. Free medical aid is provided by the employers to all employees of the Company and their families. The small amount of expenditure on medicine and medical fees represents the amount paid to bazar *hakims*.

VII.—Indebtedness.—Only four workers out of the 16 examined were found in debt.

The total amount of indebtedness is Rs. 435 and has been incurred on the following items :—

	Amount.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	
Marriages	375	86.2
Purchase of bullock	60	13.8
Total	435	100.0

The amount of debt incurred on account of the purchase of bullock is, strictly speaking, a debt due to the agricultural activity of the worker and has nothing to do with his industrial pursuits. The entire extent of indebtedness is therefore due on account of marriages. Loans have been taken on a more or less uniform rate of 12½ per cent. In three cases the loans have been secured on the security of sureties and in one case on personal security. Repayments are made in two cases by monthly instalments of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each and in the remaining two cases no time limit for repayment has been fixed.

VIII.—Housing.—In six out of the 16 cases dwellings are provided by the Company. Seven workers own their own houses and three occupy rented houses. Eight houses are *pucca* 5 *kutcha* mud houses and 3 partly *pucca* and partly *kutcha*. With the exception of the quarters provided by the Company which are in the proximity of the factory premises, the workers come to the factory from an average distance of 2½ miles. Seven houses comprise one room and verandah and the remaining 2 to 3 rooms with verandah the dimensions of which vary between 12' x 10' and 14' x 42'. In 13 houses water is supplied by the water-carriers and in the remaining 3 the water-supply is obtained from wells. The general condition of sanitation in the dwellings of workers examined is stated to be fairly satisfactory.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT No. I.

Statement showing the number of factories and workshops using power and employing 10 or more persons on any one day in the year in the Punjab, the nature of Industries carried on in them and the number of men, women and children employed therein.

Serial No.	Nature of industry.	Number of factories.	Number of persons employed.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Hosiery Factories . . .	5	70	..	20	90
2	Weaving Factories . . .	3	42	..	..	42
3	Printing presses . . .	26	326	..	37	363
4	Machinery repairing workshops (including Railway Running Sheds).	35	484	..	9	493.
5	Iron works and foundries.	25	283	..	52	335
6	Brass and bronze utensil making factories.	6	80	..	..	80
7	Brass lock making factories.	2	22	..	11	33
8	Water pump making factories.	1	20	..	5	25
9	Repair of tools . . .	1	10	..	..	10.
10	Surgical instruments making.	1	14	..	4	18.
11	Lime factories . . .	12	146	..	..	146.
12	Comb making factories	1	6	..	4	10.
13	Flour milling factories (including those worked by water power).	60	722	6	..	728.
14	Oil mills . . .	5	59	..	..	59.
15	Oil and flour mills (combined).	5	60	..	..	60
16	Aerated water factories	8	101	..	..	101
17	Saw mills . . .	2	23	..	..	23.
18	Band saw mills . . .	4	39	..	13	52
19	Band saw mills and disintegration for brick crushing.	2	26	..	..	26
20	Lathes and saw mills .	4	62	..	..	62.
21	Card board box making factories.	1	17	..	8	25.
22	Foot rule making factories	1	13	..	2	15.
23	Chalk making factories	1	11	..	3	14
24	Rice factories . . .	21	292	..	..	292.
25	Water pumping station	5	52	..	..	52.
26	Power houses . . .	1	13	..	..	13
27	Acid making factories	2	31	..	2	33
28	Babul bark crushing factories.	8	85	..	..	85
29	Sugar factories . . .	2	30	..	..	30.
30	Miscellaneous factories (combined flour milling and bark crushing; flour milling; rice husk and oil seed crushing, oil milling and sugar factories; flour milling and iron founding, lime and surkhi factories; flour milling and wool burring, etc., etc.)	25	285	4	10	299.
	Total . . .	275	3,424	10	180	3,614

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement showing the number of factories and workshops not using power and employing 50 persons or more on any one day during the year in the Punjab, the nature of Industries carried on in them and the number of men, women and children employed therein.

Serial No.	Nature of industry carried on.	Number of factories.	Number of persons employed.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Carpet weaving . . .	6	821	9	247	1,077
2	Iron tubs, buckets and furniture making.	2	80	..	56	136
3	Toilet soap making . .	1	25	..	28	53
4	Artificial silk weaving .	1	261	..	..	261
5	Weaving factories . . .	2	80	20	10	110
6	Hosiery factories . . .	2	90	..	15	105
7	Cricket and hockey ball stitching factories.	2	115	..	45	160
8	Football cover making .	2	85	..	25	110
	Total . . .	18	1,557	29	426	2,012

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement showing the number of smaller factories and workshops engaged in any particular industry in the Punjab which in the aggregate employ a considerable number of hands, the nature of Industries carried on in each and the number of men, women and children employed therein.

Serial No.	Nature of industry carried on.	Number of factories.	Number of persons employed.			Total number of persons employed.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Sports gear making . . .	4	122	..	29	151
2	Tea factories . . .	21	160	600	..	760
3	Flour mills . . .	320	898	..	..	898
4	Soap making . . .	73	314	..	..	314
	Total . . .	418	1,494	600	29	2,123

APPENDIX C.

Notes on the conditions under which workers are employed in unregulated establishments, their earnings, hours of work, the minimum ages of children in employment, the effect which employment has on their health and the risks to which workers are exposed owing to lack of proper precautions for fencing of machinery.

The Weaving and Knitting Industry.

(a) *Hosiery factories.*—The hosiery factories are located mainly in Ludhiana. The hours of work in these factories in the summer months are 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. and in the winter months from 8 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. with an hour's interval at midday

for rest. During the months of November to January when there is a brisk demand for the products of these factories some workmen are employed for 3 to 4 hours in the night. As, however, the majority of workers are employed on the piece wage system they do not usually adhere strictly to any prescribed hours of work. The hours of work for children are the same as those for adults except that they are not employed at night. Generally children are placed on light jobs such as assisting the machinemen in setting needles in the dials of knitting machines, supplying bobbins to workmen, and in unknitting damaged goods for getting serviceable yarn out of them. It is generally believed that boys have an aptitude for picking up the details involved in the manufacture of hosiery if employed at a tender age. The minimum age of children employed in these factories is 10 years. A half holiday is observed on Sundays and a full holiday on all religious festivals. The earnings of men employed in power driven factories vary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month and of those employed in hand knitting factory between Rs. 14 and Rs. 35 per month. Children are paid at the rate of Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per month.

(b) *Weaving factories.*—The weaving factories are located mainly in Amritsar and Ludhiana. The conditions of employment, hours of work, earnings and minimum age of children employed in these factories in Ludhiana are similar to those of workers employed in the hosiery industry of that place. The weavers in Amritsar, likewise, are employed on piece wage system. The average monthly earnings of workers employed in the power driven factory vary between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 and in the artificial silk handloom weaving factory between Rs. 18 and Rs. 20. The hours of work both in the handloom weaving and power driven factories are from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with one hour's interval at midday for rest. No children are employed in the weaving factories at Amritsar.

(c) *Carpet weaving factories.*—This industry is mainly confined to Amritsar. The workers are employed both on piece wage system and monthly pay. The earnings of carpet weavers vary between Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 per month and of other workers such as designers, colourists, etc., rise up to Rs. 100 per month. The earnings of women and children vary between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per month respectively. The hours of work in these factories are from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. with half hour's interval at midday for meals. As the majority of workers are Muslims, Friday is observed as a holiday. The minimum age of children employed is 10 years. The general condition of children's health is fairly good.

Printing Presses.—The printing presses are located chiefly in Lahore and Amritsar. The hours of work in Lahore are 9 though in some cases an eight hours' day is also observed. The minimum age of employment for children is 8½ years. Usually children are put on light jobs such as packing of printed material and cleaning of machines though grown up children sometimes work the pedal printing machines. This work does not produce any detrimental effect on the health of children. The earnings of unskilled workers vary between Rs. 18 and Rs. 28 per month and of skilled workers such as compositors and mechanics between Rs. 30 and Rs. 48. The compositors are employed on piece wage system and others receive monthly wages.

In Amritsar likewise workers are employed on piece wage system. The earnings of men vary between Rs. 25 and Rs. 55 per month and those of children between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20. The hours of work are 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with half an hour's interval at midday for rest. The minimum age of children employed is 10 years. No detrimental effect on the health of children is noticeable as a result of employment in this industry.

Metal works and foundries.—The general conditions of employment, earnings, hours of work, etc., in machinery repairing works, foundries, brass and bronze utensil making factories, brass lock making factories, water pump making factories, tool repairing factories, iron bucket and furniture making factories and surgical instruments making factories are similar in all parts of the province. All such factories are power driven. The earnings of brass and iron workers in south-eastern districts of the province vary between Rs. 15 and Rs. 35 per month; in the central districts the unskilled worker earns between Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 per month and the skilled labourer between Rs. 38 and Rs. 50 per month. In north-eastern districts the workers employed in machinery repair workshops are paid a monthly wage of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. The foundry workers and those employed in the water pump making factories are paid daily wages, the workers in brass are paid on the piece wage system. The average earnings of workers in these districts amount to Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per month. The wages paid to workers engaged in the surgical instrument making factories at Sialkot vary between Rs. 25 and Rs. 70 per month.

according to the skill of the worker. Unskilled workers such as hammermen, hellows men, etc., who perform only manual labour are paid at the rate of Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per month. The children who are taken on as apprentices get between Rs. 6 to Rs. 15. The earnings of skilled workers in Multan range between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month and those of unskilled workers such as moulders and iron smiths between Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 per month. Apprentices are paid twice a year in a lump sum and the amount seldom exceeds Rs. 20. Two days' leave is granted in a month on full pay. Apart from it wages for the days of absence are deducted from the amount of monthly pay. The hours of work in these factories all over the province range between 10 and 11 with an interval of one hour or half an hour for midday rest. The filing and grinding processes tell badly upon the health of all workers employed in this industry and particularly upon children who are most sensitive to their evil effect upon lungs.

Lime factories.—These factories are located in Amritsar. Workers in these factories are employed on daily wages and their monthly earnings amount to Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. The hours of work are from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with one hour's rest at midday.

Comb making factory.—This factory is located in Amritsar. The workers are employed on monthly wages. The earnings of men amount to Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month and those of children to Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month. The minimum age of children employed is 10 years, and their health is very satisfactory. The hours of employment are from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with one hour's interval at midday for rest.

Flour milling factories.—These are scattered all over the province. In Amritsar the majority of the staff is employed on monthly wages. No regular hours of work are fixed. The wages paid to men range between Rs. 18 and Rs. 30 per month.

In Multan the operative incharge of the machinery is paid a monthly wage of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month and the cleaners and oilmen receive Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per month. Female labour is employed on a daily wage of 5 to 8 annas per diem. No holiday except on big religious festivals is observed by those employed in this industry.

Wages paid to workers in flour mills in Sialkot approximate to those paid in Multan. The health of workers employed in this industry is adversely affected by the small particles which permeate the air in the place where the work is carried on.

Oil Milling.—No fixed hours of work are observed in this industry. The wages of unskilled workmen are annas 10 to 12 per diem, and those of skilled mechanics Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 per month.

Aerated waters.—These factories are located in Amritsar. All workers are engaged on monthly salaries. The average earnings of workmen range between Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month. The hours of work are 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. with four hours' interval at midday. No women or children are employed in these factories.

Saw Mills.—These factories are chiefly located in the northern districts of the province. The workers are engaged on daily wages and the average monthly earnings of a worker amount to Rs. 30. A good workman sometimes makes as much as Rs. 45 per month. In the summer the working hours are from 7 A.M. to 12 A.M. and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. and in the winter from 8 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. No women were employed in this industry. The minimum age of children employed in hand saw mills is 10 years and their earnings amount to Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per month.

Card board box making, foot rule making and chalk making factories.—All these factories are located in Lahore and the conditions of employment, etc., are similar in these three industries. The average earnings of an unskilled worker amount to Rs. 22 per month and of skilled workers to Rs. 37 per month. In card board box making factory wages are paid according to the number of boxes made or packed as the case may be. The hours of work in these factories are from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. with one hour's interval at midday for meals and rest. No detrimental effect upon the health of children is noticeable as a result of employment in these factories.

Rice factory.—The conditions of employment, etc., in this industry are similar to those in the flour milling industry.

Water pumping station and power house.—The former is located in Rawalpindi and the latter at Khewra, and are owned by the municipality and Government respectively. Monthly wages are paid to the workers. No women or children are employed.

Cricket and hockey ball stitching, foot ball cover making and sports gear making factories.—This industry is located in Sialkot. No fixed hours of work are observed in these factories. In busy season the factories work for 12 hours a day and in a slack season the hours of employment are reduced to about 8. All workers are employed on piece wage system.

The earnings of an adult male worker range between Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 per month according to his skill and those of children between Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 per month. The minimum age of children employed in these factories is 10 years and employment in the factories does not produce any detrimental effect on their health.

Soap factories.—Workers employed in these factories are paid both on monthly rates of pay and on piece wage system. The monthly earnings of workers vary between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 and of children between Rs. 6 and Rs. 15. The hours of work are from 7-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. with one hour's interval at midday for rest. The minimum age of children in employment is 8 years, but the general condition of health among them is good. In smaller factories which are scattered all over the province no fixed hours of work are observed. Women do not find employment in this industry.

Tea factories.—This industry is carried on in the Kangra district only, and provides employment to a large number of female workers in the tea plantations. The men are employed in the tea factories. Wages are paid both on monthly and daily rates of payment which in the case of male adult workers range between Rs. 18 and Rs. 35 per month and in the case of females between Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 per month. The hours of work are from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. with one hour's interval at midday for rest.

Acid factories.—These factories are located in Lahore. The wages of unskilled workers range between Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 per month and those of skilled workers between Rs. 38 and Rs. 60 per month. The hours of work in these factories are from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with about one hour's interval at midday for rest. Children are chiefly employed on light jobs such as cleaning and packing of bottles, etc. The hours of work of children are the same as for men and their average monthly earnings amount to about Rs. 8. The work taken from children does not entail any hardship on them and their health does not suffer on account of employment in these factories.

In regard to exposure of workers to undue risks owing to lack of proper precautions for the fencing of machinery in power driven factories not coming under the purview of the Indian Factories Act, the reports of all Industrial Surveyors are unanimous on the point that little or no attention is paid to the fencing of machinery. In the absence of statistical data it is not possible to give any indication of the extent or frequency of accidents in these establishments but it may be safely asserted that the number of accidents is by no means small or negligible. Some efforts at fencing of transmission machinery, pulleys gearings and shaftings are made by considerate employers but such cases are not yet many. Flimsy wooden guards occasionally erected around the most dangerous parts of a machinery are generally allowed to deteriorate without repair or renewal. In printing presses and machinery repairing workshops in Lahore the provision of fencing is reported to be satisfactory though in electrically driven factories high voltage controls and cables are sometimes not adequately guarded. These facts coupled with the over-congestion of machinery in small and dark spaces and loose garments of the operatives add materially to the risks to which they are always exposed while on work.

Extract from letter from Mr. J. W. Hearn, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, No. 33627-Revenue, dated the 14th November 1930.

SUBJECT:—Standard of living of workers employed in the various industries of the Punjab.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Punjab Government, letter No. 31833-Revenue, dated the 31st October 1930, on the subject noted above, I am directed to say that the Director of Industries, Punjab, has reported that two Inspectors will be required for the inspection of factories mentioned in classes (a) and (b) and two for the inspection of factories in class (c) referred to in para. 5 of your letter No. L. C.-5 (1), dated the 7th April 1930. The Governor in Council agrees with this estimate.

VI.—GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

1.—Standard of living of workers in various centres in Burma outside Rangoon.

In accordance with the wishes of the Royal Commission on Labour enquiries have been instituted at the following centres in Burma outside Rangoon regarding the cost and standard of living of workers earning wages not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem. The centres chosen were :—

- (1) Syriam.
- (2) Yenangyaung.
- (3) Myitnge.
- (4) Bassein.
- (5) Moulmein.
- (6) Namtu.
- (7) Mining areas in Tavoy and Mergui.
- (8) Rubber plantations in Tavoy and Mergui.

They were visited by the three investigators who are employed in the Office of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner to hold such and similar enquiries connected with labour interests. With the time at their disposal they were not able to do more than stay about 10 days at each of the various centres. The first day or two was devoted to selecting typical workers, either single or with families, for examination. Having selected these persons, the Investigators spent the rest of their visit making a very thorough enquiry into the various items included in the questionnaires.

2. As in the enquiry conducted in Rangoon in 1926-27 the figures for food, fuel, lighting and miscellaneous expenditure were not hard to obtain. For articles of clothing and household requisites, the original cost was taken and divided by the number of months the various articles were estimated to last. Expenditure on washing was not entered unless payments to a washerman were actually incurred.

3. The information recorded refers to the month of June 1930. This was not a fortunate period to choose as far as Bassein and Moulmein were concerned for the rice milling season was over, only skeleton staffs being kept on in the mills. However, particulars were collected from such workers as were available and the results obtained are considered to be fairly representative. In the Tavoy and Mergui mining areas most of the employees have been paid off from the first of July 1930 owing to the serious world-wide set-back in the tin mining industry. The figures collected refer to the period just prior to that date and in so far as they are designated "regular" they mean what had been regular in the preceding months when work was in full swing.

4. As regards the normal income of the workers any earnings of wives and dependants of men living with their families have been included wherever it was possible to do so. In general the wages of the persons examined are paid monthly though the rates of pay are on a daily basis. Sundays, public holidays and days of voluntary or compulsory absence are not paid for.

It will be observed that at the heading of each of the tables the average monthly income has been shown as split up into 'money wages' and 'concessions, etc.' Under the latter heading the following items have been included wherever they exist :—

- (1) Contributions by near relatives (e.g., payments of a young couple's debts by parents).
- (2) Earnings from outside private services.
- (3) Estimated value of firewood collected.
- (4) Estimated rent of workers living rent free with relations.
- (5) Estimated rent of the worker's own house.
- (6) Payment for overtime.
- (7) Amounts realised from rearing of livestock.
- (8) Estimated value of miscellaneous concessions given by the employer.

5. As regards expenditures the following points are to be noted :—

(1) The quantity of rice consumed by single Chittagonians in Syriam has not been given. The reason for this is that these men feed in messes paying Rs. 5-8-0 per mensem to their tindals or foremen for cooked rice. Actually they would consume 11 viss a head of rice which would cost about Rs. 3-7-0. The balance represents the somewhat inflated cost of firewood and the services of the man who does the cooking.

(2) Remittances to dependants are not made every month. Usually money is sent 3 or 4 times in a year, sometimes only once a year. The amount shown in the budget represents one-twelfth of the annual average remittance.

(3) Interest on debt is a difficult item. It has here been taken to mean interest paid direct on debts incurred either in their native country or in the country of employment. Sometimes, however, a considerable portion of the remittances sent to the worker's native village is for debts incurred thereby himself or his dependants and it is frequently impossible to disentangle such money from money intended for the support of a family.

6. In addition to the 36 statements* relating to the various nationalities of workers in the eight centres mentioned above an extract† from the published monthly cost of living index numbers of working classes in Rangoon for the month of June 1930 has been appended for ready reference only. They cannot be used for direct comparison of the cost of living in Rangoon with that of any of the other centres for they do not profess to be family budgets. For such we must turn to Tables II, IV, and VI for Burmese families, Tables XII, XIII and XIV for Indian single men and Tables XIX, XX and XXI for Tamil and Telugu families in the Statistical Tables attached to Mr. Bennison's Report, remembering that the figures there refer to averages over a period in 1926-27. They may be approximately brought up to date as regards the totals of the different heads by using the comparative index numbers for that period and for June 1930. It is doubtful, however, with the small body of statistics available in the present enquiry whether such calculations would produce results giving any reliable comparisons between the cost of living in Rangoon and the up-country centres.

7. From the data collected this office has also tabulated detailed information regarding literacy housing and indebtedness. It has not been thought worth while reproducing them in print as the number of cases concerned is not large enough for accurate statistical deductions to be drawn therefrom.

* Appendix I.

† Appendix II.

TABLE II.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—SYRIAM.
Telugus and Uriyas—Single.

Number of budgets	12	Rs.	a.	p.	
Average monthly income Rs.	32-6-2	{ Money wages	31	4	3
		{ Concessions, etc.	1	2	0

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.			Equivalent Rangoon values.		
		Ra.	a.	p.	Ra.	a.	p.
Rice Viss	17.5	4	8	6	4	6	0
Arhar "	3	1	2	0	1	6	0
Fish, fresh "	1.77	1	12	4	3	8	8
Fish, salted dry "	..	0	3	0	0	3	0
Mutton (goat) "	.55	1	1	6	1	1	7
Fowls "	..	0	6	8	0	6	8
Milk, fresh Viss	1.25	0	10	0	0	15	0
Ghee "	.02	0	1	4	0	1	3
Salt "	.5	0	1	0	0	1	3
Tamarind "	.26	0	1	7	0	1	7
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	8	2	0	8	2
Potatoes Viss	1.92	0	7	8	0	8	2
Onions "	.96	"	3	10	0	3	10
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	13	0	0	13	0
Sesamum oil Viss	.52	0	8	4	0	8	4
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	0	11	8	0	11	8
Total Food . . . . .	..	13	4	7	15	7	2
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	0	10	..	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	1	14	3	..	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	0	12	0	..	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	8	2	..	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	8	12	0	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0	2	6	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	1	12	0	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1	3	2	..	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	8	2	..	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	7	8	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0	1	1	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	14	0	9	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	31	8	6	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	13	8	..	..	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE III.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—SIRIAM.

		Hindustanis—Single.		Rs. A. P.	
Number of budgets		.. 13			
Average monthly income Rs.		31-11-8		{ Money wages 30 9 3 Concessions, etc. 1 2 6	
JUNE 1930.					
Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice Viss	6.23	1	15	2	1 11 0
Wheat flour "	7.15	2	10	11	2 7 4
Arhar "	2.15	0	14	5	0 15 1
Urad "	.27	0	1	8	0 1 8
Chana "	.04	0	0	2	0 0 2
Sugar, refined "	.31	0	2	6	0 2 4
Tea "	..	0	0	5	0 0 5
Milk, fresh Viss	4.71	2	5	8	3 8 6
Ghee "	.57	2	3	5	2 4 6
Salt "	.41	0	1	0	0 1 0
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	5	10	0 5 10
Potatoes Viss	1.96	0	9	7	0 8 4
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	1	1	1	1 1 1
Mustard oil Viss	.23	0	5	6	0 5 6
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	0	3	1	0 3 1
Others "	..	0	0	6	0 0 6
Total Food . . . . .	..	13	0	10	13 12 2
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	1	6	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2	1	7	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	2	2	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	13	4	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	8	7	5	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0	1	6	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	0	13	6	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	5	8	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	2	2	..
Education . . . . .	..	0	0	7	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0	7	3	..
Others . . . . .	..	0	15	6	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	11	6	2	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	29	9	7	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	2	2	1	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE VI.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—YENANGYAUNG.
Uriyas—Single.

Number of budgets .. 8		Rs. A. P.	
Average monthly income Rs. 35-3-9		{ Money wages 32 3 9	{ Concessions, etc. 3 0 0
JUNE 1930.			
Item.	Quantity.	Cost.	Equivalent Rangoon value.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice Viss	14-00	4 0 0	3 8 0
Arhar "	2-00	0 14 0	0 14 0
Fish, fresh "	1-09	1 1 6	2 2 11
Fish, salted dry "	.26	0 8 0	0 10 5
Mutton (goat) "	.09	0 3 0	0 2 11
Fowls "	..	0 1 0	0 1 0
Tamarind Viss	.5	0 2 0	0 3 0
Salt "	.5	0 1 6	0 1 3
Spices and other condiments "	..	0 4 5	0 4 5
Potatoes Viss	1-06	0 4 3	0 4 6
Onions "	.56	0 2 5	0 2 3
Fruits and other vegetables "	..	0 12 0	0 12 0
Sesamum oil Viss	.55	0 10 5	0 8 10
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	1 1 9	1 1 9
Others "	..	0 4 3	0 4 3
Total Food . . . . .	..	10 6 5	11 1 6
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	0 14 2	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	1 4 7	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	3 0 0	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0 5 0	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	9 7 8	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0 0 6	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	1 4 6	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1 11 0	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0 12 6	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0 0 6	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0 5 0	..
Others . . . . .	..	1 5 2	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	14 14 10	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	30 13 1	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	4 6 8	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE VII
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—YENANGYAUNG.
Telugu—Family.

Number of budgets	4	
Number of equivalent adults	2.97	Rs. A. P.
Average monthly income Rs.	43-4-0	{ Money wages 38 8 0 Concessions, etc. 4-12 0

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon value.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Rice Viss	31.00	8	0 11	7	12 0
Arhar "	2.75	1	4 9	1	3 3
Urad "	.88	0	2 8	0	2 1
Sugar, refined "	1.25	0	10 0	0	9 5
Gur "	.5	0	3 3	0	3 6
Tea "		0	7 3	0	7 3
Fish, fresh Viss	1.13	1	3 0	2	4 2
Fish, salted dry "	.69	1	1 0	1	11 7
Mutton (goat) "	.69	1	8 3	1	6 1
Fowls "		1	0 6	1	0 6
Milk, fresh Viss	.75	0	3 9	0	9 0
Milk, condensed Tin	2.25	0	9 9	0	8 5
Ghee Viss	.13	0	8 0	0	8 4
Salt "	1.25	0	3 9	0	3 1
Tamarind "	.88	0	4 0	0	5 3
Spices and other condiments "		0	15 0	0	15 0
Potatoes Viss	1.25	0	6 5	0	5 4
Onions "	.88	0	3 6	0	3 6
Fruit and other vegetables "		1	6 0	1	6 0
Sesamum oil Viss	1.31	1	8 8	1	5 0
Food bought and consumed away from home		0	10 0	0	10 0
Total Food . . . . .	..	22	8 3	23	10 9
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	12 9	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2	10 3	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	5	0 0	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	12 4	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	2	8 0	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	1	8 0	..	..
Tobacco and pan supari . . . . .	..	1	0 0	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	9 0	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	3	2 0	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	1 7	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	9	12 7	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	42	8 2	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	11 10	..	..

Norm.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE VIII.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—YENANGYAUNG.

Hindustanis—Single.

Number of budgets .. 5 Rs. A. P.
 Average monthly income Rs. 32-12-10 { Money wages 29 3 2
 Concessions, etc. 3 9 7

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.			Equivalent Rangoon values.		
		Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Rice Viss	4.7	1	6	5	1	4	4
Wheat flour "	7.6	3	12	10	2	9	10
Arhar "	2.2	1	0	0	0	15	5
Urad "	.45	0	3	6	0	2	6
Chana "	.25	0	1	3	0	1	2
Sugar, refined "	.4	0	3	5	0	3	0
Tea "	..	0	1	7	0	1	7
Fish, fresh Viss	1.25	0	15	2	2	8	0
Ghee "	.5	2	0	0	2	0	0
Salt "	.45	0	1	8	0	1	2
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	6	10	0	6	10
Potatoes Viss	1.8	0	8	0	0	7	8
Onions "	.7	0	2	10	0	2	10
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	14	5	0	14	5
Mustard oil Viss	.16	0	4	4	0	3	10
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	0	0	5	0	0	5
Others "	..	0	6	9	0	6	9
Total Food . . . . .	..	12	9	3	12	9	9
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	2	5	..	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	1	11	6	..	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	3	0	0	..	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	10	3	..	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	8	1	7	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	0	12	10	..	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	8	10	..	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0	6	5	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	0	7	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	10	14	2	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	29	15	7	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	2	13	3	..	..	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE IX.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—YENANGXAUNG.
Chittagonians—Single.

Number of budgets .. 5
Average monthly income Rs. 39-5-2 { Money wages 36 8 4
Concessions, etc. 2 12 10

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	10.4	2	11 0	2	9 7
Arhar "	1.8	0	12 0	0	11 2
Sugar, refined "	.2	0	1 10	0	1 6
Tea "	..	0	1 10	0	1 10
Fish, fresh Viss	1.25	1	4 0	2	8 0
Fish, salted dry "	.4	0	12 5	1	0 0
Beef "	1.0	1	0 0	1	0 0
Fowls "	..	0	9 2	0	9 2
Mutton (goat) Viss	.2	0	6 5	0	6 5
Ghee "	.3	1	4 1	1	3 2
Salt "	.5	0	1 6	0	1 3
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	8 0	0	8 0
Potatoes Viss	1.15	0	6 6	0	4 11
Onions "	1.0	0	4 0	0	4 0
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	12 5	0	12 5
Mustard oil Viss	.5	0	11 5	0	12 0
Food bought and consumed away from home . . . . .	..	2	6 10	2	6 10
Total Food . . . . .	..	14	1 4	15	4 3
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	6 1	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2	5 2	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	3	0 0	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	9 6	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	5	4 3	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1	9 7	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	9 7	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade unions or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	2	6 5	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0	12 10	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	7 9	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	12	2 5	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	33	8 5	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	5	12 9	..	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE X.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—MYITNGA,
BURMESE—FAMILY.

Number of budgets .. 10 Rs. A P.
Number of equivalent adults 3.78 (Money wages 42 14 0
Average monthly income Rs. 43-2-10 (Concessions, etc. 0 4 10

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	37.5	9	14 2	10	5 8
Arhar "	-1	0	0 10	0	0 8
Musur "	-6	0	4 8	0	4 2
Sugar, refined "	-7	0	5 7	0	5 3
Gur or Tanyet "	-15	0	0 10	0	1 1
Tea "	..	0	12 0	0	12 0
Fish, fresh Viss	1.5	1	11 7	3	1 7
Fish, salted dry "	1.01	2	1 9	2	8 5
Fish, salted wet "	-9	0	15 10	0	14 5
Beef "	-45	0	7 2	0	7 2
Mutton (goat) "	-13	0	4 0	0	4 2
Fowls "	..	0	3 2	0	3 2
Pork Viss	-59	1	2 10	1	2 11
Milk, condensed Tin	1.5	0	6 10	0	5 7
Salt Viss	-5	0	1 6	0	1 3
Tamarind "	-4	0	2 1	0	2 5
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	11 7	0	11 7
Potatoes Viss	1.2	0	4 11	0	5 1
Onions "	1.8	0	8 3	0	7 2
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	1	10 5	1	10 5
Sesamum oil Viss	2.05	2	9 0	2	0 10
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	0	9 0	0	9 0
Others "	..	7	10 10	0	10 10
Total Food . . . . .	..	25	12 10	27	6 10
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	2	1 10	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	4	12 7	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	15 7	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	1	8 2	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	0	11 2	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0	1 5	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and pan <i>supari</i> . . . . .	..	1	4 0	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	1	8 10	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	0	14 5	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	2 5	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	0	3 2	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	3	1 10	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	0	12 10	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	8	12 0	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	44	15 0	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	-1	12 2	..	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XI.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—MYITINGH,
Tamils and Telugus—Family.

Number of budgets	7	
Number of equivalent adults	3.58	Rs. A. P.
Average monthly income Rs.	44-6-1	{ Money wages 41 4 11 Concessions, etc. 3 1 2

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.			Equivalent Rangoon values.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice Viss	27.86	8	5	9	6	15	5
Wheat flour "	5.96	2	6	0	2	0	9
Arhar "	2.21	1	2	7	0	15	6
Urad "	.64	0	4	6	0	3	6
Sugar, refined "	.71	0	5	9	0	5	4
Gur "	2.0	0	10	0	0	14	0
Coffee "	.21	0	12	0	0	10	11
Fish, fresh "	.82	1	0	9	1	10	3
Fish, salted dry "	.29	0	8	0	0	11	7
Mutton (goat) "	1.07	2	2	3	2	2	3
Fowl "	..	0	8	0	0	8	0
Pork Viss	.11	0	2	3	0	3	6
Milk, fresh "	3.44	1	11	7	2	9	3
Ghee "	.39	1	9	2	1	9	0
Salt "	1.46	0	4	5	0	3	8
Tamarind "	1.21	0	5	9	0	7	3
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	15	3	0	15	3
Potatoes Viss	1.68	0	6	8	0	7	2
Onions "	1.43	0	5	9	0	5	9
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	1	11	5	1	11	5
Sesamum oil Viss	1.14	1	6	10	1	2	3
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	1	2	3	1	2	3
Others "	..	0	1	9	0	1	9
Total Food . . . . .	..	28	4	8	28	0	0
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	2	3	3	..		
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	3	5	10	..		
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	15	5	..		
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	1	5	0	..		
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0	0	10	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	0	12	0	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	0	14	10	..	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	12	0	..	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	1	9	0	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	0	3	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	0	2	3	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	1	11	10	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	0	6	3	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	6	5	5	..		
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	43	7	8	..		
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	14	5	..		

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XV.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—BASSEIN.
Telugus and Uriyas—Single.

Number of budgets 7
 Average monthly income Rs. 36-6-3 { Money wages 35 4 7
 Concessions, etc. 1 1 9

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent	
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rangoon value.
Rice Viss	14.86	3	4	7	3 11 5
Arhar "	2.14	0	11	11	0 15 0
Chana "	.07	0	0	5	0 0 4
Fish, fresh "	1.48	1	7	9	2 16 4
Fish, salted dry "	.33	0	7	10	0 13 2
Beef "	.29	0	6	10	0 4 8
Mutton (goat) "	.28	0	9	2	0 9 0
Fowls "	..	0	8	0	0 8 0
Milk, fresh Viss	.93	0	7	5	0 11 2
Ghee "	.11	0	6	10	0 7 0
Salt "	.5	0	1	3	0 1 3
Tamarind "	.5	0	2	8	0 3 0
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	7	0	0 7 0
Potatoes Viss	1.14	0	6	5	0 4 10
Onions "	1.00	0	5	9	0 4 0
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	11	5	0 11 5
Sesamum oil Viss	.53	0	11	0	0 8 6
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	1	14	0	1 14 0
Others "	..	0	6	10	0 6 10
Total Food . . . . .	..	13	8	11	15 11 11
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	2	7	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2	3	0	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	0	0	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	10	8	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village "	..	11	13	9	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees "	..	0	3	5	..
Drink and drugs "	..	1	1	9	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> "	..	1	5	9	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals "	..	0	4	5	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation "	..	0	2	10	..
Education . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt "	..	1	0	7	..
Others "	..	1	0	3	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	17	0	9	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	35	9	10	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	12	5	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XVII.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—BARRACK.

Hindustanis—Single.

Number of budgets .. 10 Rs. a. p.

Average monthly income Rs. 29-10-10 { Money wages 27 6 5
Concessions, etc. 2 4 5

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.	Equivalent Rangoon values.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice Viss	8.4	1 9 7	1 11 9
Wheat flour "	8.05	2 7 11	2 4 7
Arhar "	1.93	0 12 10	0 13 8
Urad "	.45	0 3 1	0 2 6
Sugar, refined "	.58	0 4 10	0 4 4
Tea "	..	0 0 5	0 0 5
Milk, fresh Viss	2.83	1 9 6	2 2 0
Ghee "	.43	1 12 11	1 11 5
Salt "	.48	0 1 1	0 1 2
Spices and other condiments "	..	0 6 5	0 6 5
Potatoes Viss	1.55	0 8 4	0 6 7
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0 11 2	0 11 2
Mustard oil Viss	.20	0 4 10	0 4 10
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	0 0 5	0 0 5
Others "	..	0 5 9	0 5 9
Total Food . . . . .	..	11 2 10	11 6 11
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1 1 6	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2 3 3	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1 0 0	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0 11 8	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village "	..	10 14 5	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . . "	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees "	..	0 8 7	..
Drink and drugs . . . . . "	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pas supari</i> "	..	0 10 7	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals "	..	0 4 10	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . . "	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation "	..	0 2 0	..
Education . . . . . "	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . . "	..	..	..
Others "	..	0 10 2	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	12 15 7	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	29 2 10	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0 7 11	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XVIII.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES—BASENIN.
Chittagonians—Single.

Number of budgets 9
 Average monthly income Rs. 35-0-11 { Money wages 33 12 5
 Concessions, etc. 1 4 5

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice Viss	11.00	2	10	8	2	12	6
Arhar "	.56	0	3	7	0	3	11
Moring "	.89	0	7	4	0	7	1
Sugar, refined "	.11	0	1	1	0	0	10
Fish, fresh "	1.39	1	6	8	2	12	6
Fish, salted dry "	.35	0	7	7	0	14	0
Beef "	.44	0	8	11	0	7	1
Mutton (goat) "	.08	0	1	9	0	1	11
Fowls "	..	0	15	4	0	15	4
Milk, fresh Viss	.56	0	4	5	0	6	9
Salt "	.5	0	1	3	0	1	3
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	6	3	0	6	3
Potatoes Viss	.94	0	5	2	0	4	0
Onions "	.75	0	4	5	0	3	0
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	10	3	0	10	3
Mustard oil Viss	.33	0	7	9	0	7	11
Food bought and consumed away from home . . . . .	..	2	6	11	2	6	11
Others . . . . .	..	0	2	5	0	2	5
Total Food . . . . .	..	11	15	7	13	11	5
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2	6	6	..	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	0	0	..	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	12	4	..	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	12	10	8	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0	4	0	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1	8	7	..	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	5	4	..	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	3	1	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	1	10	8	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	0	10	11	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	17	0	3	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	34	5	1	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	11	9	..	..	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XIX.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES—MOULMEIN.

Burmese—Family.

Number of budgets	--	7	
Number of equivalent adults		3.77	
Average monthly income Rs. 38-2-1	{	Money wages	Rs. a. p. 35 12 7
		Concessions, etc.	2 5 6

JUNE 1930.

Item,	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	30.00	7	3 3	8	4 6
Sugar, refined "	.5	0	4 0	0	3 9
Tea "	..	0	8 7	0	8 7
Fish, fresh Viss	1.71	2	2 10	3	6 9
Fish, salted dry "	.5	0	10 0	1	4 0
Fish, salted wet "	.75	1	5 3	0	12 0
Beef "	.54	0	10 0	0	8 3
Fowls "	..	0	9 9	0	9 9
Pork Viss	.04	0	2 0	0	1 3
Salt "	1.43	0	3 7	0	3 7
Tamarind "	1.13	0	6 11	0	6 9
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	9 9	0	9 9
Potatoes Viss	.79	0	4 3	0	3 4
Onions "	1.5	0	7 9	0	6 0
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	1	10 2	1	10 2
Sesamum oil Viss	1	1	1 0	1	0 0
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	4	0 11	4	0 11
Others "	..	0	3 3	0	3 3
Total Food . . . . .	..	22	7 4	24	7 0
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	2	0 5	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	3	6 7	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	3	1 2	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	11 8	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	0	1 9	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1	13 4	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	7 2	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	1 2	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	0	10 3	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	2	6 9	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	2 2	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	6	10 7	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	38	5 8	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	-0	3 8	..	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XX.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—MOULMEIN,
Telugu—Single.

Number of budgets .. 5
 Average-monthly income Rs. 25-4-0 { Money wages Rs. a. p. 23 12 10
 { Concessions, etc. 1 7 2
 JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.			Equivalent Rangoon values.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice Viss	15.7	4	8	5	3	14	10
Arhar "	1.2	0	8	10	0	9	1
Urad "	1	0	0	10	0	0	7
Sugar, refined "	2	0	1	7	0	1	6
Tea "	..	0	0	7	0	0	7
Fish, fresh Viss	8	0	12	10	1	9	7
Fish, salted dry "	18	0	4	0	0	7	2
Mutton (goat) "	38	0	11	7	0	12	2
Fowls "	..	0	8	10	0	8	10
Milk, fresh Viss	75	0	6	0	0	9	0
Salt "	6	0	1	6	0	1	6
Tamarind "	7	0	3	10	0	4	2
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	6	4	0	6	4
Potatoes Viss	1.1	0	5	5	0	4	8
Onions "	85	0	4	3	0	3	5
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	11	2	0	11	2
Sesamum oil Viss	4	0	7	0	0	6	5
Food bought and consumed away from home "	..	0	1	8	0	1	8
Others "	..	0	1	2	0	1	2
Total Food . . . . .	..	10	9	9	11	1	10
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	1	1	0	..	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	3	7	..	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	5	1	7	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	2	13	2	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	0	13	7	..	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0	4	7	..	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	4	0	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0	12	10	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	0	8	5	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	10	10	2	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	24	14	9	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	5	3	..	..	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXI.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—MOULMEIN.
Telugus—Family.

Number of Budgets	..	8	
Number of equivalent adults	..	3.07	
Average monthly income	Rs. 41-4-1	{ Money wages	Rs. a. p. 34 6 5
		{ Concessions, etc.	6 13 8

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Rice	31.0	7	7 2	7	12 0
Arhar	1.6	0	11 8	0	11 2
Urad	.6	0	4 10	0	3 4
Moong	.35	0	2 11	0	2 10
Chana	.35	0	1 9	0	1 7
Sugar, refined	1.8	0	14 5	0	13 8
Gur	.2	0	1 2	0	1 5
Tea	..	0	4 5	0	4 5
Coffee	..	0	8 2	0	8 2
Fish, fresh	1.25	1	4 0	2	8 0
Fish, salted dry.	.55	0	10 5	1	8 0
Mutton (goat)	.15	0	5 5	0	4 10
Fowls	..	1	0 5	1	0 5
Milk, fresh	4.35	2	2 8	3	4 2
Milk, condensed.	.8	0	3 2	0	3 0
Salt	1.4	0	3 6	0	3 6
Tamarind	1.6	0	7 10	0	7 10
Spices and other condiments	..	1	1 0	1	1 0
Potatoes	1.1	0	5 2	0	4 8
Onions	1.6	0	7 6	0	6 0
Fruit and other vegetables	..	0	15 2	0	15 2
Sesamum oil	1.0	1	1 7	1	0 0
Food bought and consumed away from home.,	..	0	12 2	0	12 2
Total Food	..	21	8 8	24	7 2
Total Fuel and Lighting	..	2	0 8	..	..
Total Clothing	..	2	15 10	..	..
House rent	..	4	4 10	..	..
Total Household Requisites	..	0	9 0	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village.	..	1	9 7	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment.	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs	..	1	7 1	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i>	..	1	5 7	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	..	0	10 5	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society.	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation	..	0	0 7	..	..
Education.	..	0	3 2	..	..
Interest on debt	..	3	3 10	..	..
O thers	..	1	3 7	..	..
Total Miscellaneous	..	9	11 11	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure	..	41	2 10	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure	..	0	1 3	..	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES—MOULMAIN.
Hindustanis—Single.

Number of budgets .. 8
Average monthly income Rs. 24-6-0 { Money wages 21 13 0
Concessions, etc. 2 10 0

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	5-41	1	3 5	1	7 5
Wheat flour "	6-63	2	8 6	2	4 8
Arhar "	2-44	1	0 6	1	1 1
Urad "	34	0	2 8	0	1 10
Moong "	13	0	0 8	0	1 0
Musur "	06	0	0 6	0	0 5
Chana "	91	0	4 0	0	4 1
Sugar, refined "	47	0	3 9	0	3 6
Tea "	..	0	2 3	0	2 3
Milk, fresh Viss	3-56	1	12 8	2	10 9
Ghee "	50	2	0 6	2	0 0
Salt "	50	0	1 3	0	1 3
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	8 2	0	8 2
Potatoes Viss	1-69	0	8 2	0	7 2
Onions "	1-06	0	5 2	0	4 2
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	8 6	0	8 6
Mustard oil Viss	0-18	0	4 9	0	4 4
Others "	..	0	4 11	0	4 11
Total Food . . . . .	..	12	0 0	12	11 5
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	2 2	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	1	3 6	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	9 5	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	6 9	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village. . . . .	..	5	6 0	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	0	0 6	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	0	7 2	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals. . . . .	..	0	8 6	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Education. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0	12 0	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	0	9 5	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	7	13 6	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	24	3 4	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	2 8	..	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXIII.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRES—MOULMEIN.
Chittagonians—Single.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	12.5	2	15 7	3	2 0
Arhar "	.3	0	2 1	0	2 1
Moong "	.75	0	6 5	0	6 0
Musur "	.2	0	1 7	0	1 5
Sugar, refined "	.25	0	2 0	0	1 11
Tea "	..	0	3 10	0	3 10
Fish, fresh Viss	.8	0	12 10	1	9 7
Fish, salted dry "	.15	0	4 7	0	6 0
Beef "	1.0	1	0 0	1	0 0
Fowls "	..	0	13 7	0	13 7
Milk, fresh Viss	.2	0	1 7	0	2 5
Milk, condensed. Tin	.8	0	3 2	0	3 0
Ghee Viss	.1	0	4 10	0	6 5
Salt "	.47	0	1 2	0	1 2
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	5 7	0	5 7
Potatoes Viss	.8	0	3 10	0	3 5
Onions "	.65	0	3 0	0	2 7
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	8 10	0	8 10
Mustard oil Viss	.24	0	6 7	0	5 9
Food bought and consumed away from home.	..	2	3 5	2	3 5
Others "	..	0	0 5	0	0 5
Total Food . . . . .	..	11	9 2	12	9 5
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	0 2	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	1	3 7	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	2	1 7	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	6 4	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village.	..	4	3 2	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment.	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1	3 7	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	..	0	12 10	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society.	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Education. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	1	12 5	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	0	9 2	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	8	9 2	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	24	14 1	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	1	0 4	..	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXIV.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—MOULMEIN.

Chittagonians—Family.

Number of budgets	3	
Number of equivalent adults	2.73	
Average monthly income Rs.	34-10-8	(Money wages 29 2 8 Concessions, etc. 5 8 0)

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon value.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	22.67	5	9 0	5	10 8
Arhar "	17	0	1 2	0	1 2
Urad "	13	0	0 8	0	0 9
Moong "	13	0	1 0	0	1 0
Chana "	5	0	2 4	0	2 3
Musur "	13	0	1 8	0	0 11
Sugar, refined "	5	0	4 0	0	3 9
Tea "		0	2 8	0	2 8
Fish, fresh Viss	1.17	1	2 8	2	5 5
Fish, salted dry "	.83	0	14 4	2	1 7
Beef "	5	0	8 0	0	8 0
Mutton (goat) "	.04	0	0 10	0	1 3
Fowls "		1	0 0	1	0 0
Milk, fresh Viss	.83	0	6 8	0	9 11
Salt "	.83	0	2 1	0	2 1
Spices and other condiments "		0	9 4	0	9 4
Potatoes Viss	.83	0	3 10	0	3 6
Onions "	.92	0	4 6	0	3 8
Fruit and other vegetables "		1	2 8	1	2 8
Sesamum oil Viss	.42	0	8 4	0	6 9
Mustard oil "	.17	0	4 8	0	4 1
Food bought and consumed away from home.		8	0 8	3	0 8
Total Food . . . . .	..	16	11 1	19	1 8
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	12 8	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2	5 10	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	5	5 4	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	8 0	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village.	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment.	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and pan supari . . . . .	..	1	6 0	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	..	0	10 8	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society.	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	3	8 8	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	0 8	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	6	10 0	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	33	4 11	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	1	5 9	..	..

NOTE.—1 Viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXVIII.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—NAMTU.
Gurkhas—Single.

Number of budgets 9 Rs. a. p.
 Average monthly income Rs. 38-4-0 Money wages 38 9 9
Concessions, etc. 1 10 3

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.
		Rs. a. p.
Rice	Viss 7-89	2 15 4
Wheat flour	4-28	2 2 3
Arhar	1-33	0 12 4
Urad . . . . .	.33	0 2 1
Chana . . . . .	.81	0 3 5
Sugar, refined	2-06	1 2 10
Tea . . . . .	..	0 7 4
Fish, salted dry	Viss .28	0 1 4
Mutton (goat)	1-25	1 14 5
Milk, fresh	4-69	2 5 7
Ghes . . . . .	.53	2 7 7
Salt . . . . .	.49	0 1 11
Spices and other condiments . . . . .	..	0 8 0
Potatoes	Viss 1-28	0 7 7
Onions . . . . .	.73	0 4 8
Fruit and other vegetables . . . . .	..	0 9 3
Food bought and consumed away from home . . . . .	..	0 7 1
Total Food . . . . .	..	17 0 10
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1 9 3
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2 15 3
House Rent . . . . .	..	1 1 4
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0 11 3
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	0 12 0
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0 7 1
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	0 8 0
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1 9 9
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0 7 4
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society . . . . .	..	0 4 0
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0 5 11
Education . . . . .	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0 8 0
Others . . . . .	..	0 13 3
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	11 11 4
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	35 1 3
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	3 2 9

NOTE.—1 viss = 3·6 lbs.

TABLE XXIX.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—NAGROV.

Gurkhas (Miners)—Single.

Number of budgets	..	7	Rs. a. p.
Average monthly income	Rs. 40-4-7	{ Money wages	37 8 0
		{ Concessions, etc.	2 12 7

JUNE 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.
		Rs. a. p.
Rice	Viss 6.00	2 4 0
Wheat flour	" 6.29	3 2 3
Arhar	" 1.36	0 12 7
Urad	" .07	0 0 7
Chana	" 1.18	0 7 1
Sugar, refined	" 2.21	1 3 11
Tea	" ..	0 13 2
Fish, salted dry	Viss .10	0 4 7
Mutton (goat)	" 1.64	2 14 0
Milk, fresh	" 3.79	1 14 3
Ghee	" .75	3 6 0
Salt	" .47	0 1 10
Spices and other condiments	" ..	0 8 7
Potatoes	Viss 1.71	0 10 3
Onions	" .93	0 5 7
Fruit and other vegetables	" ..	0 11 5
Total Food . . . . .	..	19 7 7
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1 13 6
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2 13 3
House Rent . . . . .	..	1 2 3
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0 14 10
Remittances to dependants living in the village . . . . .	..	7 0 5
Travelling to and from place of employment . . . . .	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	1 9 2
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	1 19 3
Religious observances, feasts and festivals . . . . .	..	0 6 0
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society. . . . .	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0 4 7
Education . . . . .	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0 3 4
Others . . . . .	..	1 6 3
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	12 8 0
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	38 11 4
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	1 9 3

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs

TABLE XXX.
INDUSTRIAL CENTRES—NAMTU.
Maingtha—Family.

Number of budgets	..	6	Rs. a. p.
Number of equivalent adults	2.59	{ Money wages	37 14 8
Average monthly income	Rs. 41-14-8	{ Concessions, etc.	4 0 0

June 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.	
		Rs.	a. p.
Rice	21.6	4	13 4
Sugar, refined	.83	0	7 6
Tea	..	0	8 4
Fish, fresh	.08	0	3 4
Fish, salted dry	.45	0	13 8
Fish, tinned	.15	0	11 4
Beef	3.63	5	7 0
Fowls	..	1	11 4
Pork	3.0	5	4 0
Milk, condensed	4.67	1	2 8
Salt	.79	0	3 2
<i>Swatang</i>	..	0	11 6
Potatoes	2.42	0	14 0
Onions	.92	0	5 6
Fruit and other vegetables	..	2	5 4
Pork oil	.90	1	5 8
Food bought and consumed away from home	..	0	5 4
Others	..	0	3 8
Total Food	..	27	8 8
Total Fuel and Lighting	..	2	2 6
Total Clothing	..	3	8 5
House Rent	..	2	9 4
Total Household Requisites.	..	0	10 10
Remittances to dependants living in the village	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees	..	0	6 8
Drink and drugs	..	1	12 0
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i>	..	1	8 0
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	..	0	1 6
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society.	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation	..	0	3 2
Education	..	0	0 8
Interest on debt	..	1	0 0
Others	..	0	11 2
Total Miscellaneous	..	5	11 2
Total Monthly expenditure	..	42	2 11
Balance of income over expenditure	..	-0	4 3

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs

TABLE XXXI
INDUSTRIAL CENTRE—NAMTU.

Chinese—Family.

Number of budgets .. 3
Number of equivalent adults 3.27 { Money wages 38 8 8
Average monthly income 42.12.8. { Concessions, etc. 4 4 0

June 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost		
		Rs.	s.	p.
Rice	Viss 26.33	9	14	0
Sugar, refined	" .78	0	7	6
Tea	"	0	9	4
Fish, tinned	Tin 4.67	2	14	8
Beef	Viss 1.17	1	12	0
Fowls	"	1	10	8
Pork	Viss 2.0	3	8	0
Milk, fresh	" .67	0	5	4
Salt	" 1.06	0	4	2
Swatang	"	0	10	8
Bean sauce	Tin 3.0	1	14	0
Potatoes	Viss 2.17	0	10	10
Fruit and other vegetables	"	1	1	4
Pork-oil.	Viss 1.06	1	9	4
Total Food	..	27	3	10
Total Fuel and Lighting	..	2	10	8
Total Clothing	..	4	9	10
House Rent	..	2	0	0
Total Household Requisites	..	1	0	1
Remittances to dependants living in the village	..	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs	..	1	10	8
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i>	..	2	8	0
Religious observances, feasts and festivals	..	0	8	0
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation	..	0	2	8
Education	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt	..	..	..	..
Others	..	0	14	8
Total Miscellaneous	..	5	12	0
Total Monthly expenditure	..	43	4	5
Balance of income over expenditure	..	-0	7	9

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXXII.

MINING AREA—TAVOY AND MEGALOX

Uriyas—Single.

Number of budgets .. 4
 Average monthly income Rs. 35-0-0 { Money wages 30 8 0
 Concessions, etc. 4 8 0

June 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	17.5	4	2 0	4	6 0
Wheat flour "	1.0	0	8 0	0	5 6
Arhar "	3.5	1	12 0	1	8 6
Sugar, refined "	.25	0	3 0	0	1 11
Tea "		0	1 9	0	1 9
Fish, fresh Viss	.06	0	2 0	0	1 11
Fish, salted dry "	.13	0	4 6	0	5 2
Mutton (goat) "	.06	0	4 0	0	1 11
Milk, fresh "	5.75	2	14 0	4	5 0
Ghee "	.25	1	0 0	1	0 6
Salt "	.5	0	1 11	0	1 3
Spices and other condiments "		0	13 0	0	13 0
Potatoes Viss	1.38	0	11 0	0	5 10
Onions "	1.63	0	13 0	0	6 6
Fruit and other vegetables "		0	15 0	0	15 0
Sesamum oil Viss	.38	0	9 0	0	6 1
Mustard oil "	.38	0	9 0	0	9 2
Total Food		15	11 2	15	14 6
Total Fuel and Lighting		1	7 11		
Total Clothing		1	8 4		
House Rent		1	0 0		
Total Household Requisites		0	6 3		
Remittances to dependants living in the village.		6	0 0		
Travelling to and from place of employment.					
Medicine and medical fees		0	8 0		
Drink and drugs					
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i>		2	4 6		
Religious observances, feasts and festivals.		0	9 0		
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society.					
Amusements and recreation		0	4 0		
Education					
Interest on debt		0	8 0		
Others		1	6 0		
Total Miscellaneous		11	7 6		
Total Monthly expenditure		31	9 1		
Balance of income over expenditure		3	6 11		

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXVIII.
MINING AREA—TAVOY AND MERGUL.
Chittagonians—Sings.

Number of budgets .. 3
Average monthly income Rs. 38-2-0 { Money wages 32 10 8
Concessions, etc. 5 7 4

June 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	9.67	2	8 0	2	6 8
Arhar "	1.17	0	9 4	0	8 2
Moong "	.33	0	3 6	0	2 8
Musur "	1.00	0	9 4	0	7 0
Chana "	.33	0	2 8	0	1 6
Sugar, refined "	.67	0	6 8	0	5 0
Tea "	..	0	6 6	0	6 6
Fish, fresh Viss	1.5	1	13 4	3	0 0
Fish, salted dry "	.25	0	8 0	0	10 0
Fowls "	..	1	6 8	1	6 8
Milk, fresh Viss	4.58	2	4 8	3	7 0
Ghee "	.09	0	5 4	0	5 9
Salt "	.5	0	2 0	0	1 3
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	10 4	0	10 4
Potatoes Viss	1.0	0	8 0	0	4 3
Onions "	1.33	0	10 8	0	5 4
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	1	0 0	1	0 0
Mustard oil Viss	.58	0	13 0	0	13 11
Total Food . . . . .	..	14	15 6	16	6 0
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	5 8	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	2	4 6	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	0 0	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	6 7	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village. . . . .	..	9	5 4	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0	8 0	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i> . . . . .	..	2	10 8	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals. . . . .	..	0	12 0	..	..
Payments to provident funds, trade union or co-operative society. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	5 4	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	6 4	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	14	15 8	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	34	15 11	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	3	2 1	..	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXXIV.
RUBBER PLANTATION—TAVOY AND MERGUI.
Burmese—Family.

Number of budgets .. 4
 Number of equivalent adults 2.83
 Average monthly income Rs. 43-10-0 { Money wages 32 8 0
 Concessions, etc. 11 2 0

June 1936.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent- Rangoon values.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice Viss	28.75	6	10 6	7 15 0
Chana "	.25	0	1 6	0 1 2
Musur "	.25	0	2 0	0 1 9
Sugar, refined "	.69	0	5 8	0 5 2
Tea "	..	0	11 6	0 11 6
Fish, fresh Viss	1.38	1	8 0	2 12 2
Fish, salted dry "	1.0	1	11 0	2 8 0
Fish, salted wet "	1.0	0	7 9	1 0 0
Beef "	.25	0	9 0	0 4 0
Fowls "	..	0	8 0	0 8 0
Milk, fresh Viss	4.25	2	2 0	3 3 0
Milk, condensed Tin	1.0	0	4 6	0 3 9
Salt Viss	1.13	0	3 5	0 2 10
Tamarind "	.35	0	2 6	0 2 1
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	8 9	0 8 9
Potatoes Viss	.75	0	6 0	0 3 2
Onions "	1.38	0	10 6	0 5 6
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	1	4 0	1 4 0
Sesamum oil Viss	1.44	1	7 9	1 7 1
Food bought and consumed away from home.	..	2	5 0	2 5 0
Others "	..	0	0 3	0 0 3
Total Food . . . . .	..	22	1 6	26 0 2
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	3	11 0	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	4	0 2	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	4	14 0	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	15 9	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village.	..	..	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment.	..	0	4 0	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	0	9 0	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	0	12 8	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supori</i> . . . . .	..	2	2 0	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	..	1	8 6	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society.	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	0	9 0	..
Education . . . . .	..	0	8 0	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	1	11 0	..
Others . . . . .	..	2	1 6	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	10	1 8	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	45	12 6	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	-2	2 0	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

TABLE XXXV.

RUBBER PLANTATION—TAVOY AND MERGUL
Telangus and Uriyas—Single.

Number of budgets .. 13
 Average monthly income Rs. 28-3-1 { Money wages 22 11 8
 { Concessions, etc. 6 7 5

June 1930.

Item.	Quantity.	Cost.		Equivalent Rangoon values.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rice Viss	15.54	3	11 9	3	14 2
Arkas "	2.08	1	1 0	0	14 7
Maong "	.12	0	1 0	0	1 0
Sugar, refined "	.91	0	9 1	0	6 10
Tea "	..	0	2 9	0	2 9
Fish, fresh Viss	.81	0	12 11	1	9 11
Fish, salted dry "	.29	0	6 0	0	11 7
Beef "	.08	0	1 3	0	1 3
Mutton (goat) "	.18	0	8 11	0	5 9
Fowls "	..	0	14 0	0	14 0
Pork Viss	0.7	0	2 6	0	2 3
Milk, fresh "	1.08	0	8 7	0	12 0
Milk, condensed. Tin	.62	0	2 5	0	2 4
Salt Viss	.5	0	1 10	0	1 3
Tamazind "	.38	0	2 8	0	2 3
Spices and other condiments "	..	0	12 7	0	12 7
Potatoes Viss	.38	0	3 1	0	1 7
Onions "	.77	0	6 2	0	3 1
Fruit and other vegetables "	..	0	13 10	0	13 10
Sesamum oil Viss	.5	0	10 2	0	8 0
Food bought and consumed away from home.	..	0	1 9	0	1 9
Total Food . . . . .	..	12	6 3	12	15 9
Total Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	1	4 8	..	..
Total Clothing . . . . .	..	1	6 9	..	..
House Rent . . . . .	..	1	0 0	..	..
Total Household Requisites . . . . .	..	0	4 10	..	..
Remittances to dependants living in the village.	..	4	0 7	..	..
Travelling to and from place of employment.	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine and medical fees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Drink and drugs . . . . .	..	1	3 11	..	..
Tobacco and pan supari . . . . .	..	1	9 4	..	..
Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	..	0	6 6	..	..
Payments to provident fund, trade union or co-operative society.	..	..	..	..	..
Amusements and recreation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt . . . . .	..	0	4 5	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	1	5 5	..	..
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	8	14 2	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure . . . . .	..	25	4 9	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure . . . . .	..	0	14 4	..	..

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.6 lbs.

APPENDIX II.

Extracts from Cost of Living Index for the Working Classes in Rangoon for June 1930 as published by the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma.

A.—Burmese.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Cost.	
			1913.	June 1930.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cereals—				
Rice—Karnakyi, 2nd quality	pyi	14.00	3.878	4.256
Rice—Sabanet, 2nd quality	"	10.00	3.220	4.060
Wheat flour (Rangoon Atta)	viss	.75	.188	.258
Total—Cereals	..	..	7.286	8.574
<i>Index Numbers—Cereals</i>	..	..	100	112
Pulses—				
<i>Sadrvoke</i>	pyi	.75	.246	.266
<i>Index Numbers—pulses</i>	..	..	100	108
Other Food Articles—				
Sugar (Java white)	viss	.50	.172	.235
Tea (Lipton, red label)	lb.	.50	.375	.688
Fish, fresh (ordinary)	viss	5.00	5.000	10.000
Fish, salted dry (Bombay Kathabong)	"	.50	.375	1.250
Fish, salted wet (common)	"	.75	.583	.750
Beef (2nd sort)	"	3.00	3.000	3.000
Pork	"	.25	.500	.500
Milk, condensed (Cow's head)	tin	3.00	.600	.702
Salt (Liverpool)	viss	.50	.063	.078
Tamarind	"	.25	.086	.094
Chillies (Paleik)	"	.75	.492	.750
Potatoes	"	.50	.125	.133
Onions	"	2.00	.500	.500
Sesamum oil	"	1.50	1.875	1.500
Total—Other Food Articles	..	..	13.735	20.180
<i>Index Numbers—Other Food Articles</i>	..	..	100	147
Total—All Food Articles	..	..	21.267	29.020
<i>Index Numbers—All Food Articles</i>	..	..	100	136
Clothing and household requisites—				
Silk, Mandalay	yard	.50	1.750	2.125
Woven Sarong, Dutch (Elephant brand).	"	2.00	.876	1.688
Longcloth (Swadeshi Mill)	"	2.50	.548	.938
White Twill (Snake brand)	"	1.50	.422	.583
Lawn (Siarni brand)	"	1.50	.477	.938
Total—Clothing and Household Requisites.	..	..	4.072	8.263
<i>Index Numbers—Clothing and Household Requisites.</i>	..	..	100	168
Rent				
<i>Index Numbers—Rent</i>	..	..	5.000	7.500
	..	..	100	150

A.—Burmese—*conold.*

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Cost.	
			1913.	June 1930.
Fuel and Lighting—			Rs.	Rs.
Firewood (Nebe, Didu, etc.)	100 pieces.	·08	1·200	1·340
Kerosene Victoria	bottle.	5·00	·555	·940
Total—Fuel and Lighting . . . . .	..	..	1·755	2·280
<i>Index Numbers—Fuel and Lighting</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	130
Miscellaneous—				
Soap (white dhobi soap No. 1)	cake	12·00	·840	1·128
Cheroots	100	2·00	3·000	3·000
Total—Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	3·840	4·128
<i>Index Numbers—Miscellaneous</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	107
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	25·935	49·180
Cost of Living—Index Numbers . . . . .	..	..	100	137

NOTE.—1 pyi = 4·50 lbs. and 1 viss = 3·60 lbs.

B.—Tamil, Telugu and Uriyas.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity	Cost.	
			1913.	June 1930.
Cereals—			Rs.	Rs.
Rice—Ngusein, 2nd quality	viss	12.00	2.652	3.000
<i>Index Numbers—Cereals</i>	..	..	100	113
Pulses—				
Arhar	viss	1.00	.281	.438
<i>Index Numbers—pulses</i>	..	..	100	156
Other Food Articles—				
Sugar (Java white)	viss	.25	.088	.117
Tea (Lipton, red label)	lb.	.20	.150	.275
Fish, fresh (ordinary)	viss	.75	.750	1.500
Fish, salted, dry (Bombay Kathabong)	"	.33	.247	3.25
Mutton (goat)	"	.50	.625	1.000
Milk, condensed (Cow's head)	tin	1.50	.304	.351
Salt (Liverpool)	viss	.50	.063	.078
Tamarind	"	.50	.172	.188
Chillies (Pateik)	"	.50	.328	.500
Potatoes	"	.50	.125	.133
Onions	"	.50	.125	.125
Sesamum oil	"	.33	.413	.330
Total—Other Food Articles	..	..	3.388	5.422
<i>Index Numbers—Other Food Articles</i>	..	..	100	160
Total—All Food Articles	..	..	6.321	8.860
<i>Index Numbers—All Food Articles</i>	..	..	100	140
Clothing and Household Requisites—				
Mull (Swadeshi Mill)	yard	.50	.110	.188
Grey Shirting (Bombay Mill)	"	2.50	.470	.625
Khaki Twill (Snake brand)	"	.75	.235	.329
Total—Clothing and Household Requi- sites.	..	..	.815	1.142
<i>Index Numbers—Clothing and Household Requisites.</i>	..	..	100	140
Rent	..	..	1.000	1.800
<i>Index Numbers—Rent</i>	..	..	100	180
Fuel and Lighting—				
Firewood (Nebe, Didu, etc.)	100 pieces	.04	.600	.670
Kerosene (Victoria).	bottles	1.00	.111	.188
Total—Fuel and Lighting	..	..	.711	.858
<i>Index Numbers—Fuel and Lighting</i>	..	..	100	121
Miscellaneous—				
Soap (white dhobi soap No. 1)	cake	5.00	.350	.470
Cheroots	100	1.00	1.500	1.500
Toddy	quarts	3.00	.262	.375
Hawzays (psye)	"	8.00	1.504	1.504
Total—Miscellaneous	..	..	3.636	3.849
<i>Index Numbers—Miscellaneous</i>	..	..	100	106
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	12.433	16.509
Cost of Living—Index Numbers	..	..	100	132

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.60 lbs.

C.—Hindustanis.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Cost.	
			1913.	June 1930.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cereals—				
Rice—Kamakyi, 2nd quality	viss	5 00	1 140	1 250
Rice—Sabanot, 2nd quality	"	2 50	0 820	0 783
Wheat flour (Rangoon Atta)	"	4 50	1 125	1 548
Total—Cereals	..	..	2 885	3 581
<i>Index Numbers—Cereals</i>	..	..	100	124
Pulses—				
Arhar (Cawnpore, 2nd sort)	viss	2 50	0 703	1 095
<i>Index Numbers—Pulses</i>	..	..	100	156
Other Food Articles—				
Fish, fresh (ordinary)	viss	25	250	500
Milk, fresh	"	50	250	375
Ghee (Patiram)	"	30	713	1 200
Salt (Liverpool)	"	50	0 663	0 78
Chillies (Paleik)	"	25	1 64	250
Potatoes	"	1 25	313	393
Onions	"	25	0 63	0 63
Mustard oil	"	17	213	255
Total—Other Food Articles	..	..	2 029	3 054
<i>Index Numbers—Other Food Articles</i>	..	..	100	151
Total—All Food Articles.	..	..	5 617	7 730
<i>Index Numbers—All Food Articles</i>	..	..	100	138
Clothing and Household Requisites—				
Grey Shirting (Bombay Mill)	yard	2 50	470	825
Longcloth (Swedish Mill)	"	50	110	188
Khaki Twill (Snake brand)	"	50	157	219
Total—Clothing and Household Requisites.	..	..	737	1 032
<i>Index Numbers—Clothing and Household Requisites.</i>	..	..	100	140
Rent				
<i>Index Numbers—Rent</i>	..	..	1 000	1 800
<i>Index Numbers—Rent</i>	..	..	100	180
Fuel and Lighting—				
Firewood (Nebe, Didu, etc.)	100 pieces	04	600	870
Kerosene (Victoria)	bottle	1 00	111	188
Total—Fuel and Lighting.	..	..	711	858
<i>Index Numbers—Fuel and Lighting.</i>	..	..	100	121
Miscellaneous—				
Soap (white dhobi soap No. 1)	cake	4 00	280	378
Charroots	100	50	750	750
Total—Miscellaneous	..	..	1 030	1 128
<i>Index Numbers—Miscellaneous</i>	..	..	100	109
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	9 095	12 548
Cost of Living—Index Numbers	..	..	100	138

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.60 lbs.

D.—Chittagonians.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Cost.	
			1913.	June 1930
			Rs.	Rs.
Cereals—				
Rice—Kamakryi, 2nd quality	viss	11.00	2.508	2.750
<i>Index Numbers—Cereals</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	110
Pulses—				
Moong	viss	1.75	.656	.875
<i>Index Numbers—Pulses</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	133
Other Food Articles—				
Sugar (Java white)	viss	.25	.086	.117
Tea (Lipton, red label)	lb.	.20	.150	.275
Fish, fresh (ordinary)	viss.	1.25	1.250	2.500
Fish, salted dry (Bombay Kathobong)	..	.25	.188	.625
Beef (2nd sort) . . . . .	..	.50	.500	.500
Milk, condensed (Cow's head)	tin.	1.50	.305	.351
Salt (Liverpool)	viss	.50	.063	.078
Chillies (Paleik) . . . . .	..	.50	.328	.500
Potatoes . . . . .	..	1.25	.313	.333
Onions . . . . .	..	.50	.125	.125
Mustard oil . . . . .	..	.25	.313	.375
Total—Other Food Articles.	..	..	3.621	6.779
<i>Index Numbers—Other Food Articles</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	160
Total—All Food Articles	..	..	6.785	9.404
<i>Index Numbers—All Food Articles</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	139
Clothing and Household Requisites—				
Grey Shirting (Bombay Mill)	yard	1.00	.188	.250
Woven Sarong (Indian) . . . . .	..	1.00	.438	.844
Longcloth (Swadeshi Mill) . . . . .	..	.50	.110	.188
Khaki Twil (Snake brand) . . . . .	..	.50	.157	.219
Total—Clothing and Household Requisites.	..	..	.893	1.501
<i>Index Numbers—Clothing and Household Requisites.</i>	..	..	100	168
Rent				
<i>Index Numbers—Rent</i> . . . . .	..	..	1.000	1.800
<i>Index Numbers—Rent</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	180
Fuel and Lighting—				
Firewood (Nebe, Didu, etc.)	100 pieces	.03	.450	.503
Kerosene (Victoria)	bottle	1.00	.111	.188
Total—Fuel and Lighting	..	..	.561	.691
<i>Index Numbers—Fuel and Lighting</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	123
Miscellaneous—				
Soap (white dhobi soap No. 1)	cake	4.00	.280	.376
Cheroots	100	1.00	1.500	1.500
Total—Miscellaneous	..	..	1.780	1.876
<i>Index Numbers—Miscellaneous</i> . . . . .	..	..	100	166
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	11.019	15.272
Cost of Living—Index Numbers	..	..	100	139

NOTE.—1 viss = 3.60 lbs.

§. Memorandum on Small Factories in Burma employing between 10 and 20 persons and using power-driven machinery, by Mr. W. H. O. Pridaux, Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma.

In view of the possible extension of the Indian Factories Act to small factories this department has for some years been collecting lists of industrial premises in which power-driven machinery was used and in which between 10 and 20 persons were employed. When this inquiry opened 400 such places were known to this department, but as many of them had not been visited for several years it is probable that some no longer existed. Our lists were completed by the help of the Boiler Department, District Officers and the Electric Supply Companies and the total number of the premises which seemed likely to be small factories and the sources from which the addresses were obtained is shown below:—

From this Department's records	400
From Boiler Department	146
From District Officers	216
From Electric Supply Companies	111
	873

To each of these 873 addresses a circular letter with an enquiry form was sent with the result shown below:—

Letters returned undelivered	25
Replies received indicating that—	
(a) between 10 and 20 persons were employed	109
(b) less than 10 persons were employed	146
(c) Over 20 persons were employed	38
No replies received	555
	873

The large number of cases in which no reply was received to our circular was probably due to the time of year at which the inquiry was made. During the rains the seasonal factories are shut and no responsible person resides on the premises. Had the inquiry been made during the busy season it is probable that very many more replies would have been received.

Analysing the replies we obtain the figures shown in the table given below:—

Industry.	Employing between 10 and 20.	Employing less than 10.	Total.
Rice Mills	68	83	151
Saw Mills	5	3	8
Oil Mills	15	19	34
Flour Mills	1	7	8
Coffee Mills	1	1	2
Tea	—	1	1
Electric Power Station	1	2	3
Mining Workshop	1	—	1
Ice and Aerated Waters	3	2	5
Ginning Mills	—	2	2
Water Pumping Station	2	1	3
Chaff Cutting Mills	—	4	4
Printing Presses	2	3	5
Refineries	—	1	1
Rubber Factories	5	2	7
Workshops	3	12	15
Thanakha Mills	—	1	1
Combined Mills	2	2	4
	109	146	255
Mills employing over 20 persons	—	—	38
Total	—	—	293

This inquiry brought to light 38 premises in which over 20 persons were employed and these are being registered as factories.

The replies showed that in the 109 factories with which this report is mainly concerned children were only employed in one printing press. Women are employed fairly generally in rice mills and oil mills and in the only flour mill that replied a third of the employees are women. No replies were received from 9 cotton ginning mills in which women are certain to be employed but it is possible that less than 10 persons may be employed in some of these places.

It will be convenient to deal with rates of wages, hours of work and holidays under heading of the various industries.

Rice Mills.—In rice mills there is generally one fairly well paid man in charge of the mill but when the owner himself understands the work and does his own supervision this man's wages are saved. When employed, a supervisor is paid from about Rs. 50 up to Rs. 100. In some cases the returns indicate a lower salary but in these cases it may be assumed that the owner does a good deal of the work himself. The pay of the mill hands varies from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40; in the few cases where a higher limit is given it may be presumed that the man has some special qualification. The most usual pay of a mill hand is about Rs. 25 a month. The wage of a cooly in a rice mill is about Rs. 22-8-0 and the variation of a cooly's wage is considerably less than that of a mill hand as the work is unskilled. Women coolies get Rs. 15 a month and in a few cases go up to Rs. 20. Nominally a 10-hour day is worked and there is supposed to be a weekly holiday which is probably not given when the mill is busy. Overtime is also worked and seems generally to be paid for.

Oil Mills.—The machinery in an oil mill is considerably simpler than in a rice mill and consequently the pay of the supervisor rarely exceeds Rs. 40. The wages of the workmen which are based on outturn run from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30, the most usual wage being about Rs. 22-8-0. Women earn less than the men in oil mills and the average wage may be said to be about Rs. 14. The working hours in oil mills are usually shorter than in rice mills and in most small mills an 8-hour day is worked but two mills reported a 12-hour day.

Rubber Factories.—In these premises the supervisor, except when his work is done in reality by the owner, is paid from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month, the pay of the mill hands varies from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30 and of the coolies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. Only one woman was returned as being employed, and she was paid Rs. 18. The working hours are 8 a day and a weekly holiday is not generally given.

Saw Mills.—The wage of the supervisors in the five saw mills from which returns were received varied from Rs. 45 to Rs. 80. The pay of the mill hands depends upon their skill and varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 a usual wage being about Rs. 25. Men coolies get about Rs. 22-8-0 and sawdust boys, generally about 16 or 17 years old, Rs. 15. One woman cooly was recorded who was paid Rs. 22-8-0. The usual working hours are 8 a day and a weekly holiday is general.

Miscellaneous Factories.—Certain of the remaining miscellaneous factories present points of interest. Thus U Po Wun, the Officer on Special Duty, in connection with this inquiry, points out (*vide* report reproduced below) that in ice and aerated water factories work is carried on two days out of three and electric power stations during the night only. In these places the wages differ so greatly that no useful average can be given. It may be pointed out that as one result of the comparative absence of Trade Unions in this country there is no standard wage for skilled workers and a man is paid what he is thought to be worth. In a press one compositor may be paid Rs. 20 a month and the man working next him Rs. 35 and in an engineering workshop all rates of pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 80 a month are to be found. This renders any attempt to quote an average wage practically meaningless. The hours of work in these miscellaneous trades are generally 8 hours a day but overtime is common and appears to be paid for.

In addition to the wages given in the foregoing paragraphs in some mills certain concessions are made to the work people. Thus in rice mills the mill hands, but not usually the coolies, get free accommodation and sometimes can buy rice below the market rate. In saw mills free firewood is given as well as free housing. Free housing is not given in the case of essentially town industries such as printing presses.

Health and Sanitation in Small Mills.—Sanitary conveniences are generally provided in mills and workshops situated in the better-run municipal areas. Outside the towns the latrines, if provided, are unsatisfactory and the workmen generally use the surrounding jungle. There is no evidence that work in these places is injurious to health. The rice mills are dusty but the dust does not seem to be particularly harmful and no cases of lead poisoning have come to light in the printing presses. None of the other trades appear to present any peculiar health dangers.

Accident and Fencing.—According to the returns no accidents had occurred in any of the mills which replied to my circular during the last two years. The officer on special duty came across one fatal accident on an unprotected shaft in an ice and aerated water factory and it seems quite incredible that no other accidents have occurred. Forgetfulness or a fear of having to pay compensation has probably been responsible for some of the occupiers giving false information under this head. Fencing in these small mills is generally very poor or entirely wanting. Engine flywheels, shafting, belts and pulleys are unfenced but an even greater danger lies in the lack of proper provision for getting about the machinery for oiling purposes. The small rice mills are particularly bad in this respect and oiling platforms are either non-existent or are too narrow and are not provided with hand rails. In the saw mills guards are not used and the platen machines in the printing presses are not provided with finger guards.

Additional Staff.—This memorandum has dealt solely with small factories employing between 10 and 20 persons and using power and the following suggestions for additional staff are based on the assumption that the Factories Act will be extended to them only. If it is proposed to extend the Act to other places such as those referred to in paragraph 5 of Mr. Lall's letter or to docks, buildings in course of construction or other premises the recommendations would require reconsideration.

As pointed out earlier in this memorandum only 293 replies were received from the 873 premises to which circulars were sent. The majority of the 555 places from which no replies were received were probably small seasonal factories but it seems probable that 200 would come under the extended Act. There is also considerable internal evidence which suggests that some of the 146 returns from places which appear to employ less than 10 are incorrect and I estimate that an extension of the Act would result in adding 350 mills to our registers. The number at present on the register is approximately 1,100 so that with the extended Act we should have about 1,500 places registered. In his covering letter* to last year's report the Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects) expressed the opinion that the present staff of one Chief Inspector and two Inspectors should be sufficient for 750 factories so that with an extension of the Act three additional Inspectors would be necessary.

This doubling of the staff would not necessarily mean doubling the expenditure on the department as it would probably be desirable to divide the Inspectorate into Senior and Junior grades. The Senior grade providing a Chief Inspector and two Inspectors with an engineering training for dealing with the larger mills and technical problems that might arise and a junior Staff who would be trained in the department and would deal with the routine work in the smaller factories.

ANNEXURE.

REPORT OF ENQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES USING POWER BUT EMPLOYING LESS THAN 20 PERSONS AT ONE TIME, BY U PO WUN, OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY, FACTORIES DEPARTMENT, BURMA, RANGOON.

1. *Factories visited.*—The time allowed for the enquiry being very limited, I had to pay only flying visits to the factories which are situated at almost

* Not reproduced here.

extreme and main parts of the country. The number of factories visited during the enquiry is shown in the Statement A appended to this report. These factories including premises which were found to employ less than 10 persons are not all useful for this enquiry but as it was not possible for me to know beforehand which factory contained less than 10 persons and which remained closed, waste of some time, labour and expenses was unavoidable.

I show by the following schedule the number of places visited (included in Appendix A) which employed between 10 and 20 or more workers.

Serial No.	Factories.	Upper Burma	Lower Burma.	Total.
1	Rice Mills	8	6	14
2	Oil Mills	4	..	4
3	Saw Mills . . . . .	..	2	2
4	Flour Mill . . . . .	..	..	..
5	Weaving Mills	1	..	1
6	Engineering Shops	3	3	6
7	Foundries . . . . .	..	..	..
8	Printing Presses	1	2	3
9	Ice and Aerated Water Factories	1	1	2
10	Rubber Factories . . . . .	..	1	1
11	Rope Factories . . . . .	..	..	..
12	Soap Factories . . . . .	..	..	..
13	Electric Power Stations	1	2	3
14	Chaff Cutters . . . . .	..	..	..
15	Cotton Mills . . . . .	..	..	..
	Total	19	17	36

2. *Hours of Work: (Rice Mills).*—Burma being a rice country and as the number of rice factories exceeds other types, I must begin with the rice mills.

This is not the proper time of the year for an enquiry into the working of the rice mills, for most of them are found doing little or nothing during the rains. Moreover the unsuitable rice market also has greatly to do with the slackness of the rice industry in the province. The time of working generally prescribed by the occupiers of the rice mills is from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. with an interval of one to two hours in the middle of the day. It is therefore to note that the prescribed number of hours of employment, for any class of employees whether men, women or children, would be 10 to 11 hours a day. With reference to weekly holidays every Manager or a person who is in charge of the rice factory reports on enquiry that a weekly holiday has been the least concession now being enjoyed by the workers. In view of the unappropriate time for the enquiry and of the slackness of the rice business, their statements may be true. But on a further enquiry it has been understood that when business is in full swing in its proper season the work in such mills would be rather continuous that, except on most important and recognized holidays, no worker would get any day for rest. It is impossible for these small business

men to keep the number of workers enough for introducing shifts. It is therefore to be assumed that the hours of working in these factories, if all circumstances surrounding the business are favourable, would range from 70 to 77 hours per week or 300 to 330 hours in a month, irrespective of the sex or age of the workers employed. I have every reason to believe that the workers may at times be lured to longer hours of working by baits of bonuses and overtime wages.

Other Factories.—The flour mills, the oil mills, the engineering workshops and the printing presses are no better than the rice mills in respect of the hours of working. The oil mills however adopt a different system, which is in my opinion worse than that of the rice mills, as the wages earned by the workers entirely depend on the volume of work done. It is human nature to prefer a larger earning, if nothing exists to stop the greed, especially in the world of the poorer classes. Workmen in ice and aerated water factories and in electric power stations, especially in the small premises which I visited, are more fortunate in respect of working hours. In the former factories they work at the rate of not more than 20 to 22 hours in three days, i.e., 200 to 220 hours in a month of 30 days. The cause of such reduction in the number of working hours lies in the nature of the industry which is beyond the power of the employer to extend. The factories stand still one day after two days' work both to allow the water to freeze and to exhaust the outturn of the aerated water manufactured. As for the electric power stations, the workers usually work at night only. Unlike the big stations at Rangoon and Mandalay, no energy is supplied to the consumers at day time. Except the field workers, who may not be counted for the purpose of this enquiry, the employees in these places are the most fortunate, because while they are employed only at night in the best possible light, the occupiers are in the habit of employing shift system in the stations.

3. *Earning Rice Mills.*—The rate of wages paid to the workers in the small rice mills which employ less than 20 persons is a little different from that in vogue in the big mills. The Engineer is usually the highest paid man in the big mills, but in the case of the small mills, a worker with the title of 'Supervisor' is usually found earning highest wages. The Supervisor's most important qualification is 'experience'. He must know almost everything connected with a rice mill. He must know carpentry, he must know blacksmithship, he must be able to work as an engine-driver, a fitter, a fireman, an oilman and so forth. Where the mill owner or the occupier of a mill is an efficient man with a sound knowledge of the rice milling business, the services of the so-called Supervisor is superfluous and an efficient Tindal is employed who earns the highest wage. The Supervisor's wages range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 80 and the Tindal (either engine or mill) can earn from Rs. 30 to Rs. 55 per month.

The lowest paid employees are found in the class of *Kalasies* which comprise, according to the practice adopted by the Burma Labour Department, the following:—

Kalasies include pump-man, belt-man fan-man, meal machine-man and separator-man.

Their wages range from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per month. The coolies are very rarely included in the monthly paid class of employees. The rate of wages paid to the men and women coolies is the same, as it is based on the volume of work done according to measurement. It is often found that the workers are heavily indebted to the mill-owners or occupiers with advances taken. Women coolies are employed both in Upper and Lower Burma. The rate of wages earned by them does not differ, as it depends on the amount of work available. It ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per month. A male cooly can earn more, i.e., Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per month. Where men and women coolies are mixedly employed, a mutual arrangement is made between themselves, that the men should undertake heavier work and earn more wages.

In some of the mills, coolies are not employed directly but through contractors; but unlike the big mills, the indirect method is not very common. As for the scale of earning by the coolies, there is not much difference whether the employment is direct or indirect.

The wages mentioned above are merely money wages. At my visits I made an enquiry into the prevalence of different forms of concession granted by the factory occupiers. By the help of the estimated values noted for different

concessions, real wages can be calculated. But as it is not very useful to dwell lengthily in this report on the point of real wages, I have refrained myself from being more elaborate than necessary. The monthly wage-rate mostly prevalent in the small rice mills visited by me is between Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 for mill hands.

Other Factories.—The oil mills, the flour mills, the ice and aerated water factories and the printing presses adopt the standard mostly prevalent in the small rice mills, i.e., Rs. 20 to Rs. 35, the beginner usually earning less. As for the engineering workshops, the electric power stations and the saw mills, the rates of wages are often found in extremes as the workers are mostly skilled men. A sharp bend in the rates of wages is usually seen in the case of engineering workshops, where the experienced skilled workers and many apprentices are employed side by side. One fitter who is an experienced man in the engineering workshop can earn even Rs. 85, while the other who is an apprentice not more than Rs. 10 per month. The same standard is applicable to the printing presses though most of the compositors' wages stand between Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 per month.

The mill owners or the factory occupiers are found to base, as far as practicable, the rate of wages paid by them to the workers on the standard in vogue in the neighbouring rice mills and saw mills.

4. Effect on Health.—Throughout my inquiry I did not come across any industry injurious to the health of workers. I made special inquiry in the rubber factories, in the printing presses and in the cotton mills. No lead poisoning was reported by the occupiers of printing presses. It is true that not many rubber factories and cotton mills were visited but as I was aware of the point I did not omit to make the enquiry from the people concerned. The rice and flour mills, which I visited, are not so dusty as to affect the health of the workers.

The only defect, which I noticed, and which is likely to interfere with the health of the employees, is the long hours of working, for which no restriction is imposed on the mill owners or occupiers.

Undue Risks and Accidents.—The factories wherein less than 20 persons are employed, being looked after by no outside authority, are of course risky in the manner of keeping the machinery. In many factories I noticed that the engine fly-wheels, the main pulleys and the main driving belts not being securely fenced, were dangerous. At every factory I visited, I made an enquiry about the accidents, but only in one, i.e., in an ice and aerated water factory at Myingyan a fatal accident on the main shaft was reported. How far the verbal statements regarding the absence of accidents made by the occupiers of factories are true, is not known. Some of the engineering workshops have lathes and drills so exposed that the workers are liable to meet with minor accidents. A minor accident is an accident, but no worker nor any outside authority not concerned with the administration of the Indian Factories Act or the Workmen's Compensation Act, will make any worry about or take any notice of it. Most of the factory owners or labour employers are able to shut the mouths of the injured workers even in the case of serious accidents. The Factory Department which has been very particular to accidents was kept in the dark in the case of the fatal accident in Myingyan reported above.

Sanitation.—It is a known fact that very few oriental owners or occupiers of factories pay due attention to the sanitation of the factories. The state of these premises that are outside the jurisdiction of the authorities can be imagined in the light of the above remark. The factories in towns which have municipalities are, of course, a little better, as there are sanitary inspectors who are responsible for the cleanliness of the places within the municipality. Some of the mill compounds in those places which are beyond the limit of the municipalities are so dirty and smelly that they need supervision by the authorities concerned. These remarks are made on the subject of the general sanitation of the factory premises. As for particular instances such as the latrines and the drinking-water, I have no serious complaint to make. Where the municipalities look after the scavenging, the latrines are provided with buckets and the number of seats are always sufficient. In small villages the workers use the jungle in the neighbourhood. A Burmese or an Indian labourer usually prefers the jungle to the pit system latrines, which he avoids, if possible, owing to the unpleasant sight and smell. Every occupier of a factory pays attention to the sufficient supply of drinking-water to the workers. No Indian or Burman knowingly omits or refuses to supply at *gratis* good drinking-water

to those who need it. At every factory I visited, I found myself satisfied with this requirement of the occupiers.

Housing and other Concessions.—In most of the rice mills the workers are provided with free quarters, and the value of this concession depends on the position of the locality in which a factory stands. Some areas are so cheap in respect of rents that the free houses provided carry no value at all and some are so important that such a concession is considered to be a sort of burden to the occupiers. But in no case the value exceeds Rs. 5 per month to each worker, where such a concession is granted. The printing premises, the engineering workshops, being mostly established in towns where there is congestion of residents, provision of free quarters is very rare; and if any provision is made, it is made to selected workers only whose services are so useful to the employer that without such a concession given to these particular workers he (the employer) may sustain some loss. The oil mills and other factories though they are situated in localities where the house rents are cheap, come in the lot of the engineering workshops and the printing presses in respect of the provision of free housing.

Besides free housing, I came across supply of free firewood and free kerosene oil in many and cheap rice in some of the rice mills. Free firewood and free kerosene oil (for light) is each estimated to value at 8 annas to 12 annas to each worker per month. In the case of free light supplied to the workers in the electric power stations the value is exceptional, for no such company charges less than Rs. 2 per month for each point or lamp supplied (20 watts).

As for drinking-water, the occupiers of factories in Pegu and Mandalay which I visited have to buy it in large barrels. They incur some extra expenditure on it but its value when distributed amongst the employees is so insignificant that no appreciable figure will come out.

5. Employment of Women and Children.—In rice mills women are employed in the capacity of hopping and transporting coolies either directly or through contractors. In both cases they are treated as piece-work workers and paid according to the volume of work done by them. A woman cooly can earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per month, but the hours of working have no restriction at all. In busy season between January and May a woman may work both day and night and even more than 12 hours a day. No body will raise any objection to this method of employment, because it is in the interests of both the employer and the employed.

At my visits to the oil mills I came across women working on the oil mortars. They are paid at the rate of one anna to two annas for every mortar of oil that has been pressed out of a prescribed quantity of seshamum or groundnut. Each woman can earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month. There is no limit on the number of working hours. Women are found being employed in cotton mills, flour mills and weaving mills also, but in no case one can earn more than Rs. 15 a month, though the hours of working have no restriction. As for employment of children, I must report that no children are employed. Only in each of four cases one in a small flour mill in Myingyan, one in a printing press in Mandalay and the other two in engineering workshops in Moulmein and Rangoon, I found a boy of under 15 years of age. In all those places the responsible persons pleaded that the child was only an outsider and not one of the regular employees. In neither case I was satisfied with the explanation heard because I noticed that the children were as active as other workers in their work. There may be children employed in other factories which I did not visit, but as the Factories Act is not applicable to such factories no action can be taken against the employers.

It is however a sort of cruelty to the poor to place restriction on the employment of children on such a small scale. In each of the four cases referred to above, the child belonged to poor parents. It seems that the child could add something to the earnings of the parents by that way. If the Factory Act be applied to such small concerns and legal restrictions be consequently placed on their employment, the only action that the employer is expected to take is to dispense with the boy's services forthwith, which would result in the pecuniary loss to the poor parents and the addition of inconveniences to the boy.

I cannot conclude this report without inserting a remark, that in many places which I visited, the people took me for an Income-tax Officer and that I had to spend some time and vocal energy in order to convince them of my real position before I was supplied with the necessary information.

APPENDIX A.

Factories visited.	Rangoon District.	Insein District.	Pegu District.	Amherst District.	Mandalay District.	Shwebo District.	Magwe District.	Thayetmye District.	Myingyan District.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice Mills . . . . .	..	1	3	5	7	3	..	..	..	19
Oil Mills	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	..	3	18
Saw Mills	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
Flour Mills	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	8
Weaving Mills . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Engineering Shops	4	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	9
Foundries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Printing Presses	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	9
Ice and Aerated Water Factories.	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	6
Rubber Factories	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rope Factories . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soap Factories . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Electric Supply Stations.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Chaff Cutters . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Cotton Mills . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Total	17	4	6	13	31	7	2	1	8	89

VII.—GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1. *Memorandum on Family Budgets of Industrial Workers in Bihar and Orissa.*

In accordance with the request contained in letter No. L.C.5(1), dated the 7th April 1930, from the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour, the local Government undertook an enquiry into the standard of living of industrial workers. They have endeavoured to follow as closely as possible the lines of enquiry suggested in paragraph 4 of the Commission's letter. They decided to limit the enquiry to typical collieries in the Jharia coalfield and to a separate enquiry in the Tata Iron and Steel Works. Two centres were selected, because there are two distinct industrial areas in the province and the conditions and standards in the two were believed to be different. The investigation was carried out under the supervision of the Director of Industries and the Officer in charge of his Intelligence Department. The actual work of collecting and preparing the family budgets of workers was entrusted to local agencies. In the case of the Jharia coalfield, the work was done by the Medical Officer of the Jharia Mines Board of Health and his assistants. In Jamshedpur it was done by the Welfare Officer attached to the Tata Iron and Steel Works. In selecting these agencies the local Government were guided by the necessity of allaying suspicion on the part of the workers who came under examination and of gaining their confidence, and it was thought desirable, therefore, to employ persons already well known to the workers and with whom they come in contact in the ordinary course of events. The Director and his Intelligence Officer maintained close touch with the investigating officers and a number of the budgets were personally checked by them.

2. The detailed procedure of enquiry adopted was somewhat different in the two areas selected.

A. Jamshedpur.—Within the wage limits indicated by the Commission there exist two broad groups of labour. The first group comprises the daily rated but weekly paid labour, consisting of the aborigines and Chatisgarias, known locally as cooly labour. It was decided that 10 budgets for each of these sub-groups, or 20 in all should be taken.

The second group comprises the daily rated but monthly paid workers of the lower grade semi-skilled labour, known locally as *khalasis*, helpers and so on. Owing to the very varied racial origin of the labour under this group and the different standards of living prevalent amongst them, it was decided that it would be unsafe to depend on the amount of monthly earning alone as the criterion for selecting samples for investigation. Accordingly, a preliminary enumeration of the castes and communities contained in these groups and a rough census of the numerical strength of each was made and it was provisionally decided that 30 budgets should be taken for this ground, to be allotted in proportion to the numerical strength of each sub-group. In actual fact the number of budgets was increased considerably above the original limit proposed, and 81 budgets* in all have been prepared at the Tata Iron and Steel Works. As the basis of investigation a typical family was assumed to consist of one man, one woman and 3 children. The actual selection of samples was made at random within the population of typical families.

B. Dhanbad.—At the outset it was found impossible to limit the investigation to one typical colliery, as conditions from one colliery to another in the Jharia coalfield differ materially. It was accordingly decided to take 6 typical collieries into consideration. In view of this change, the director of Industries contemplated preparing 100 budgets. But owing to practical difficulties he found it impossible to do so, and 60 budgets have been collected. Six types of labour were selected for investigation within the wage limits indicated by the Commission:—

- (1) Miners and loaders.
- (2) Wagon-loading coolies.
- (3) Trollymen.
- (4) Propping mistris and coolies.
- (5) Pump khalasis, firemen and engine khalasis.
- (6) Blacksmiths.

Although the labour population at Dhanbad is varied in origin, caste and religion, standards of living are more uniform than at Jamshedpur, and it

was, therefore, not found necessary to divide the classes mentioned above into sub-groups, as was done at Jamshedpur. The typical family here also was assumed to consist of a male, a female and 2 to 3 children. As the labour is largely seasonal, the average earning over a period of three months, instead of over a more extended period, was taken into consideration. Otherwise the methods followed in the two enquiries were similar.

3. Owing to unforeseen difficulties the preparation of the budgets in the coal-field was not completed until the second half of September, and it has, therefore, not been possible either for the Director or the local Government to submit the results to any detailed examination. The local Government, therefore, do not propose to offer any opinion at present as to the conclusions which can be drawn from this survey. The Director of Industries, however, has noted the following points necessary to the elucidation of the budget :—

(a) The aim has been, as far as possible, to select only self-contained families, consisting of a husband, wife and children. It was, however, discovered that in the majority of cases families were made up of more than two adults and these were, therefore, included.

(b) The expenditure on clothing not being a monthly item, represents the average of the whole year's expenditure on standard articles of clothing and probable purchases on festive occasions. In the case of utensils, brass vessels have been assumed to last for 7 years and those of aluminium for two years. Gold and silver ornaments were assumed to last for 20 to 25 years.

(c) The expenditure on education is negligible.

(d) Difficulty was experienced in arriving at the expenditure on liquor, because most of the labourers, particularly at Dhanbad, were averse to giving information on this head. It is stated that the majority of the labourers at Dhanbad are also addicted to gambling, but no information on this point was obtainable from them.

(e) Debts were usually incurred on account of occasional expenditure on marriage, sickness, funerals, etc.

4. Owing to the unavoidable delay in completing the preparation of the family budgets it has not been possible to print up this voluminous material within the date fixed by the Royal Commission. The budgets* are therefore enclosed in original with this memorandum.

2. Memorandum on the Unregistered Factories in Bihar and Orissa.

I.—Introduction.

In accordance with the request made in letter No. L. C.-5 (1), dated the 7th April 1930, addressed by the Royal Commission on Labour to the local Government, the Chief Inspector of Factories was instructed to undertake a survey of factories not at present regulated by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act and falling in the following categories :—

- (a) factories using power and employing 10 or more persons on any day in the year;
- (b) factories and workshops not using power and employing 50 persons or more on any one day in the year; and
- (c) smaller factories and workshops employing less than 50 but more than 9 persons.

The investigation has been carried on by an Inspector of Factories specially appointed for the purpose under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Factories. At the outset of the investigation enquiries were made through district officials to locate as far as possible all unregistered factories. This survey has revealed the existence of 436 establishments in the province which are eligible to be declared factories by notification under section 2(3)(b) of the Indian Factories Act and falling under one of the three categories described above.

2. In addition there are some small or shallow quarries not at present regulated under the Mines Act; but as the non-application of the Act to these places is authorized by an exemption notification under the Mines Act itself, it seems clear that any future registration of these quarries, whether they include a surface workshop or not, for the purpose of control, will be made under the Mines Act and not under the Factories Act.

3. On the completion of this preliminary survey it was apparent that the special officer could not inspect all the factories in detail. He, therefore, limited himself to a detailed examination of about 20 per cent. of these establishments.

* Not printed.

The statistical information regarding the rest was collected by correspondence and by local enquiries carried out by the staff under the control of District Officers.

The aggregate number of employees in the 436 unregistered factories is believed to be 22,302, but as systematic book-keeping is not practised in all of them, the figure is only a rough approximation. Also, it is not improbable that many of the smaller factories have given figures rather lower than the actual in the hope of evading registration. The District Officer's returns do not include separate figures for women and children, but estimates based upon the proportion of women and children actually found in those factories selected for enquiry by the department, indicate that of the total figure, about 3,850 are women and about 3,680 are children.

4. The only considerable groups of unregistered factories which have an abnormally high proportion of women and children are the mica industry and, in a lesser degree, the shellac industry. The mica factories are the subject of section II of this memorandum and the shellac factories are the subject of section III.

5. No other group of factories seems to call for separate description as their conditions are not essentially different from those commonly found in the average Bihar and Orissa country factory of whatever size before it has been brought under the factories Act.

II.—The Mica Industry.

Introductory.—The preparation of mica for market, as practised in Bihar and Orissa, consists of sickle-cutting, knife-dressing, sizing, sorting, splitting and packing. Most of these operations are usually performed in organised factories of varying size, but a considerable portion of the splitting industry is carried on as a cottage industry. There are no figures available which would show the number of persons who split mica in their homes, but it is believed that the number is more than double the number of persons working in organized factories. There are great variations in the size of factories, some of which employ as many as 800 persons, while in the joint family dwellings, in which mica is prepared as a home industry, the number of persons habitually engaged in this work is sometimes greater than in some of the smaller proprietary establishments. The buildings may be equally good and the employment even more regular, so that the sole ultimate characteristic of the "factory" as distinguished from cottage industry is the non-residence of the workers. It would be impracticable to bring these dwellings within the purview of the Factories Act, and in this memorandum and the attached tables* the term "factory" includes no homes and no proprietary work-places in which less than 10 persons are customarily employed.

Of the 127 mica factories in Bihar and Orissa only one has mechanical power, and is, in consequence, a registered factory. The other 126 unregistered factories are analysed in part I of Table I.† Of these 126 factories 26 were inspected in detail during the investigation.

2. *Employees.*—In the present year, with a poor market and slack business, the number of persons regularly employed has been abnormally low and is materially less than the number obtained by totalling the greatest number of persons employed on any one day of this year in each factory. The figure 11,395 given in Table I† is the greatest number reported by the factory proprietors to be employed when factories are working under normal conditions. This figure is, of course, approximate and cannot be accurately verified, but it has been checked and revised in the light of data collected by the Factories Department previously and also during the present enquiry. A few concerns have recently gone out of business entirely; but as mica has not yet been seriously displaced by synthetic substitutes, a revival of the industry seems likely, and therefore, the examination of the industry may be based upon what are believed to be normal figures.

3. *Buildings.*—The majority of the factory buildings are of substantial and fairly satisfactory types; most of the larger ones are well housed in pucca buildings which are kept in good repair. Even the smaller factories generally have plastered brick walls and brick or cement floors in varying states of repair, with roofs of *narrja* tiles carried on bamboo or wooden joists. In some cases the roof is of corrugated iron, with tiles overlaid as a protection against the sun. The interiors of the buildings are rarely used as work-places, but as storage space. The work is mostly done on the verandahs and the ratio of cubic space and floor space per worker is, therefore, not of the usual importance, and both

* Appendices I and II.

† Appendix I.

ventilation and lighting are good according to the standards of the country. In some instances the verandah floor space per worker is not up to the requirement of the Factories Act for rooms; and in those factories where work is done indoors, the cubic space is often below the Act's requirements. In some isolated places overcrowding has been found but it is not accompanied by bad ventilation. The workers either squat on the floor or sit on a box or something of the sort. In no case were workers found sitting on earth and in no case were they found working under leaky roofs.

4. *Sanitation.*—Most of the factories situated in the town of Giridih are provided with one or two latrine seats. Primarily intended for the use of the office staff, they are free to all, but are not much used. As most of the factories in the Kodarma area are in open country, there are few latrines in these factories.

Most of the factories have a well, and many have more than one. The more enlightened employers periodically treat the wells with permanganate of potash or some equivalent. According to local medical officers the well water is satisfactory. As might be expected where there is no inspection, the area immediately surrounding the well head is not always kept clean, and in some cases is positively insanitary.

5. *Health.*—The local Government have found it difficult to obtain any positive information about the state of health of the workers either in mica factories or in the other factories included in this investigation. Local doctors who were consulted state that the health of the workers in the mica factories does not differ from that of the rest of the population. It is known, however, that there is a considerable amount of mica dust in the air in the splitting and screening departments in the larger factories and it is possible that this may have some deleterious effect on the health of the workers. The operation of mica-splitting also calls for keen sight, but no evidence has been received that there is any marked prevalence of diseases of the eye in the areas where the mica industry is carried on. In order to obtain any reliable data regarding the health of the workers, both in the mica and shellac industries, it would be necessary to carry out a special survey over a considerable period. A medical officer is within easy reach of all the existing mica factories.

6. *Working hours and holidays.*—In the generality of factories the hours of work do not exceed 8 per day. Where the factory is within a mile or so of a village, the hours are usually from 6-30 or 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. or from 8 A.M. till noon, and there again from 1 P.M. or 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. The mid-day interval is usually one or two hours.

Where the factory is at a greater distance from the homes of the majority, the working day generally does not begin until 9-30. In these cases work continues until 5 P.M. and though there is no regular interval, the employers claim that they make no objection to workers eating food in the factory or going to the bazar for a short time for food when they wish. Local inquiry corroborates this claim.

Overtime is infrequent. Usually at the end of the ordinary working day, about 5 o'clock, all the workers depart and the place is locked up for the night.

On occasions four hours or so of overtime is worked in the larger factories, but such a thing is hardly known in the smaller factories. Occasionally when overtime is required by the employer it is worked on Sunday forenoon; never on Sunday afternoon.

In general, however, Sunday is observed as a complete holiday throughout this industry, Sunday being the weekly market day at both Giridih and Kodarma.

7. *Wages.*—The splitting is generally done by women, and payment nearly always is on a "piece-work" basis. Mica is weighed out to them and the split product on which payment is made is weighed at the end of the day. The rates differ for different grades of mica, ranging from 2½ annas to 10 annas per seer, and the women earn from six annas to, it is claimed, one rupee or sometimes even more per working day.

Sorting is generally done by men and is paid for on a time basis. The rates range from 10 annas to one rupee per day. Cutting is generally done by women on the piece-work basis and their earnings are stated to be from 8 annas to 10 annas a day.

8. *Housing.*—As mica preparation is a home industry as well as a factory industry, the reasons, which move a factory owner to provide housing, have less than the usual force; and in fact no housing is provided for employees. They live in their own homes which are generally within easy walking distance of the factory, but in some cases are as much as five miles distant. Even when the distance is considerable the journey is done on foot. If there were bus

services available it is very doubtful whether the work-people, as distinct from the office staffs, would care to pay for riding.

9. *The midday meal.*—When the factory is sufficiently near the homes of the workers, a two-hour interval is generally given in the middle of the day, and then most workers go home for a meal and a sleep. A few of the workers in most factories prefer to go to the bazaar for light refreshment instead of taking a regular meal at home.

Where the majority of the workers live too far away to make it practicable to go home in the middle of the day, it would seem that logically there should be a desire for facilities to have a full meal on the premises; but careful enquiries failed to reveal any general desire in that direction. The prejudice amongst Hindus against eating a full meal away from home is well known. There is a preference for a light ("dry") meal and this can be brought to the factory easily and eaten there, or it can be purchased and eaten in the bazaar. When it is eaten in the factory the workers eat singly or in groups which seem to form spontaneously as the result of friendships or caste affinity. Amongst the low caste distinction is not so great as to call for separate rooms or even widely separated places in the same room when eating. Caste-feeling is generally satisfied by grouping, sitting back-to-back, and by avoiding the debris of previously eaten meals. These remarks apply in varying degree to factories generally in Bihar and Orissa.

In no factory, so far as has been ascertained, is a meal room provided; nor is there any evidence that a demand for meal rooms has been voiced.

10. *Women and children.*—The relative proportions of men, women and children in the 26 factories, which were selected for special enquiry (and were of all representative types) are—

Men	56 per cent.
Women	17 "
Children	17 "

By children here is meant all children found in the factory at the time of inspection whether admittedly employees or claimed to be non-employees. The application of this ratio to the 11,395 employees returned for the whole industry, gives an estimated figure of about 6,400 for men, 1,900 for women and about 3,100 for children. There is, of course, no medical examination of children to ascertain their age and fitness, and in most of the factories enquired into some children were obviously under 12 years, and many more were doubtful. A young child is not a separately paid worker. It comes with its mother, sits with her and may or may not help her. There is not always a clear demarcation between working children and children who come to the factory for family convenience, and in fact both conditions may be found combined in one child. The older children are definitely employees, and their work is paid for separately and directly by the employer. The work involves no great physical exertion for either women or children, and there appears to be no pressure brought on either to work at excessive speed. The main irregularities which the absence of the Factories Act imposes on the women in this industry are the occasional night work and the failure to provide separate latrine seats for them.

The local Government have had occasion in recent years to examine the general conditions of the mica industry and the question of applying the Factories Act to it was considered. But they have hesitated to do so in view of the difficulties involved. The general conditions under which work is carried on in the factories are not unhealthy so far as is known (see paragraph 5) except in cases where home-splitting is practised after a day's work in the factory. The hours of work are not excessive; a midday rest is generally observed, and a weekly holiday is almost universal. Although the factories do not comply with western standards, they are usually not lacking in ventilation or light, and except in rare instances serious overcrowding has not been found. The main advantage to be gained from an application of the Act, therefore, would be the exclusion of children from these establishments. It would, of course, be much better for the children if they were at school or if their hours of labour were reduced, but the existence of a home-splitting industry, which employs twice as many workers as the factories, would render any exclusion of the children from the factories nugatory. The only result would be to drive them to work in their homes, where the conditions would usually be much more harmful to them and the hours possibly longer than in the factories. The typical home is

not so hygienic as the typical factory (even the small factory), is generally badly lighted and often has a leaky roof over an earthen floor. The only way in which working at home can be prevented entirely is to prohibit by law the home-splitting of mica. But this is not a practicable measure, since it would destroy the livelihood of thousands of persons and in any case would be impossible to enforce. It would also cause a dislocation which might endanger the industry, while it is quite certain that the local Government could not carry such legislation through the Legislative Council. The local Government, therefore, feel doubtful whether taking all the circumstances into consideration the extension of the Factories Act would be effective.

III.—The Shellac Industry.

Introductory.—The manufacture of shellac, as practised in Bihar and Orissa, consists essentially of separating the exudation of the lac insect from the tree twigs on which it is deposited, cleansing it, melting it and spreading it into sheets.

The principal centres of shellac manufacture in Bihar and Orissa are Jhalde, Thulin, Balrampur, Chandil and Chas, all in the Manbhum district; Pakaur in the Santal Parganas and Imanganj in the Gaya district. The lac industry is to some extent seasonal, though in a year, when lac is plentiful, a prosperous factory may work all the year round. For the last few years, owing to causes with which this memorandum is not concerned, trade has been very depressed, and only a small proportion of the factories have been working for extended periods. It is impossible to say with any certainty how many of the factories now closed, between the summer and the autumn seasons of 1930, will open again or what proportion of their former number of hands those that re-open will be able to employ. There are altogether 127 shellac factories actually or nominally in business, of which 15 are registered as they employ more than 19 persons and use mechanical power. Unregistered factories employing 10 or more persons are alone considered in this memorandum and their number is 112. The composition of this figure is given in part II of the attached table* of unregistered factories. 24 of these factories were examined in detail by the special officer during this inquiry.

2. *Employees.*—These factories when working to their capacity employ 4,173 persons. It is doubtful whether next year's figure will approach this.

3. *Buildings of compound.*—Except at Pakaur the factory buildings are in nearly all cases *kutchas*. The floors are mostly earth, and often are not even kept smooth. As they are generally associated with leaky roofs, they are rarely dry in the rainy season, and puddles of water on the floor are common. The walls are of brick (or in some cases of mud) without plaster. Walls and the inside of roofs are usually very dirty. At Pakaur, however, the prevalent type of building is much better and has corrugated iron roofing.

The conditions of ventilation and lighting under which the lac melters work are nearly everywhere very bad—small windows and not enough of them either for light or air, and a high temperature from the melting hearths. In the hot weather these unsatisfactory conditions are greatly accentuated. The conditions in the sieving, cleaning and sorting departments are much better; they are not open to general objection as the work is mostly carried on in open verandahs or yards.

Lac factories, more than most other kinds of country factories, require proper drainage to remove the water in which the lac has been washed. But proper drainage arrangements are very rare. The water is usually allowed to find its own level and settle somewhere just inside or outside the precincts of the factory. The decomposition of the washings causes an offensive odour and the standing water is a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Where factories are situated within municipalities, the local authorities have powers which would enable them to deal with this nuisance. But these powers have not been used. Most of the factories, however, are not situated in municipalities.

4. *Sanitation.*—No latrines were found in any of the factories inspected, and are stated to be non-existent in unregistered lac factories. Nearly all the factories are in villages or small towns but within walking distance of the open country. It is doubtful whether latrines would be appreciated. Certainly there is no demand for them, and their introduction would probably reveal the usual disinclination to use them, even if the alternative is a walk of as much as a quarter of a mile to the open field.

Most of the factories have a well for drinking water. No local evidence was forthcoming against the suitability of the well water. The space surrounding the well head, however, is hardly ever kept clean. In some places, where the population is accustomed to drink tank water, there are no wells attached to the factories.

5. *Health*.—No medical evidence of ill-health in lac factories has been forthcoming. But, as has already been noted in the case of mica factories, the time available for this enquiry did not permit of a regular medical survey, which would be necessary in order to obtain reliable data. It would seem probable that the unhealthy conditions in the melting rooms have some deleterious effect on the workers. But this may be mitigated by the fact that the work is seasonal and that the workers, therefore, have long periods when they are not subject to these unsatisfactory conditions.

6. *Working hours and holidays*.—The hours of work are fairly uniform throughout the industry. The common plan is to have two time-groups, one for the "manufacture room", which is to say for those engaged in the melting of the lac, and one for all, or nearly all the other workers. The melters usually start at 6 A.M. and work till they finish the normal ration, generally one maund of shellac. This will be finished about 2 P.M. When shellac of superfine quality is being made, a longer time is taken to produce the same quantity. There is no regular interval for these workers. (In the registered factories an interval is required and given, and the working day usually finishes at 4 P.M.)

The other group starts usually at 8 A.M. and consists of women who do the sieving and drying, and men who do the crushing, washing and miscellaneous jobs. This group knocks off, usually at noon, for a two-hour rest interval resuming at 2 o'clock and working till 6 P.M. In some cases this group takes, or is given, no regular interval, but in such cases it does not start work till 9-30 or 10 A.M. and there is no restriction placed on eating a meal in working hours.

Night work is virtually unknown, and overtime of any kind is not much worked. Sometimes, when lac is especially plentiful, the piece-work ration is increased from 1 maund to as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, and the melting group will then work four hours or so longer. They are at liberty to take any rest interval they like.

A weekly holiday is virtually unknown in these (unregistered) factories; but the percentage of absentees is so high as to give some support to the claim made by proprietors that in practice an employee does not often work more than six days without a day off. In the power lac factories in the province to which the Factories Act has been applied for many years, there is a marked disinclination on the part of the workers to adhere to the prescribed rest day. Each likes to take his very frequent days off as the desire seizes him, and will often present himself for work on the day the employer has arranged for his "off". Managers of registered factories state that they lose many good hands by turning them away on the holiday; they go in dudgeon to the nearest unregistered factory. The registration of the non-power factories would doubtless improve this position especially if the firms in the industry could be persuaded to agree between themselves to close down entirely one day in each week, each place choosing the day to suit the local bazaar.

7. *Wages*.—In the melting room the crew of each hearth numbers three persons; and at all places except Chas their payment per maund of shellac is Rs. 3. Of this the melter himself, that is, the man who takes off the molten lac as it is extruded from the jean bag in which it is passed before the fire, takes Re. 1-8-0. The man who spreads it on the hot water jar to stretch it into sheet form, takes Re. 1, and the helper, either man or boy, who twists the jean bag round to keep a pressure on the molten lac within, takes 3 annas. As one maund of lac is the usual daily output per hearth these figures represent daily wages. At Chas the payment per maund of shellac is only Rs. 2, and division is Re. 1, 10 annas and 6 annas.

For washing, crushing and miscellaneous work the prevalent rates everywhere are for men 7 annas to 9 annas a day, and women 5 annas to 6 annas a day.

Chargemen are not often employed. When they are their pay is Rs. 30 per month.

No payment is given for holidays or other absence.

8. *Housing*.—No instance of the provision of housing for employees has been found in this industry. Generally the workers live in homes within one or two miles from the factory, often in the same village and only a few score yards

from the factory. A lesser number come from distances of 3 to 4 miles. In some places there are buses plying on which a worker might take a "lift" if the bus happened to pass at the right time, but few or none of them do so.

9. *The midday meal.*—The melters being on piece-work, like to take their meal at their work site. When a hot meal is desired the melting hearth is used to cook food (e.g., rice) while the work is proceeding. No pressure is put upon these workers to curtail their meal time.

10. *Women and children.*—In those factories, large and small, selected for inspection, the composition of the employees was 67½ per cent. men, 23 per cent. women, and 9½ per cent. children, the latter being virtually all boys. The application of this ratio to the aggregate number of employees, gives an estimated figure of 2,840 for men, 950 for women and 380 for children. The proportion of women is less and of children only slightly more than in the 15 registered factories, in which the proportions are—men 63 per cent., women 30 per cent. and children 7 per cent.

Women are employed for sorting, sieving and drying. Their hours of work are the same as for men.

The children employed are virtually always boys and their work is almost confined to the melting room, which is the most unsuitable place for them. The hours of children are the same as those of men and women.

11. The conditions described above are certainly very unsatisfactory as far as the sanitary arrangements and the melting departments of lac factories are concerned, and the local Government propose to take up immediately the question of bringing on the register of lac factories employing more than 10 persons. The extension of the Factories Act to these establishments would enable the local Government to take measures for the enforcement of proper drainage and for the regulation of hours of work. The two most difficult problems, however are the employment of boys in the melting departments and the introduction of proper condition of ventilation and lighting. The investigation shows that the boys employed in the melting departments are usually above the statutory age-limit of 12 years and the Act does not empower the local Government to exclude such persons from the factory. It enables them only to regulate their hours of working. Sections 9 and 11 enable the local Government to prescribe conditions of lighting and ventilation. But they think that measures in this direction will have to be introduced gradually and with caution. The future of the lac industry is at present very precarious. The competition of synthetic substitutes has encroached so seriously on the market and the present prices of lac are so low that many factories have closed and others are carried on on a very small margin. Under the present system of manufacture, open hearths are used which are not fitted with flues. It is possible that the introduction of measures to carry off the smoke and gases from the hearth by means of flues would affect the efficiency of the processes of manufacture. Other measures to increase light and ventilation would, in most cases, involve extensive alterations of premises. It is doubtful whether the industry could afford these changes unless they are introduced gradually. The present trend of research in the lac industry indicates that changes in methods of manufacture will probably be necessary within the next few years if the lac industry is to survive, and costly alterations made now before new processes have been devised and generally adopted might possibly have to be scrapped in a few years' time. The local Government, therefore, think that it will be necessary to proceed very cautiously in this matter, and they are not prepared to give any opinion now as to the measures which should be enforced. * * *

IV.—Inspection.

It remains to consider the additional staff that would be necessary to carry out the inspection of the unregistered factories. The number of registered factories is 303, while the number of unregistered factories is 436. The number of employees in unregistered factories (22,302) is about one-third of the number in registered factories (68,100). On the other hand, only 36 of the unregistered factories have machinery, and this reduces the time required for a complete inspection. The work of inspection would be very troublesome for some years owing to the inertia and in many cases active resistance to be overcome. The local Government think that it would be necessary to add at least one inspector and probably two, at any rate in the initial period. They think also that one of the two additional inspectors should be a medical officer. The majority of these factories have no machinery and the problems to be dealt with are rather problems of health and sanitation than of safety or engineering. The Chief Inspector of Factories points out that while past reports do not reveal the

existence of industrial disease, the existing organisation of inspection is hardly calculated to deal satisfactorily with that aspect of factory inspection. The present investigation shows that little positive information is obtainable from local sources, medical or otherwise, and it seems desirable, therefore, that a medical officer should be attached to the staff if these unregistered factories are taken on to the register.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.

Unregistered factories in Bihar and Orissa.

Composed of—

- (1) those which have mechanical or electrical power and with employees numbering more than 9 but less than 20,
- (2) those without mechanical power and with employees numbering more than 49, and
- (3) those without mechanical power and with less than 50 but more than 9 employees in an industry whose aggregate number of employees is considerable.

Industry.	Number of factories.	Number of employees			Women and children (Estimated).
		Greatest in one factory.	Least in one factory.	Total all factories.	
I.—MICA, PREPARATION OF—					
(1) With mechanical power and more than 9 persons.	<i>Nil</i>	..	..	..
(2) Without mechanical power—					
(a) employing 50 or more persons.	69	800	50	10,000	
(b) employing less than 50 but more than 9 persons.	57	45	10	1,395	
Total	126	..	..	11,395*	*Of which 1,900 are women and 3,100 are children.
II.—SHELLAC MANUFACTURE—					
(1) With mechanical power and more than 9 persons.	<i>Nil</i>	..	..	..
(2) Without mechanical power—					
(a) employing 50 or more persons.	26	100	50	1,754	
(b) employing less than 50 but more than 9 persons.	86	48	10	2,418	
Total	112	..	..	4,172†	†Of which 950 are women and 380 are children.

TABLE I—*concl.*

Industry.	Number of factories.	Number of employees			Women and children (Estimated).
		Greatest in one factory.	Least in one factory.	Total all factories.	
III.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
(1) With mechanical power and more than 9 persons.	36	19	10	479	
(2) Without mechanical power—					
(a) employing 50 or more persons.	28	450	50	3,530	
(b) employing less than 50 but more than 9 persons.	134	48	10	2,726	
Total . . .	198	..	..	6,735*	* Of which 1,000 are women and 200 are children.
Grand Total . .	436	..	..	22,302†	† Of which 3,850 are women and 3,680 are children.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE II.

Composition of the Miscellaneous Unregistered Factories given in Part III of Table I.

Industry.	With mechanical power.	Without mechanical power.	Total.
1. Jute presses . . . . .	..	51	51
2. Sugar	3	35	38
3. <i>Biri</i> (country cigarette) . . . . .	..	23	23
4. Catechu (ingredient of <i>pan supari</i>). . . . .	..	10	10
5. Rice	6	..	6
6. <i>Dal</i>	5	..	5
7. Ice	5	..	5
8. Oil	4	..	4
9. <i>Sabai</i> factories . . . . .	..	4	4
10. Electric power stations	3	..	3
11. Flour and oil	1	..	1
12. Lims works . . . . .	..	2	2
13. Farm workshop . . . . .	..	1	1
14. <i>Surkhi</i>	2	..	2
15. Oil, flour and <i>dal</i>	1	..	1
16. Flour	2	..	2
17. Tannery . . . . .	..	1	1
18. Brick-kiln . . . . .	..	1	1
19. Button factory . . . . .	..	1	1
20. Waterworks	1	..	1
21. <i>Dal</i> and flour	1	..	1
22. Building materials . . . . .	..	1	1
23. White-clay factory	1	..	1
24. Various—Nature of industries not ascertained.	1	32	33
Total	36	162	198

VIII.—GOVERNMENT OF CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. *The Standard of Living of the Working Class Families.*

Introduction.

This enquiry into the standard of living of working class* families has been made on the lines roughly indicated in letter No. L. C.-5 (1), dated the 7th April 1930, from the Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour. It has not been possible to collect a large number of reliable budgets and deal with them in detail within the short time at our disposal. Information has been collected regarding the income and expenditure of a sufficient number of representative working class families. A careful study has also been made of the budgets of a few representative families by persons intimately acquainted with them. The insight gained in this latter way has been used to check and correct information collected by the former method and to eliminate personal or family peculiarities. Only such families were selected whose aggregate income did not ordinarily exceed Rs. 50 per month.

2. The statistics thus obtained were closely scrutinized and tabulated, inaccurate items being modified to reasonable figures. Unreliable or abnormal budgets were eliminated. It has been noticed while comparing the budgets of the same locality that the prices paid by workers are not always the same nor are they identical with the market prices, as many of them buy their requirements on credit, and therefore have to pay comparatively higher prices. All workers do not buy commodities of the same quality. Again some buy their requirements at wholesale rates while prices are cheap, while others obtain some preferential rates by buying their requirements of the same groceries month after month.

3. In order to make allowance for the differences in taste and the standard of living of people in different parts of the province, it was thought advisable to select four industrial centres for the collection of budgets. But we have attached greater weight to the family budgets of Nagpur, primarily because of its importance as an industrial centre and also because the budgets of the Nagpur workers may be said to represent the leading items in the budgets of the Central Provinces labourers. Greater care has been taken in sampling and checking these budgets.* To test the accuracy of the information given, a few of the workers were revisited to find out whether they confirmed their previous statements or not. In some cases the workers' houses were revisited during the absence of the head of the family and the information first given was verified from their wives or other members of the family.

4. The instructions contained in paragraph 4 of the Joint Secretary's letter were kept in view while selecting the sample budgets. Although the selection of samples was confined to the typical industry of each centre, the actual samples were selected from as wide a field within these industries as practicable in order that conditions prevailing in the various grades of labour attached to the same industry might be examined. Two important safeguards were, however, observed. Families of abnormal sizes were left out and a higher proportion of families of the predominant income classes was selected. The predominant income classes were ascertained from the pay rolls of the local factories. Collection of budgets was mainly accomplished through agents in daily touch with the labour in the departments concerned as supervisors or foremen and the like. It is presumed that a greater degree of accuracy has been ensured by this method, than could have been obtained by outside paid investigators. All the material collected in this way has been carefully scrutinized by one of our Inspectors of Factories who has had considerable experience of labour conditions in the province.

5. Figures of debt were verified in a few cases by enquiries made of *sowcars* (money-lenders) and mill authorities. A sample copy of a *sowcar's* book is given in appendix I for two or three debtors belonging to the Model Mills, Nagpur.

6. A further test of accuracy was applied by comparing the percentage group expenditure calculated from the budgets* collected now with that obtained from budgets collected by an independent agency in 1927 both in Nagpur and Jabulpore for the preparation of index numbers for cost of living and published as *Bulletin No. 3 by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces*. For this comparison reference may be made to tables Nos. 3 and 4 in appendix II. It should be remembered that prices of several articles of consumption, specially cereals and clothings, have gone down since 1927, and consequently the percentage under different heads have been slightly disturbed. Another comparative test afforded from the bulletin mentioned is the average size of family at the two centres, and these are tabulated below for comparison :—

*Not printed.

Income classes.	1927.						1930.					
	Nagpur.			Jubbulpore.			Nagpur.			Jubbulpore.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Below Rs. 20	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.04	1.12	1.60	1.0	1.0	1.2
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.03	1.23	1.26	1.15	1.05	1.26
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.90	1.62	2.30	1.10	1.0	2.4
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.87	1.79	2.0	1.5	1.75	2.5
All income classes	1.47	1.47	1.39	1.28	1.17	1.31	1.41	1.41	1.72	1.13	1.10	1.34

In this case too it should be borne in mind that the enquiries of 1927 included all income classes up to Rs. 100 per month and the limiting age for children in budgets of 1927 was 14, while that of the present budgets is 15 years.

7. It must be made perfectly clear that nothing more than reasonable accuracy can be claimed for the results of the present enquiry, specially in view of the limitations regarding time and trained staff under which it has been made. In an enquiry of this nature, it is difficult to obtain exact figures in spite of all precautions and efforts. Even the educated classes in this country, not to speak of the working classes, do not always maintain any regular accounts or proper budgets of their daily and monthly expenditure, and none can properly satisfy a conscientious investigator calling for exact figures regarding all the details listed in his budgets. Most of these working class families live from hand to mouth with no accurate idea of what their monthly consumption or expenditure amounts to, and even their weekly purchases vary according to the money in their hand. So, the investigators have to rely mostly on rough estimates made by the family members of their purchases and expenditure on different heads. Moreover, there is always a tendency on the part of this class of people to minimise income and exaggerate expenditure, as such enquiries invariably create in them the fear that some sort of tax is about to be imposed on them. The labourers, like all other human beings, are most unwilling to submit to a lengthy examination about their family affairs and have often been reticent and sometimes even misrepresent facts. It is only with sympathy and much coaxing that their suspicions can be dispelled and they may be induced to supply the necessary information. They always look askance at anybody closely enquiring into their income and expenditure, specially at the present time of political unrest. Therefore a high degree of accuracy for the figures cannot be guaranteed, but it is hoped that the information elicited will, as a result of the checks and tests to which it has been subjected, give as true a picture of the worker's standard of living as it is practicable to obtain. A more reliable result was not possible under the circumstances.

8. On the four centres selected, Nagpur represents mainly the cotton textile industry, and mixed diet with the tendencies and tastes of labour of a cosmopolitan character; while Jubbulpore mainly represents potteries and wheat diet with the peculiarities and tastes of the northern people. Akola also represents cotton textile industry, but jowari diet and tastes of Maratha labour with habits peculiar to Berar, while Gondia has been taken as a representative centre of non-regulated industries, manned by a primitive type of labour, mainly subsisting on a rice diet. The budgets are based on the accounts of the months of June and July 1930, and were collected in August 1930. The classification of budgets by industry is as follows:—

Industry.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Akola.	Gondia.	Percentage of total.
Cotton textile . . .	78	12	16	..	50.96
Potteries . . .	..	49	..	..	23.56
Glass factory . . .	..	..	..	19	9.13
Miscellaneous . . .	24	6	..	4	16.35

9. As differences in the standard of living are supposed to be partly due to communal customs, the percentage expenditure on different groups by different communities at Nagpur has been shown in table No. 6. For a comparison of the standard of living at different centres, the expenditure of the standard family consisting of one man, one woman and two children at the two important centres of Nagpur and Jubbulpore has been illustrated in table No. 5. The size of the family as averaged from all the four centres comes to 4.17 persons consisting of 1.32 men, 1.32 women and 1.53 children. The classification of the composition of families shows that the predominant type of family consists of one man, one woman and two children. Hence this has been taken as the standard family which affords a basis for comparison. Table No. 5 is, therefore, important as illustrating the standard and conditions of the mode.

10. The average income and expenditure in each centre are as follows :—

Centre.	Average income.			Average expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur	29	8	0	30	5	8
Jubbulpore	22	15	8	22	11	5
Gondia	25	4	3	25	2	2
Akola	37	7	5	36	7	10

A few representative budgets* selected from all the income classes of each centre are submitted with this memorandum.

Standard of living.

11. In order to illustrate the standard of life of workers of different classes they have been divided into four different income classes, beginning with families earning less than Rs. 20 per month. Table No. 1 shows the average expenditure of each class on different items, and table No. 2. indicates the average consumption of different food articles per family and *per capita* of equivalent adults. The majority of working class families in this province live in *busties* (colonies) where they build their own houses or huts, and so do not pay any rent, except small ground rents in a few cases. Consequently the budgets that include expenditure on rent are small in proportion, and if averaged for all the families, the rent figure would be very low. Hence the average of only those families that are paying rent has been taken in calculating the figures of rent in table No. 1. Ground rent is also included in rent.

12. From a glance at table No. 1, it will be apparent that families, with incomes of less than Rs. 20 per month, are as a class in perpetual debt at centres like Nagpur and Akola. The average total monthly expenditure of families in this income class is slightly higher than the maximum earning of individual families in the class at the above two centres. It is not so at Jubbulpore and Gondia, and the reason is that at the latter two centres the workers with smaller wages are drawn from a class of labour containing a large percentage of 'backward people like *Chamars*, *Kols* and *Kalars*, whose standard of life is distinctly lower. The indigence of this class is also, however, clear from the table, which shows a decidedly higher average expenditure than the average income of the class. The majority of the families of the next group with incomes between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month are indigent in Nagpur and Akola, but are just able to live on their income in Jubbulpore and Gondia. Families in the other two income classes are comparatively better off, with the remarkable exception in Jubbulpore of the class with an average income of Rs. 36-40, having an average expenditure of Rs. 39-12 0. This is a peculiar feature of Jubbulpore. The lower income classes there mainly consist of unskilled pottery workers, while the higher income class beginning with Rs. 30 mainly represents skilled workers like fitters. The latter workers in Jubbulpore are drawn from a socially higher class (including even some Brahmins) with a decidedly higher standard of living than that of the low-paid pottery workers. Consequently the poorer members of this class cannot live within their income and the deficit is met partly by incurring debts and partly by contributions from relatives. The workers of this class have always the hope of earning higher wages as they become more and more skilled and expect to be able to liquidate their debts in time. This view is confirmed by the balance of income over expenditure in the next higher income class.

13. As only such working class families, of which the total income do not exceed Rs. 50 a month, have been considered, the majority belongs to the poorer classes, and on an average nearly 65 per cent. of the income is spent on food. It will be apparent from table No. 3 showing percentage expenditure by groups that the percentage of expenditure on food does not decrease with the rise of incomes, as one would expect from Engel's Law. This is due to there being a higher number of persons per family in the higher income classes and also due to many workers in the higher income classes having their own houses

* Not printed.

and thus not having to spend a portion of their income on rent. The operation of Engel's Law will, however, be clearly discernible if we make allowance for these two factors; and it would be more or less apparent that an increase in income is attended with a tendency to decrease the percentage expenditure on food and increase that on others. Percentage expenditure on rent and clothing does not show the expected increase according to Engel's Law. This is due to the fact that the standard of housing and clothing observed amongst Indian labour does not vary so much with income, as with social standing, and local and communal custom. Moreover, the families in the higher income classes prefer building their own houses and save the rent if they have the means to do so. As for clothing, the minimum requirements in Indian climate, specially in the plains, are limited, and clothes of better quality are considered a luxury to be indulged in only on festive occasions.

14. Table No. 1 and table No. 3 show that the expenditure on household requisites is very low, both absolutely and in proportion to the total expenditure. This really means that the bare necessities of life are cut down to the lowest possible minimum, and indicates a low standard of living. Furniture is practically unknown, and bedding and utensils are of the cheapest kind. Mosquito curtains are hardly ever used, and malarial fever is most common amongst these workers. Improvised bedding and limited number of cheap utensils do not promote cleanliness, and the former is not adequate to ward off occasional dampness and exposure to changes of climate. Such conditions lower the vitality and decrease the power of resistance to disease.

15. Miscellaneous expenditure includes expenditure on luxuries, conventional necessities and social amenities, and is the real indication of affluence of the working class families under consideration, as will be evident from table No. 1. It follows Engel's Law closely, as may be verified from table No. 3. It is to be noted, however, that the standard of living in the higher income classes is not proportionately higher as their families are comparatively bigger.

16. The analysis of all the budgets gives the following percentage expenditure on the main groups of commodities. A comparison is also made with the corresponding percentages in the Bombay city:—

	Central Provinces.	Bombay (1921-1922).
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	64.15	56.8
Fuel and lighting	4.29	7.4
Rent	2.73	7.7
Clothing	9.03	9.6
Household requisites	2.16	..
Miscellaneous	17.64	18.5

Details of the percentage of expenditure on the main groups are shown by income class in table No. 3. The size of the families averaged is not the same, and the greater percentage of expenditure on food in the higher income classes is mainly due to their families consisting of a large number of persons. The average and percentage expenditure on different groups with the size of the family being constant, are stated in table No. 5. As the size selected is of the standard family of one man, one woman and two children, which happens to be the mode, the results have been tabulated for the two important centres for a comparative study of the standard of living.

17. (i) *Food*.—The cereals form, by far, the largest proportion of food articles and are mainly taken with pulses which also supply some amount of protein to the body. Fish, meat and even vegetables are consumed in small quantities. The average monthly consumption of cereals *per capita* is 20 seers in Nagpur, 21 seers in Jubbulpore, 23 seers at Gondia and 20.36 seers at Akola, and that of pulses 3.68 seers in Nagpur, 6.08 seers in Jubbulpore, 5.39 seers at Gondia and 3.53 seers at Akola. Quite a high percentage of workers other than those in the lowest income class incur expenditure on fish and meat at all centres, which indicates that the families in the lowest income class cannot afford it. The monthly expenditure on this item is small but not negligible. The monthly consumption *per capita* is only 1.13 seers in Nagpur, 1.48 seers in Jubbulpore, 0.5 seers at Akola (where fish is very scarce) and 1.43 seers at Gondia. It is taken more as a luxury than for nourishment.

18. The consumption of milk varies a good deal at different centres as well as from one income class to another. In Nagpur 40 to 45 per cent. of the working class families consume milk, while it is a favourite article of diet with the families in the higher income classes in Jubbulpore. Not even 25 per cent. of the families in the lowest income class can afford it, while in the next higher class 54 per cent. of the families consume it, and in the two highest classes all the families consume milk. The average percentage of working class families, of all incomes, consuming milk in Jubbulpore is, however, just over 50 per cent. At Gondia too, the percentage is 52, but at Akola it is a very favourite article of diet being consumed by practically all the working class families. One of the reasons for this higher figure for milk at Akola is that in urban areas in Berar even the poorest classes have begun to take to tea more or less as a necessary. The average family consumption per month is 2 seers in Nagpur, 3·8 seers in Jubbulpore, 2·8 seers at Gondia and 9 seers at Akola. The use of *ghes* is most common in Jubbulpore. *Ghes* is consumed by 53 per cent. of families in Nagpur at the rate of 0·25 seers *per capita* per month, by 83 per cent. of families in Jubbulpore at the same rate, by 69 per cent. of families at Akola at the rate of ·29 seers *per capita* per month and only by 28 per cent. of families at Gondia at the rate of ·2 seers *per capita* per month. The consumption of oils which is practically universal partly makes up for lack of *ghes*.

19. The quantity of each article of food consumed per family on the average, and the quantity consumed *per capita* of the actual number of families using the article are set out in table No. 2. The consumption *per capita* is arrived at by conversion of women and children into equivalent adults by means of Luch's co-efficients and dividing the family consumption by the average number of equivalent adults in the family. The corresponding items in the jail diet in the province are also indicated in the table below for comparison.

	Daily consumption per adult.								
	Average of family budgets.				Central Provinces jails.		Bombay jails.		
	Nagpur.	Akola.	Gondia.	Jubbulpore.	Labouring.	Non-labouring.	Hard labour.	Light labour.	Bombay industrial workers.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cereals	1.31	1.04	1.54	1.4	1.6	1.13	1.50	1.38	1.29
Pulses	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.38	0.25	0.27	0.21	.09
Fish and meat . . . . .	.04	.08	.02	.02	*	*	0.04	0.04	.03
Salt . . . . .	.05	.05	.05	.03	0.037	0.031	0.03	0.30	.04
Oils . . . . .	.03	.03	.027	.02	0.031	0.031	0.03	0.03	.02
Vegetables . . . . .	.14	.19	.26	.15	0.50	0.50	..	..	Not available.
Others† . . . . .	.095	.115	.15	.16	0.016	0.016	..	..	.07

*Fish may be issued instead of dal, if procurable at the same rate,

†Includes sugar, condiments, milk and ghee.

20. The general conclusion is that the industrial workers consume less cereals and pulses than are provided to the labouring prisoners, but as the diet of the latter does not ordinarily contain meat or fish the nutritive value of the diet of the workers compares favourably with that of the prisoners, except that the prisoners in the Central Provinces jails consume more fresh vegetables than do the workers. Moreover the diet of the family budgets contains more varied and palatable items than does the jail diet, and better assimilation of the food is, therefore, expected in the former case. The quantity of cereals too is not insufficient as will be evident from the above table. The industrial workers of the province seem to be better off in this respect than those of Bombay (as ascertained in 1923).

21. (ii) *Fuel and Lighting*.—The expenditure on fuel and lighting is chiefly on wood, kerosene and matches being the other items. But in Jubbulpore all the pottery-workers get fuel free from the employers; hence no expenditure is incurred on the item by the main body of industrial workers. Moreover wood is much cheaper in Jubbulpore and Gondia. There is no expenditure on gas and electricity by the working class families in this province. The percentage expenditure on this group is not liable to any great variation with the various income classes, but depends more or less on the size of the family.

22. (iii) *Clothing*.—The average monthly expenditure is arrived at by dividing the total expenditure on each article of clothing by the number of months it is estimated to last. The expenditure on clothing is not proportionately low in the lowest income class, as a minimum standard of decency has to be maintained. It naturally rises in the higher income classes, but is also affected by communal custom. As an instance of the latter it may be mentioned that Muhammadan workers always consider a set of special clothes for ceremonial and festive occasions almost a necessity and spend comparatively more on them. It may be noted that the monthly proportion of the annual expenditure on clothing and other occasional expenditure represents the major portion of the deficit in the family budget of the lowest income classes. Such expenditure is actually incurred in lump sums off and on during the year and not every month.

23. The percentage of families incurring expenditure on shoes and sandals is the highest in Jubbulpore and the lowest in Nagpur. Monthly average of the lowest class in Nagpur is one anna only, while the highest average is ten annas in Jubbulpore. Very few workers wear shoes or sandals during working hours with the result that foot-sores and ulcers are common amongst them, and sometimes lead to serious consequences. Many, as will be evident from the table, do not use shoes and sandals at all rendering themselves liable to hook-worms and other diseases.

24. (iv) *Household requisites*.—The meagre expenditure on this head as is apparent from table No. 1 is due to the use of cheap articles like ordinary earthenware for utensils and torn clothes stitched together for bedding. Furniture is conspicuous by its absence, but for one or two *charpays* (light cot woven with coir strings) in a limited number of families. A few household articles are handed down from father to son, but it will serve no practical purpose to make allowance for them in the monthly budget. Repairs of such articles have been included under the head utensils, etc., in the table. The low standard of comfort that these workers can afford is evident from the expenditure on this head which rises with the higher income classes. The consequence is the lowering of vitality and exposure to dirt and disease.

25. (v) *Housing*.—The average expenditure on rent by the working class families is shown under rent in table No. 1. It shows that 28 per cent. in Jubbulpore, 70 per cent. in Nagpur, 88 per cent. at Akola and 100 per cent. at Gondia pay rent for their houses. Ground rent, when paid, and municipal taxes, if any, are also included in the figure of rent. A large number of working class families in this province pays ground rent on plots on which they build their own huts. A good proportion live in their own huts in the town.

26. The predominant scales of rent at the four centres are stated in table No. 10, which shows that rent rates are the highest at Akola and the lowest at Gondia, and on the average they are slightly higher in Nagpur than in Jubbulpore. Nearly 60 per cent. of the working class families live in single rooms, about 10 per cent. of which are provided with verandahs, and about 40 per cent. live in two rooms, 10 per cent. of which again are provided with verandahs. Table No. 10 illustrates the number of families occupying different types of accommodation at different centres.

27. Houses have been classed as "good", if they are made of brick, have at least one window ($2\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$ approximately) to each room, and have the advantage of good water supply and sanitary conveniences within easy reach; "bad", if they are constructed of mud, bamboo, etc., are not maintained in decent repairs, have no provision for ventilation in the rooms, and have only primitive sanitary arrangements; and "fair", if the houses inspite of being mud-built are maintained in good repairs, are provided with roof ventilation or some other sort of ventilating openings and satisfactory water supply, though without sanitary conveniences. Under the above classification in table No. 10 most of the houses at Gondia are "bad" while the majority in Nagpur may be said to be "good". Practically all the houses at Akola are "fair" while at Jubbulpore most of the houses are the same. From table No. 10, it also appears that no house at Gondia has been classed as "good" and very few are so classed at Akola and Jubbulpore, while all the three classes are well represented in Nagpur.

28. The average size of rooms may be taken to be $10' \times 8' \times 7'$, but in the mill *chawls* provided by the cotton mill authorities, the height averages 9 feet. In many houses, however, where the workers have built their own houses, the living room in each house, called *majghar* (central room), is much larger in size, and generally varies from $20' \times 12' \times 9'$ to $25' \times 15' \times 10'$, often with a loft provided below the roof. Rooms of even bigger sizes upto 30 feet with double sets of doors and windows have been recorded, but these are very rare. Doors are generally narrow being on an average $6' \times 3'$ to $6\frac{1}{2}' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$ in size. Drains are generally conspicuous by their absence, except in one or two mill *chawls*, and the waste water of such colonies is always a source of nuisance to the neighbourhood.

29. Overcrowding in one room tenements is apparent from table No. 10, which gives the average number of persons per room. But it does not compare unfavourably with the general average for the whole province as recorded in the census report of 1921. According to the census report the average figure per house for the whole province has been 5 since 1891. Overcrowding is specially marked at Akola, and the average is 4.2 persons per room in single room tenements, which is worse than was the case in Bombay* in 1921.

30. (vi) *Miscellaneous Expenditure*.—Expenditure on hair-cutting, washing of clothes, tobacco, liquor, *pan supari*, education, medicine, amusement, repayment of debt and contributions to the provident fund (in the case of the workers of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, only) are all included under this head. Expenditure on these items is the lowest in Jubbulpore and the highest in Nagpur. In the lowest class the average per month is a little over Rs. 2 per month and in the highest class the average varies from Rs. 7 in Jubbulpore to Rs. 12 at Gondia. It has been very difficult to estimate expenditure on these items accurately, as they are not common to all families.

31. *Liquor*.—The expenditure on liquor is not often disclosed, hence it is generally understated. The same is partly true of narcotics like opium. At the time of the present enquiry picketing of liquor shops was going on in many places and many workers temporarily gave up liquor. The figures are, therefore, much lower than would otherwise have been the case. Moreover, the percentage of families consuming liquor and narcotics is small as shown in table No. 1 and so the average figure would not give an indication of the actual expenditure. Only 8 per cent. of the lowest income class incur expenditure on this item, while it is only 2.86 per cent. in Jubbulpore. In other income classes, too, the percentages is not high. The expenditure on this item is the highest at Akola and the lowest in Jubbulpore. The average in Nagpur is only one-third of an anna per month in the lowest income class and annas 32 pies 2 per month in the highest. It should be remembered, however, that these figures have been arrived at by taking the average of all the families, whether they consume liquor or not. If only those that consume liquor and narcotics are taken into account the expense of 4 pies per month in the lowest income class would really amount to four annas per month for the actual consumers. The figures on this item are, however, put forward with the greatest reserve.

32. It is surprising to note that even the budgets of the scavengers, collected specially for this purpose, show very little expenditure on liquor. It is common experience that the scavengers as a class are given to drinking too much, running into debt in consequence, inspite of good family earnings. But in the present instance no such expenditure on drinking was disclosed inspite of careful cross-

*The average for single room tenement was 4.03 persons per room, for 2 rooms 2.11, for 3 rooms 1.60 and for 4 rooms 1.30 persons per room.

examination. This is no doubt due to the fact that most of the scavengers have taken an oath before caste panchayats not to indulge in drinking as before. Table No. 6 brings out the fact clearly. Moreover liquor is not easily available to the workers due to the present campaign of picketting and where it is indulged in secretly it is not easily disclosed. Many workers have stated while the collection of budget was in progress that they have given up the drink habit.

33. *Tobacco and pan supari*.—These are conventional expenses, *pan supari* amounting practically to necessity in the case of Indian workers, incurred by nearly 90 per cent. of the workers and the amount spent is not negligible. The expenditure on these items is higher in Jubbulpore and Akola than in Nagpur and Gondia, as will appear from table No. 1. In Nagpur the average expenditure on both is less than Re. 1 in all classes, while at Gondia it is 8 annas in the lowest and nearly Rs. 2 in the highest income classes. At Akola it is nearly Re. 1-12-0 in all income classes except the lowest, while in Jubbulpore it varies from 7 annas in the lowest to Rs. 2-10-0 in the highest income class.

34. *Education*.—It will be evident from table No. 1 that the expenditure on education is hopelessly low, and is incurred by a very small percentage of workers. It is practically nil in the lowest income class and negligible in the others. Re. 1 tabulated in the highest income class at Gondia really means one family only where an amount of Rs. 3 per month is spent on education, otherwise the highest average in any one of the income classes is less than 4 annas per month. Expenditure on education is most common in Nagpur and next comes Jubbulpore. At other centres it is negligible. It is hardly necessary for us to dilate at length on the effects of this lack of education on the efficiency and general welfare of labour. It is only in the Empress Mills of Nagpur that educational work is regularly carried on amongst the mill labourers through the agency of Welfare Work Centres run by the Y. M. C. A., and the mill schools. (Details of these activities have been set forth in the Memorandum* of Evidence already presented to the Labour Commission by the Manager of the mills.)

35. Illiteracy prevails in the home of most of the working class families as would be clear from the following figures relating to about 200 families:—

	Total.	Literate.
Men	270	87
Women	274	15
Children	312	67

Number of families with literate men	8
Number of families with literate women	8
Number of families with school-going children	46

36. *Medical*.—Medical expenses are very low and this is chiefly due to provision for free medical attendance existing in most of the organised industries. It is also, however, partly due to inability to pay for medical attendance. There is a number of dispensaries provided by the mills, local bodies and the Government in most of the important industrial centres, and free treatment is available to the industrial workers and their families in such places. There exists, however, on the part of many workers a feeling that they are not properly attended to in these free dispensaries and many workers would also prefer to avail themselves of indigenous systems of treatment. Such workers very much desire to call in independent medical aid at their own cost, but are unable to do so on account of poverty.

37. *Amusements*.—The average expenditure on amusements as shown in table No. 1, is too low, and is another proof of the low standard of living of the workers. The percentage of workers incurring such expenses is low except in the higher income classes. Only the highest income class in Nagpur and the two higher income classes in Jubbulpore appear to have been able to spend any considerable percentage of their incomes on amusements. The usual forms of amusements, on which the expenditure is incurred are periodical festivals, *bhajans* (religious music). Peripatetic, dramatic shows or circus and even cinemas in places like Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Akola.

*Royal Commission on Labour. Evidence Volume III, Part I, pages 76-77.

38. *Religious ceremonies.*—Expenditure on religious ceremonies is incurred by a high percentage of working class families. The monthly expenditure on this item is not so high as is often supposed and the monthly averages are less than Rs. 1 in all income classes, the exceptional case of the highest income class at Gondia representing three families only. Such religious ceremonies are a sort of recreation to the working class families and also make for communal and social solidarity. Such expenditure must, therefore, be regarded as a reasonable and useful item of the workers budget. The average monthly expenditure in the lowest income class is 3 annas in Nagpur, 10 annas in Jubbulpore and 6 annas at Gondia. Only at Akola the percentage of families spending on this item is less than 50 in both the higher classes and the average expenditure too decreases with the higher income classes, and is only 1 anna 6 pies in the highest income class.

39. *Provident Fund.*—As provident fund is maintained only in the Empress Mills, Nagpur, payments on that account have been reported from Nagpur only in respect of several employees of these mills. Nearly 50 per cent of the workers of the mills contributed to the fund. The rate of contribution by members was fixed at one anna per rupee earned per month. From the budgets collected from the Empress Mill workers, it was found that 51·3 per cent. of the families were contributing to the provident fund. The maximum, minimum and average contribution being Rs. 3-2-0, Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-11-0, respectively. It must be noted, however, that this is not an item of expenditure, but is a saving. It shows that the Indian workers are not so improvident as ignorant. Where proper facilities are provided they are found to be keen on laying by something for the future, even when their means are very scanty.

40. *Indebtedness.*—Table No. 1 shows that payments are made for the redemption of debts by practically all the income classes. The percentage of working class families making such payments is below 50 in all the income classes except two, and mostly, it is below 30 per cent. But this is really no indication of either the amount of indebtedness or the percentage of indebted families. That is illustrated in table No. 11. Workers in lower income classes are unable to repay their debts in a majority of cases and can ill afford to make monthly payments for liquidation of the same. In most cases payments are made when the money-lenders are very insistent, or when the workers are in comparatively easier circumstances and have some surplus. So, while collecting the budgets, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining the accounts of such irregular payments. The workers can state the amount they have borrowed, and have some idea of the amounts they have repaid, but can rarely state the exact instalments or amounts of repayment already made. The interest, too, is not often paid monthly and the worker frequently does not know what his interest charges are.

41. Out of about 210 families, 130 families are involved in debt, and their total debt amounts to Rs. 24,408, which means practically 62 per cent. of the working class families are heavily indebted. Table No. 11 shows the extent of indebtedness at different rates of interest and the number of families affected. Table No. 12, on the other hand, illustrates the causes of indebtedness, and how it affects the different income classes. The most common cause of indebtedness is marriage and next comes maintenance. Festivals and funerals account for very little and the sum borrowed for such purposes is generally small. It is to be noted that very little money is borrowed on account of sickness, which may either mean that serious illness is rare, or what is more likely that sickness is often neglected or treatment received in free dispensaries. Debts incurred for house building and maternity expenses are reasonable.

42. Rates of interest on debts show that 25 per cent. per annum is the most usual rate charged, and by far the largest amount of loans is incurred at that rate. But interest as high as 150 per cent., i.e., two annas per rupee, per month is not unknown and is generally exacted by the *Kabuli* money-lenders. The commonest term of such loan is the *sawai* system (i.e., with 25 per cent. interest) which requires that $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the money borrowed should be repaid within one year, and if it is not repaid within the stipulated time, compound interest is charged.

43. It should be noted here, that information about indebtedness could not be verified on account of lack of information about the respective money-lenders, and the unwillingness of workers to disclose such information. A few cases, however, have been checked from *sawcars* and their books. A sample

page of such books has been given in the appendix. Money-lenders charging exorbitant rates of interest, especially *Kabulis*, are satisfied with interest only, and do not insist on repayment of the principal, and those that are indebted to them also do their best to evade repayment either by changing their address or going away to their native villages.

44. *Occasional expenditure.*—A large percentage of debts is incurred on account of occasional expenditure, such as are tabulated below. Expenditure on house-building, house-purchase, home-remittances, etc., which are in the nature of investments, have been excluded from this head. Information has been collected about expenditure incurred on the following heads within the last twelve months, so as to obtain some definite idea of occasional expenditure :—

Heads of expenditure.	Nagpur.				Jubbulpore.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Number of families.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Number of families.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Festival	1 8 0	25 0 0	12 10 6	13	5 0 0	40 0 0	22 3 2	5
Marriage	20 0 0	650 0 0	250 11 5	21	30 0 0	200 0 0	115 13 4	6
Funeral	12 12 0	68 0 0	42 2 5	5	6 0 0	50 0 0	27 0 0	3
Sickness	10 0 0	50 0 0	27 0 0	5	20 0 0	50 0 0	35 0 0	2
Others]	10 0 0	365 0 0	70 11 5	7	5 0 0	70 0 0	31 5 4	6

Heads of expenditure.	Gondia.				Akola.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Number of families.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	Number of families.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Festival	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	1	4 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	2
Marriage . . . . .	..	..	..	..	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	1
Funeral . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sickness . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..

45. Expenditure under this head except that on marriages is not very high. The average scale of expenditure on marriages is not very unreasonable, neither certainly much lower than it is commonly supposed to be. All the misery of the working classes does not therefore appear to be caused by ceremonial expenditure.

Size of the family.

46. A self-contained family consisting of husband, wife and two children living together is the rule amongst the working classes in this province, and normal families have been selected as far as possible for collecting the family Budgets. Table No. 7 shows how few are the dependants living away from the family.

47. The average working class family in Nagpur consists of 1.4 men, 1.4 women and 1.7 children, in all 4.5 persons, as against 4.2 persons per family in the city of Bombay. In Jubbulpore, the average comes to 1.1 men, 1.1 women and 1.34 children, while at Gondia it is 1.3 men, 1.26 women and 1.09 children and at Akola 1.8 men, 1.9 women and 1.9 children. Taking all the centres together, the average family consists of 1.32 men, 1.32 women and 1.53 children. Relatives living away from the family and wholly or partly relying for their maintenance on remittances from the workers have been classed as "dependants". No such dependants are shown in Jubbulpore and Gondia, while in Nagpur and Akola the average is calculated to Rs. 0.16 and 0.438 persons, respectively, per family. Including the dependants, the average family in Nagpur consists of 4.71 persons, as against 4.8 in Bombay, while at Akola it comes to 5.26 persons. Details of these averages are shown by income classes in table No. 7.

48. Table No. 8 is a classification of the working class families according to their composition and illustrates the predominant type. The family with one man, one woman and two children is the most common and has been taken as the standard family, instead of the so-called "normal" family of five persons; and the percentage expenditure of such a family on the main groups of commodities at two important centres is illustrated in table No. 5.

49. The analysis of families according to the number of wage-earners illustrated in table No. 9 shows that families with two wage-earners are most common in Nagpur and Gondia, while those with one wage-earner are predominant in Jubbulpore and Akola. The lowest income class mainly consists of one wage-earner per family. The average income per wage-earner is highest in the families with one wage-earner and least in the families with the highest number of wage-earners per family. It appears, therefore, that each family consists of one main whole-time wage-earner, and other subsidiary wage-earners, supplementing the family income when such employment is available.

Summary of conclusions.

50. We may add here a summary of the broad conclusions suggested by the enquiry:—

(1) The average monthly income and expenditure at different centres are—

	Income.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Nagpur	29	8 0	30	8 0
Jubbulpore	23	0 0	22	12 0
Gondia	25	4 0	25	2 0
Akola	37	8 0	36	8 0

It is evident that the working class families live on the margin of bare subsistence. There is no saving and practically no surplus to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

(2) The percentage expenditure on the main groups are—

	Per cent.
Food	64.2
Clothing	9.0
Fuel and lighting	4.3
Rent	2.7
Household requisites	2.2
Miscellaneous	17.6

(3) Food absorbs nearly 65 per cent. of the total expenditure and very little is left for decencies and luxuries. The standard of living is thus low.

(4) The greater the earning, the smaller the percentage of it spent on food *per capita*.

(5) Percentage expenditure on household requisites and rent being as low as 2.2 and 2.7, respectively, it is clear that the standard of comfort is very low.

(6) The diet of the working class families compares favourably with that of the non-labouring prisoners and is superior to that of the industrial workers of Bombay, but it falls short of the scale prescribed for labouring prisoners in the Central Provinces jails.

(7) The family budgets include articles of comparatively higher nutritive value, such as sugar, milk, *ghee*, meat, etc., which do not ordinarily find place in jail diets.

(8) In the diet of working classes, the expenditure on food grains (cereals and pulses) predominates. But the percentage expenditure on cereals tends to decrease and that on other food increase with increase in income.

(9) The expenditure on clothing is only 9 per cent. and is low as compared with other countries. This is, however, sufficient for protection in warm climate, except for occasional changes of weather.

(10) The predominant rent range of rooms for the working class families is 8 annas to Rs. 2 per month for single rooms and Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per month for double rooms. About 60 per cent. of the working class families live in single rooms and 30 per cent. in double rooms.

(11) The average number of persons living in each room varies from 3 to 4 in single room tenements, from 2 to 3 in double room tenements, and from 1.5 to 2 in three-room tenements.

(12) The expenditure on alcohol and drugs is generally understated, and during the present political campaign in favour of boycott of excise shops, the average figures obtained for expenditure on liquor and narcotics are quite low.

(13) Expenditure on *pan supari*, tobacco and religious ceremonies account for the major portion of the miscellaneous expenditure.

(14) The expenditure on education is hopelessly low. The highest average in any one of the income classes is less than 4 annas per month. Compulsory and free primary education, however, is in force at many of the industrial centres.

(15) Approximately 62 per cent. of the families are disclosed to be in debt. The most prevalent rate of interest is 25 per cent. per annum. The most common cause of indebtedness is marriage in the family and next comes maintenance.

(16) The average family consists of 4.17 persons, *viz.*, 1.32 men, 1.32 women and 1.53 children. The predominant type of family is made up of one man, one woman and two children.

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from the sawcar's books.

A. (1) Pandurang Vithoba, Teli, surname Patil, of Nagpur, (2) Nago Kashinath, Teli, Fating, Model Mills Chawl, Circle No. 2, Nagpur, (3) Narasaya Rajanna, Telanga Mistri, Telanga Fulmali of Sitabuldi, had taken a loan of Rs. 100 on the 18th May 1929 from Nimbaji Siwaji Godghate, Mahar, of Nagpur, Circle No. 2, on the sawai terms (total Rs. 125) with an agreement of paying an instalment of Rs. 10-8-0 per mensem.

.....

B. (1) Nago Kashinath, Teli, surname Fating, and (2) Pandurang Vithoba, Teli, Patil, Circle No. 2, Ganesh Peth, had taken a loan of Rs. 80 on sawai terms (total amount Rs. 100) on the 17th July 1929 from one Nimbaji Siwaji, Mahar, Godghate, of Nagpur, on an agreement of paying an instalment of Rs. 5 per mensem.

.....

C. Details of the instalments paid for the loan of Rs. 250 taken by one Nago Kashinath, Teli, Model Mills Chawl, from the creditor Budhulal Jagannath, Deosar Bania, Circle No. 2, Ganesh Peth, Nagpur—

- Rs. 14 received on the 13th February 1930.
- Rs. 14 received on the 13th March 1930.
- Rs. 10 received on the 10th April 1930.
- Rs. 14 received on the 16th May 1930.
- Rs. 14 received on the 15th June 1930.
- Rs. 14 received on the 23rd July 1930.

APPENDIX

TABLE

Statement showing average income and

Details.	Nagpur.							
	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
Average number of persons per family.	3.6		3.4		6.05		5.6	
Average monthly income.	Rs. 10-12-6.		Rs. 24-12-6.		Rs. 34-12-0.		Rs. 47-3-6.	
	Average Expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average Expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average Expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average Expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
<i>Food.</i>								
Cereals . . .	7 10 4	100	8 8 0	100	10 8 6	100	12 14 2	100
Pulses . . .	1 4 11	100	1 8 8	100	2 1 1	100	2 7 1	100
Fish and meat.	0 8 1	52	1 0 0	82.9	1 7 9	75	2 6 2	91
Sugar and sweetmeats.	0 9 0	58	0 10 7	88.6	0 12 4	75	1 2 2	87.5
Milk . . .	0 5 9	38	0 8 0	40	0 8 0	45	0 10 3	45.8
Ghee . . .	0 9 0	52	0 10 9	51.4	1 1 9	65	0 12 9	37.5
Oils . . .	0 14 4	100	0 13 5	100	1 5 0	100	1 8 0	100
Fruits and vegetables.	0 9 9	80	1 0 0	91	0 14 9	80	1 9 5	95.8
Others . . .	1 0 10	100	1 2 6	100	1 6 10	100	2 1 0	100
Total food . .	13 8 0	..	15 13 11	..	20 2 0	..	25 7 0	..
Fuel and lighting.	1 12 4	100	2 3 5	100	1 6 8	100	3 1 6	100
<i>Clothing.</i>								
Men's . . .	0 10 10	96	1 0 0	97.10	0 13 3	100	1 11 0	100
Women's . . .	0 10 10	96	0 15 3	91.4	1 1 4	95	1 3 7	100
Children's . .	0 3 8	64	0 4 6	62.9	0 6 5	85	0 9 6	79.2
Shoes and sandals.	0 1 0	40	0 3 4	51.4	0 4 0	65	0 3 9	66.7
Total clothing	1 10 4	..	2 7 1	..	2 9 0	..	3 11 10	..

II.

No. 1.

expenditure of families at different circle.

Jubbulpore.

Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
3-17		3-35		4-8		5-8	
Rs. 16-4-3.		Rs. 24-11-6.		Rs. 36-4-0.		Rs. 46-8-0.	
Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
7 7 6	100	8 9 7	100	10 8 0	100	13 13 1	100
1 5 7	100	1 10 7	100	2 12 0	100	3 6 0	100
0 2 1	25-7	0 6 2	50	0 12 0	37-5	1 6 0	66-7
0 8 2	100	1 0 10	95-15	1 15 6	100	2 7 0	100
0 3 5	22-9	1 0 8	53-63	1 15 9	100	1 2 6	100
0 9 6	71-43	0 15 10	88-38	1 14 2	100	2 4 0	100
0 8 8	91-42	0 10 4	100	1 0 11	100	1 3 3	100
0 7 2	91-42	0 11 3	100	2 7 4	100	1 7 9	100
0 8 0	100	0 10 3	100	1 1 4	100	1 9 1	100
11 12 1	..	15 11 6	..	24 7 0	..	28 10 8	..
0 11 3	100	0 14 7	100	2 7 1	100	2 6 3	100
0 11 2	100	0 14 3	100	1 6 6	100	1 4 4	100
0 8 6	100	0 11 1	90-9	0 13 7	100	0 16 8	100
0-2 8	57-14	0 4 7	72-72	0 12 8	75	0 10 7	83-33
0 2 10	85-71	0 5 11	100	0 10 0	75	0 5 3	100
1 9 2	..	2 3 10	..	3 10 9	..	3 3 10	..

TABLE

Statement showing average income and

Details.	Akola.							
	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
Average number of persons per family.	5		4		4.6		6.8	
Average monthly income.	Rs. 19-10-0.		Rs. 27-12-0.		Rs. 35-11-6.		Rs. 47-11-3.	
	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
<i>Food.</i>								
Cereals . . .	4 4 0	100	6 7 0	100	8 5 4	100	11 8 0	100
Pulses . . .	1 14 0	100	2 1 3	100	1 11 6	100	2 1 7	100
Fish and meat	..	..	1 8 0	100	1 15 7	87.5	1 6 10	60
Sugar and sweetmeats.	1 1 6	100	1 3 6	100	1 0 0	100	0 15 6	100
Milk . . .	2 0 6	100	1 3 0	100	2 0 11	100	2 6 2	100
Ghee . . .	2 0 0	100	0 10 6	50	1 1 9	100	2 3 2	60
Oils . . .	0 0 4	100	1 9 6	100	1 11 0	100	2 1 3	100
Fruits and vegetables.	0 8 6	100	1 6 0	100	1 2 11	100	1 14 0	100
Others . . .	0 5 6	100	1 12 9	100	1 11 2	100	1 13 11	100
Total food .	12 0 4	..	18 4 6	..	20 12 2	..	26 6 5	..
<i>Fuel and lighting.</i>								
Fuel and lighting.	1 2 6	100	2 6 0	100	2 14 4	100	3 11 0	100
<i>Clothing.</i>								
Men's . . .	1 8 0	100	1 8 0	100	0 15 3	100	2 2 7	100
Women's . . .	1 8 0	100	1 9 0	100	1 2 0	87.5	1 7 6	100
Children's . . .	1 0 0	100	0 8 0	100	0 9 0	87.5	0 15 4	100
Shoes and sandals.	..	..	9 4 0	50	0 4 10	87.5	0 6 10	100
Total clothing	4 0 0	..	3 13 0	..	2 15 1	..	5 0 2	..

No. 1—contd.

expenditure of families at different circles—contd.

Gondia.							
Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
2-3		3-5		5		4	
Rs. 14-1-3.		Rs. 24-11-3.		Rs. 33-2-0.		Rs. 42-0-0.	
Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
5 0 3	100	9 3 5	100	11 12 7	100	9 7 4	100
1 0 0	100	1 14 1	100	2 0 9	100	1 14 0	100
0 3 9	66-66	0 6 5	80	0 7 6	33-33	0 7 6	66-66
0 10 7	100	0 10 0	90	0 12 5	100	1 5 6	100
0 0 3	33-33	0 3 2	50	1 0 0	100	1 0 0	33-33
0 1 2	16-66	0 0 11	10	0 9 9	50	2 8 0	66-66
0 9 3	100	0 14 1	100	1 1 0	100	1 0 0	100
0 13 6	100	1 3 7	90	1 5 6	100	1 12 0	100
0 10 3	100	0 15 2	100	1 5 6	100	1 6 6	100
9 1 0	..	15 6 10	..	20 7 0	..	20 12 10	..
1 3 7	100	1 13 1	100	2 8 7	100	1 10 0	100
0 12 2	66-66	1 5 7	90	1 6 11	100	1 9 2	100
1 2 2	83-3	1 9 2	100	1 2 0	100	1 2 8	66-66
0 1 7	83-33	0 3 2	80	1 4 3	66-66	0 11 2	66-66
0 2 3	66-66	0 3 2	90	0 4 2	100	0 3 0	66-66
2 2 2	..	3 5 1	..	4 1 4	..	3 10 0	..

TABLE

Statement showing average income and

Details.	Nagpur.							
	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
Average number of persons per family.	3.6		3.4		6.05		5.6	
Average monthly income.	Rs. 16-12-6.		Rs. 24-12-6.		Rs. 34-12-0.		Rs. 17-3-6.	
	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
<i>Household goods.</i>								
Bedding . . .	0 1 6	44	0 3 2	62.9	0 4 0	65	0 3 10	79.2
Utensils . . .	0 1 8	88	0 1 5	71.4	0 2 8	90	0 2 6	79.2
Total household goods.	0 3 2	..	0 4 7	..	0 6 8	..	0 11 4	..
<i>Rent.</i>								
Average obtained from families paying rent.	1 5 6	16 families.	1 4 4	26 families.	1 1 5	14 families.	1 3 0	14 families.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Liquor and narcotics.	0 0 4	8	0 2 9	20	0 5 1	10	0 3 2	16.7
Tobacco . . .	0 7 5	84	0 8 2	85.8	0 8 11	85	0 7 3	91.7
Pan supari . . .	0 8 9	80	0 8 11	97.1	0 7 8	90	0 1 5	95.8
Education . . .	0 0 1	12	0 0 3	11.4	0 3 11	30	0 1 2	12.5
Medical . . .	0 0 4	4	0 1 8	3.6	0 6 4	30	0 1 9	25
Amusements . . .	0 0 8	16	0 3 3	42.9	0 3 5	25	0 5 6	64.2
Religious ceremonies.	0 3 0	64	0 3 0	65.7	0 5 2	65	0 4 8	70.8
Payment of debts. . .	0 13 9	20	1 14 6	34.4	2 1 7	30	5 14 9	62.5
Others . . .	0 12 0	72	1 3 4	80	1 6 0	70	1 7 5	79.2
Total miscellaneous.	2 14 4	..	4 13 10	..	6 0 1	..	8 15 1	..
Total average expenditure.	21 5 8	..	26 15 2	..	31 9 10	..	43 1 9	..

No. 1—contd.

expenditure of families at different circles—contd;

Jubbulpore.

Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
3.17		3.35		4.8		5.0	
Rs. 16-4-3		Rs. 24-11-6		Rs. 36-4-0.		Rs. 46-8-0.	
Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
0 4 3	97.14	0 7 3	100	0 9 11	100	0 15 10	100
0 2 1	88.85	0 2 2	90.9	0 7 4	62.5	0 6 8	100
0 6 4	..	0 9 5	..	1 1 3	..	1 6 6	..
0 9 6	5 families.	2 0 6	4 families.	1 10 3	5 families.	1 0 0	4 families.
0 0 5	2.86	0 0 2	9.09	0 1 0	12.5	1 0 0	16.66
0 5 9	100	0 6 0	95.45	0 14 4	100	1 2 0	100
0 1 7	82.9	0 8 1	95.45	1 0 3	100	1 8 0	100
0 0 3	5.71	..	..	0 3 3	37.5	0 2 2	50
0 1 0	11.43	0 0 6	15	0 7 6	87.5	0 15 8	50
..	..	0 0 7	18.18	0 6 1	75	0 6 6	83.33
0 10 9	65.71	0 13 3	72.72	0 14 3	100	0 10 0	100
0 4 7	8.57	0 4 2	31.82	0 10 0	25	..	..
0 11 2	100	0 10 5	100	1 15 9	100	1 3 9	100
2 3 0	..	2 11 2	..	6 8 5	..	7 0 1	..
17 3 10	..	24 3 8	..	39 12 9	..	43 11 4	..

TABLE
Statement showing average income and

Details.	Akola.							
	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
Average number of persons per family.	5		4		4.6		6.8	
Average monthly income.	Rs. 19-10-0.		Rs. 27-12-0.*		Rs. 35-11-6.		Rs. 47-11-3.	
	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
<i>Household goods.</i>								
Bedding	0 8 0	100	0 8 0	100	0 9 6	100	0 11 7	100
Utensils	0 2 0	100	0 5 0	50	0 3 1	100	0 3 3	100
Total household goods.	0 8 0	..	0 13 0	..	0 12 7	..	0 14 10	..
<i>Rent.</i>								
Average obtained from families paying rent.	0 8 0	1 family.	0 10 0	2 families.	1 10 3	7 families.	2 14 0	4 families.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Liquor and narcotics.	..	..	1 1 0	100	0 8 9	25	1 15 3	60
Tobacco	..	..	0 6 0	100	0 10 7	100	0 5 2	100
Pan supari	..	..	1 5 0	100	1 0 7	100	1 6 5	100
Education	..	..	..	..	0 0 6	12.5	0 0 9	20
Medical	..	..	..	..	0 1 6	25	0 1 7	20
Amusements	..	..	..	..	0 0 6	35	0 0 9	20
Religious ceremonies.	0 10 0	100	0 5 0	100	0 3 9	37.5	0 1 6	40
Payment of debts.	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	25	2 0 0	20
Others	1 10 0	100	0 3 6	100	1 2 9	100	2 5 0	100
Total miscellaneous.	2 4 0	..	3 4 6	..	5 0 11	..	8 4 5	..
Total average expenditure.	20 6 10	..	29 3 0	..	34 1 4	..	47 2 11	..

No. I—*concl.*

expenditure of families at different circles—*concl.*

Gondia.							
Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
2·3		3·5		5		4	
Rs. 14-1-3.		Rs. 24-11-3		Rs. 33-2-0.		Rs. 42-0-0.	
Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.	Average expenditure.	Percentage of families consuming the article.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
0 5 2	83·33	0 3 10	80	0 6 3	100	0 8 2	100
0 1 9	100	0 2 1	90	0 2 0	100	0 2 0	100
0 6 11	..	0 5 11	..	0 8 3	..	0 10 2	..
0 13 10	4 families.	0 5 4	10 families.	0 3 7	6 families	0 6 2	3 families.
0 1 2	16·66	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 4 10	66·66	0 3 7	70	0 4 6	83·33	0 6 0	66·66
0 3 11	66·66	0 7 10	90	0 10 0	100	1 8 0	100
..	..	..	..	0 1 0	33·33	1 0 0	33·33
0 0 3	16·66	0 0 10	30	0 1 6	86·66	0 4 0	33·33
0 6 1	100	0 9 4	100	0 9 9	100	1 2 6	100
0 12 10	16·66	0 8 0	10	2 4 3	33·33	4 8 0	100
0 7 4	100	0 12 10	100	1 5 9	100	3 3 6	100
2 4 5	..	2 10 5	..	5 4 9	..	12 4 0	..
16 0 0	..	23 14 8	..	33 1 6	..	39 5 2	..

TABLE
Quantity of articles of

	Average family consumption.			
	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Gondia.	Akola.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
<i>Cereals.</i>				
Rice	43.32	34.37	61.04	17.0
Wheat	32.45	36.94	12.40	28.25
Other cereals (chiefly jwaries)	1.07	..	.40	26.75
<i>Pulses.</i>				
Arhar dal	6.40	6.94	5.28	8.75
Gram dal	2.00	2.11	.64	1.75
Others	1.35	2.13	4.24	2.18
<i>Other articles.</i>				
Raw sugar (gur) . . . . .	.35	1.45	1.20	1.25
Sugar	1.11	1.42	1.56	2.37
Fish . . . . .	.34	.37	.44	.19
Meat	1.97	.82	.56	4.18
Milk	2.03	3.90	2.80	9.00
Ghee . . . . .	.47	.68	.20	.93
Potatoes	2.00	2.46	4.76	2.68
Vegetables	5.76	4.96	8.00	10.31
Salts	3.00	1.59	2.56	3.31
Chillies	1.30	.37	.96	1.56
Spices . . . . .	.28	.41	.48	.81
Oils	1.91	1.10	1.28	2.06
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Others . . . . .	.53	.89	.44	.81

No. 2.

food consumed per month.

Percentage of families consuming the articles and average consumption per capita.							
Nagpur.		Jubbulpore.		Gondia.		Akola.	
Family using.	Consumption per capita.	Family using.	Consumption per capita.	Family using.	Consumption per capita.	Family using.	Consumption per capita.
Per cent.	Seers.	Per cent.	Seers.	Per cent.	Seers.	Per cent.	Seers.
100	12.13	100	10.56	100	17.44	75	4.92
100	9.10	100	11.19	88	4.02	100	6.14
7	4.40	..	..	4	2.85	62.5	9.30
100	1.81	100	2.10	72	2.09	100	1.90
69	.84	28.6	2.08	16	1.14	56.2	.68
38	1.03	34.3	1.90	56	2.16	50	.95
47	.22	77.1	.58	76	.45	87.5	.31
66	.49	59	.74	72	.61	93.8	.55
24	.41	14.3	.78	48	.26	19	.22
79	.72	35.8	.70	52	.31	75	1.21
43	1.33	51.4	2.33	52	1.53	100	1.95
53	.25	82.9	.25	28	.20	68.8	.29
87	.66	75.7	1.00	88	1.56	87.5	.67
82	2.03	85.7	1.77	84	2.72	100	2.72
100	.83	100	.48	100	.73	100	.72
100	.36	100	.11	100	.27	100	.34
100	.08	100	.12	100	.13	100	.17
100	.54	100	.33	100	.36	100	.23
66	Rs. .23	61.3	Rs. .44	100	Rs. .13	100	Rs. .17

TABLE
Statement showing the group average

Nagpur.								
Income class.	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
Average size of a family.	3.6		3.4		6.05		5.6	
Average monthly income.	Rs. 16-12-6.		Rs. 24-12-6.		Rs. 34-12-0.		Rs. 47-3-6.	
Heads of expenditure.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Food	13 8 0	63.2	15 13 11	58.76	20 2 0	85.8	25 7 0	59
Fuel and light	1 12 4	8.19	2 3 5	8.33	1 6 8	4.19	3 1 0	7.25
Rent	1 5 6	6.41	1 4 4	4.73	1 1 5	3.19	1 3 0	2.75
Clothing	1 10 4	7.8	2 7 1	9.11	2 9 0	7.68	3 11 10	8.69
Bedding and utensils.	0 3 2	.80	0 4 7	.93	0 6 8	1.27	0 11 4	1.59
Miscellaneous	2 14 4	13.60	4 13 10	18.14	6 0 1	17.87	8 15 1	20.72
Total	21 5 8	100	26 15 2	100	31 9 10	100	43 1 9	130

Akola.								
Income class.	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
Average size of a family.	5		4		4.6		6.8	
Average monthly income.	Rs. 19-10-0.		Rs. 27-12-0.		Rs. 35-11-6.		Rs. 47-11-3.	
Heads of expenditure.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Food	12 0 4	59.30	18 4 6	63.53	20 12 2	60.91	26 6 5	55.97
Fuel and light.	1 2 6	5.60	2 6 0	8.03	2 14 4	8.46	3 11 0	7.81
Rent	0 8 0	2.42	0 10 0	2.12	1 10 3	4.77	2 14 0	6.09
Clothing	4 0 0	19.37	3 11 0	12.47	2 15 1	8.62	5 0 3	10.59
Bedding and utensils.	0 8 0	2.42	0 13 0	2.75	0 12 7	2.38	0 14 10	1.98
Miscellaneous	2 4 0	10.89	3 4 6	11.10	5 0 11	14.36	8 4 5	17.56
Total	20 6 10	100	29 3 0	100	34 1 4	100	47 2 11	100

No. 3.

and percentage expenditure.

Jubbulpore.

Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
3-17		3-35		4-8		5-8	
Rs. 16-4-3.		Rs. 24-11-6.		Rs. 36-4-0.		Rs. 46-8-0.	
Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
11 12 1	68-01	15 11 6	64-83	24 7 0	61-54	28 10 8	65-16
0 11 3	4-03	0 14 7	3-95	2 7 1	6-12	2 6 3	5-43
0 9 6	3-62	2 0 6	8-5	1 10 3	4-10	1 0 0	2-29
1 9 2	9-1	2 3 10	9-09	3 10 9	9-42	3 3 10	8-08
0 6 4	2-51	0 9 5	2-53	1 1 3	2-67	1 6 6	3-03
2 3 6	12-73	2 11 2	11-10	6 8 5	16-15	7 0 1	16-01
17 3 9	100	24 3 0	100	39 12 9	100	43 11 4	100

Gondia.

Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
2-3		3-5		5		4	
Rs. 14-1-3.		Rs. 24-11-3.		Rs. 33-2-0.		Rs. 42-0-0.	
Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.	Average.	Per-centage.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
9 1 0	57-64	15 6 10	84-4	20 7 0	81-7	20 12 10	52-95
1 3 7	8-81	1 13 1	7-6	2 8 7	7-6	1 10 0	4-13
0 13 10	5-91	0 5 4	1-4	0 3 7	8	0 6 2	-95
2 2 2	13-55	3 5 1	13-9	4 1 4	12-1	3 10 0	9-22
0 6 11	3-44	0 5 11	1-6	0 8 3	1-6	0 10 2	1-59
2 4 6	10-65	2 10 5	11-1	5 4 9	16-2	12 4 0	31-16
16 0 0	100	23 14 8	100	33 1 6	100	39 5 2	100

TABLE
NAG-
[Calculated from budgets]

Income class.	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	
Average size of a family.	3.8		3.8	
Heads of expenditure.	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Food	9 10 10	57.6	12 13 3	56.5
Fuel and light	1 11 6	10.23	2 6 0	10.4
Rent	1 1 4	6.49	1 5 6	6
Bedding and utensils	0 4 6	1.67	0 5 3	1.4
Clothing	1 9 4	9.41	2 2 0	9.3
Miscellaneous	2 7 4	14.6	3 12 0	16.4
Total	18 12 10	100	22 12 0	100
Income	15 14 6	..	23 11 3	..

JUESUL-
[Calculated from budgets]

Income class.	Below Rs. 20.		Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	
Average size of a family.	3.8		4.4	
Heads of expenditure.	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Food	13 6 6	69.7	16 11 7	72.7
Fuel and light	0 15 6	5	1 0 6	4.5
Rent	0 13 6	4.5	..	..
Bedding and utensils	0 7 0	2.2	0 7 0	1.9
Clothing	2 1 6	10.6	2 6 6	10.5
Miscellaneous	1 9 6	8.0	2 6 3	10.4
Total	19 5 6	100	23 0 0	100
Income	15 15 3	..	24 12 4	..

The group expenditures have been calculated from budgets collected in
as Bulletin No. 3 by the

No. 4.

FORM

collected in June 1927.]

Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
4.3		4.9	
Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
19 5 9	63.5	22 5 3	59.3
3 0 0	10	4 4 0	10.6
1 3 2	4	1 1 10	2.9
0 9 0	2	0 12 3	2
2 13 3	9.4	3 11 10	10
3 6 6	11.1	5 6 7	15.3
30 5 8	100	37 9 9	100
33 2 10	..	42 5 0	..

FOR

collected in June 1927.]

Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	
4.4		4.3	
Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
21 10 0	66.6	21 10 6	58.3
1 13 0	6	2 3 4	6.1
1 4 0	4	1 9 4	4.4
0 9 4	1.8	0 6 10	1.2
3 1 2	10.8	2 8 9	7.1
3 1 3	10.8	8 2 0	23
31 6 9	100	38 8 9	100
33 0 0	..	42 8 0	..

connection with the preparation of index numbers for the cost of living published Department of Industries.

TABLE

Statement showing the average and percentage expenditure (monthly)

	Nagpur,			
	Average.	Percentage.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Average income (monthly)	23	13	8	..
Cereals	8	11	3	31.61
Pulses	1	9	5	5.75
Oils	1	1	7	3.97
Other articles of food	4	10	4	16.80
Total food	16	0	7	58.13
Fuel and lighting	2	3	3	7.99
Clothing	2	4	10	8.32
House rent	0	9	7	2.15
Bedding	0	4	9	1.07
Other household goods	0	2	2	0.49
Payment of debt	2	14	0	10.40
Provident fund	0	2	4	0.53
Miscellaneous	3	0	4	10.92
Average total monthly expenditure	27	9	10	100.00

No. 5.

of the standard family of one man, one woman and two children.

Jubbulpore.			
Average.			Percentage.
Rs.	A.	P.	
22	1	3	..
8	11	9	35.18
2	2	0	8.56
0	9	3	2.33
5	2	0	20.64
16	9	0	66.71
1	2	3	4.59
2	3	9	9.00
0	4	7	1.15
0	7	0	1.76
0	1	11	0.48
0	11	5	2.88
3	5	4	13.43
24	13	3	100.00

TABLE
Statement showing average income and

Average monthly income.	Vegetarian Hindus.		Non-vegetarian Hindus.	
	27-6-0.		27-14-0.	
	Average.	Percent- age.	Average.	Percent- age.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
<i>Food.</i>				
Cereals	8 2 0	28.82	9 4 7	31.23
Pulses	1 15 9	7.10	1 11 10	5.67
Fish and meat . . . . .	.. ..	..	1 5 8	4.62
Others	5 2 11	18.35	5 10 10	19.07
Total Food	15 4 8	54.27	18 0 11	60.59
Fuel and light	1 15 10	7.10	2 5 10	7.97
Rent	0 14 6	3.27	1 7 2	4.98
Clothing	2 12 4	9.70	1 15 3	6.56
Household requisites	0 4 10	1.10	0 4 7	.84
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Liquor and narcotics . . . . .	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
Tobacco and <i>pan supari</i>	0 12 2	2.84	1 3 10	4.19
Payment of debts	1 7 1	5.09	1 12 10	6.08
Others	4 11 6	16.83	2 10 3	8.80
Total Miscellaneous	6 14 9	24.56	5 10 11	19.07
Grand Total	28 2 11	100	29 12 9	100

No. 6.

expenditure of different communities.

Mahars.		Sweepers.		Muhammadans.	
32-4-0.		29-3-0.		24-0-0.	
Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.	Average.	Percentage.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
10 7 3	29.29	10 7 4	41.96	6 8 3	23.27
1 12 11	5.08	1 7 4	5.86	1 6 10	5.15
1 8 11	4.04	1 7 2	5.78	1 8 11	5.58
6 8 5	18.24	3 4 8	13.49	7 8 1	28.85
20 3 6	56.65	16 10 6	67.07	17 0 1	60.85
2 11 2	7.54	2 0 3	8.52	2 4 4	8.85
0 12 4	2.20	0 2 6	.07	1 6 6	4.96
2 14 4	8.07	2 3 5	8.97	2 8 7	9.15
0 6 8	1.34	0 3 3	.09	0 10 0	2.23
0 4 11	0.71	..	..	..	..
0 15 10	2.81	2 4 2	9.52	1 5 8	5.14
4 7 10	12.61	1 6 0	5.51	0 4 0	.89
2 13 10	8.07	0 1 2	.25	2 8 0	8.73
8 10 5	24.20	3 11 4	15.28	4 1 8	14.76
35 10 5	100	24 15 3	100	27 15 2	100

TABLE

Number of families by income class.	Number of families.	Percentage of total.	Average number of	
			Persons living	
			Males.	Females.
<i>Nagpur.</i>				
Below Rs. 20	24	23.53	1.04	1.12
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	34	33.33	1.03	1.23
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	20	19.61	1.9	1.62
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	24	23.53	1.87	1.79
All income	102	100.00	1.41	1.41
<i>Jubbulpore.</i>				
Below Rs. 20	35	51.19	1.0	1.0
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	20	28.45	1.15	1.05
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	8	11.61	1.20	1.0
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	4	8.75	1.5	.75
All income	67	100.00	1.13	1.10
<i>Gondia.</i>				
Below Rs. 20	6	26.09	1.0	1.2
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	10	43.48	1.3	1.5
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	5	21.74	1.4	1.0
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	2	8.69	2.0	1.0
All income	23	100.00	1.30	1.26
<i>Akola.</i>				
Below Rs. 20	1	6.25	2	2
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	2	12.50	2	1.5
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	8	50.00	1.5	1.8
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	5	31.25	1.6	2.2
All income	16	100.00	1.63	1.68
Average of all centres . . . . .	..	..	1.32	2.32

TABLE
Classification of families

	With child or	
	None.	One.
One man or one woman	6	3
One man and one woman	28	27
One man and two women	8	9
One man and three women . . . . .	..	1
Two men and two women	3	1
Two men and one woman	4	7
Two men and two women	5	3
Two men and three women . . . . .	..	2
Three men and one woman . . . . .	..	..
Three men and two women	1	1
Three men and three women . . . . .	..	..
Four men and three women . . . . .	..	..
Three men or three women	1	..
Only four women	1	..
Total	57	54

No. 7.

persons per family by income class.

in the family.		Dependents living away.			Total family including the dependents.
Children under 15 years.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	
1.6	3.76	0.83	..	.083	3.843
1.26	3.52	.120	.. 180	.300	3.820
2.3	5.82	.100	.. 150	.250	6.070
2.0	5.66	..	..	..	5.660
1.72	4.54	.078	.. 089	.167	4.707
1.2	3.2	..	..	..	3.2
1.26	3.46	..	..	..	3.46
2.4	4.6	..	..	..	4.6
2.5	5.75	..	..	..	5.75
1.34	3.57	..	..	..	3.57
.3	2.5	..	..	..	2.5
.7	3.5	..	..	..	3.5
2.8	5.2	..	..	..	5.2
1.0	4.0	..	..	..	4.0
1.09	3.65	..	..	..	3.65
1	.5	..	..	..	5.0
2	5.5	..	..	..	5.5
1.4	4.7	.375	.. 5	.875	5.575
3.0	6.8	..	..	..	6.8
1.75	5.26	.188	.. 25	.438	5.698
1.53	4.17	..	..	..	..

No. 8.

by composition.

children as follows—

Two.	Three.	Four or more.
2	..	..
34	15	4
10	6	3
2	1	..
1	..	..
4	5	1
4	..	2
..	..	1
1	2	..
1	1	..
1	2	..
..	..	2
..
..
60	32	13

TABLE
Analysis of families according

Income class.	Nagpur.				
	One wage earner.	Two wage earners.	Three wage earners.	Four wage earners and more.	Total.
Below Rs. 20	20	4	..	..	24
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	8	24	..	..	32
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	5	11	6	..	22
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	3	7	12	2	24
All income classes taken together.	36	46	18	2	102
Percentage of total . .	35.3	45.1	17.7	1.9	100
Average income per wage earner.	Rs. a. p. 22 12 8	Rs. a. p. 14 1 2	Rs. a. p. 14 4 4	Rs. a. p. 11 8 0	..

Income class.	Akola.				
	One wage earner.	Two wage earners.	Three wage earners.	Four wage earners and more.	Total.
Below Rs. 20 . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	2	..	..	..	2
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	3	4	..	1	8
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	3	1	1	..	5
All income classes taken together.	8	6	1	1	16
Percentage of total . .	50	37.5	6.3	6.2	100
Average income per wage earner.	Rs. a. p. 37 9 6	Rs. a. p. 19 8 0	Rs. a. p. 16 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 5 4	..

No. 9.

to number of wage earners.

Jubbulpore.

One wage earner.	Two wage earners.	Three wage earners.	Four wage earners and more.	Total.
27	8	..	..	35
13	6	1	..	20
5	2	1	..	8
..	4	..	..	4
45	20	2	..	67
67.16	29.85	2.99	..	100
Rs. a. p. 20 6 3	Rs. a. p. 14 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 6 8	..	..

Gondia.

One wage earner.	Two wage earners.	Three wage earners.	Four wage earners and more.	Total.
7	..	..	..	7
1	8	1	..	10
1	1	2	..	4
..	2	..	..	2
9	11	3	..	23
39.13	47.83	13.04	..	100
Rs. a. p. 17 0 0	Rs. a. p. 14 1 10	Rs. a. p. 10 13 4	..	..

TABLE
Statement showing rent, condition

Description of the house.	Rent					
	Nagpur.			Jubbulpore.		
	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Aver- age.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Aver- age.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
One room	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 1 2	1 0 0	1 9 0	1 8 6
One room with verandah	0 8 0	3 0 0	1 7 0	..	..	..
Two rooms	0 14 0	3 0 0	2 0 5	†0 2 0	2 0 0	1 6 8
Two rooms with verandah	†0 5 0	†0 8 0	†0 8 8	..	..	..
Three rooms	..	..	..	2 8 0	*2 8 0	2 8 0
Three rooms with verandah.	0 6 0	*0 8 0	†0 8 0	..	..	..
Four rooms with or without verandah.	0 8 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	*2 0 0	2 0 0

*Figures available for
†These figures relate

Description of the house.	Condition of					
	Nagpur.			Jubbulpore.		
	Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Fair.	Good.	Bad.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
One room	20	71	9	70	16	14
One room with verandah	75	..	25	..	..	..
Two rooms	67	23	10	50	..	50
Two rooms with verandah	..	..	100	..	..	..
Three rooms	56	13	11	67	..	33
Three rooms with verandah.	100	..	..	..	..	..
Four rooms with or without verandah.	67	33	..	..	..	100

No. 10.

of houses and overcrowding

range.						Number of families occupying.				Total.
Gondia.			Akola.			Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Gondia.	Akola.	
†Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Aver-age.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Aver-age.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
0 2 0	2 0 0	0 7 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	43	48	13	10	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12
0 2 0	†0 8 0	†0 3 0	3 0 0	*3 0 0	3 0 0	30	15	8	4	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	5
0 3 0	†0 9 0	†0 6 0	..	..	..	9	3	2	1	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4

one family only.
to ground rents only.

the house.						Average number of persons per room.			
Gondia.			Akola.			Nagpur.	Jubbulpore	Gondia.	Akola.
Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Fair.	Good.	Bad.				
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
..	..	100	80	20	..	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.2
..	3.7	..	..	..
12.5	..	87.5	100	..	..	2.3	2.4	1.8	3.1
..	100	..	..	1.8	..	..	3
..	..	100	100	..	..	1.7	1.8	1.5	2
..	1.2	..	..	..
..	1.6	1.6	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

Indebtedness.

Rate of interest per annum.	Nagpur.		Jubbulpore.		Gondia.		Akola.	
	Amount.	Number of families.	Amount.	Number of families.	Amount.	Number of families.	Amount.	Number of families.
6 per cent.	Rs. a. p. 543 0 0	3	Rs. a. p. 100 0 0	2	Rs. a. p. .. ..	..	Rs. a. p. .. ..	..
Between 6 per cent. and 11 per cent.	1,483 0 0	6	100 0 0	1	.. ..	..	100 0 0	1
12 per cent.	650 0 0	2	25 0 0	1	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
Between 12 per cent. and 20 per cent.	475 0 0	3	255 0 0	4	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
24 per cent.	3,215 0 0	11	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
25 per cent.	10,947 10 0	48	100 0 0	3	510 0 0	6	2,150 0 0	6
Between 35 per cent. and 38 per cent.	1,080 0 0	7	1,375 2 0	14	100 0 0	2	.. ..	..
75 per cent.	344 12 0	4	10 0 0	2	15 0 0	1	.. ..	..
150 per cent.	850 0 0	3	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..

TABLE No. 12.

Extent of indebtedness for different purposes.

Family income.	Below Rs 20.		Between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30.		Between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40.		Between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.	
	Average amount per family.	Number of families incurring debts.	Average amount per family.	Number of families incurring debts.	Average amount per family.	Number of families incurring debts.	Average amount per family.	Number of families incurring debts.
Causes of debts.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Festivals	5 0 0	1	365 0 0	1	100 0 0	2	.. ..	..
Marriage	110 6 2	13	183 3 2	15	276 4 0	12	411 1 0	.. 0
Funeral	50 0 0	1	100 0 0	1	100 0 0	1	.. ..	..
Sickness	40 0 0	2	50 0 0	3	.. ..	..	142 8 0	.. 2
Family maintenance	87 1 3	13	90 0 0	3	58 4 7	7	50 0 0	1
House building . . . . .	.. ..	..	100 0 0	2	262 8 0	2	526 0 0	5
Maternity expenses	180 0 0	2	125 0 0	2	25 0 0	1	219 0 0	2
Family { Marriage	145 0 0	1	410 0 0	3	157 8 0	2	850 0 0	2
needs. { Festival . . . . .	.. ..	..	125 0 0	1	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
{ Sickness	55 0 0	2	118 10 8	3	.. ..	..	.. ..	..
{ Others . . . . .	.. ..	..	250 0 0	2	125 0 0	2	187 8 0	2
Miscellaneous	30 0 0	1	14 0 0	2	200 0 0	1	166 10 8	3

2. THE UNREGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

All factories using power and employing 10 or more persons on any one day in the year are governed by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act in this province. Factories and workshops using power can thus be left out of the scope of the supplementary enquiry made in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Labour Commission's letter No. L. C-5 (1), dated Simla, the 27th April 1930. The present memorandum therefore deals with unregulated establishments referred to in paragraph 5 (b) and (c) of the Commission's letter; that is to say, (b) factories and workshops not using power and employing 50 persons or more on any one day in the year; and (c) smaller factories and workshops engaged in any particular industry which in the aggregate employ a considerable number of hands.

2. The following are the important industrial establishments in the province which are not regulated by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act and which belong to these two classes:—

Establishments.		Average number of persons daily employed.	Seasonal or Perennial.	Reduction in hands during slack season.	Main centres of the industry.	District.	
Industry.	Class and number.						
Bidi factories.	(b) 185	42,240	Perennial	Per cent. 40	Gondia	Bhandara.	
	(c) 681				Tumsar.		
					Tirora.	Jubbulpore.	
					Bhandara.		
					Sihora.		
					Hardoli.		
					Jubbulpore.		
					Majholi.		
					Sihora.		
					Katangi.		Raipur.
					Raipur		
					Arang.		
Dhamtari.	Nagpur.						
Bhatapara.							
Kamptee.	Nagpur.						
Nagpur.							
Ramtek.							
Lac factories.	(b) 22	1,382	Perennial	40	Gondia	Bhandara.	
					Kota	Bilaspur.	
Myrobalan works.	(b) 12	1,001	Perennial	60	Pendra and Belghana.	Jubbulpore.	
					Katni	Raipur.	
					Raipur	Chhindwara.	
					Dhamtari.		
					Amarwara		
					Mandla		Mandla.
					Nagpur		Nagpur.
					Kamptee.		
					Bina.		
					Khaperkheda.		
					Gondia		Bhandara.
					Itarsi		Hoehanabad.
Bagra.	Jubbulpore.						
Karyapal							
Rampur.							
Raipur							
Bhatgaon.	Raipur.						

Establishments.		Average number of persons daily employed.	Seasonal or Perennial.	Reduction in hands during slack season.	Main centres of the industry.	District.
Industry.	Class and number.					
Dal Mills.	(b) 12	765	Seasonal (October to June).	Per cent. ..	Raipur . Bhatapara . Pipariya . Gadarwara .	Raipur . Hoshangabad . Narsinghpur .
Stone-dressing works.	(b) 6	770	Seasonal (October to May).	..	Rajim . Azamgarh .	Raipur . Hoshangabad .
Glass factories.	(b) 1	75	Perennial	..	Gondia .	Bhandara .
		52,702				

The seasonal factories work from six to nine months in the year. The perennial factories work in full swing for about nine months in the year and their slack season begins with the rains.

There are a few more industries which employ a considerable number of hands in the aggregate; but they are not at all organised and are of the nature of cottage industries. The workers in these home industries are generally members of the same family or are related to one another. Besides, the individual establishments of these home industries are so small and widely scattered that it is not practicable to collect any data regarding them without more prolonged and extensive enquiries. It should also be added that conditions of labour in such home industries are not at all strenuous and do not call for any special regulation. Such home industries are brassware making, bell-metalware making, printing presses, furniture and cabinet making, dal making, country brick and country tile making and weaving.

3. A general survey of the *bidi* industry was made in the year 1927-28. The Deputy Commissioners of the *bidi*-making districts obtained information from their *Tahsildars* regarding the number of such factories, the persons employed in them and their general working conditions. An attempt has been made to bring this survey up to date by fresh enquiries from the *Tahsildars* as well as from special visits to some of the larger *bidi*-manufacturing centres. Information regarding the number and employees of the other kinds of establishments has been obtained from *Tahsildars* and the larger establishments; and data regarding working conditions in them have been collected by an Inspector of Factories, who visited for the purpose quite a large number of such establishments at the more important centres. The district officers have, however, been pre-occupied in work entailed by the political upheaval and satisfactory replies could not be had from many of them. The information embodied in this memorandum cannot therefore be said to be exhaustive; but is certainly as near the mark as it is possible to make it with the limited staff and time at our disposal.

BIDI FACTORIES.

4. The *bidi* factories are the most important of the unregulated establishments of this province falling within the scope of this memorandum. Approximately 866 of these establishments, which manufacture a type of indigenous cigarettes from Indian tobacco rolled up in *lendu* leaves, are scattered all over the province and provide employment to about 42,240 persons representing 80 per cent. of the labour dealt with in this memorandum. The industry is, however, most concentrated in the Bhandara district where in 522 establishments 31,417 persons are employed. Jubbulpore district comes second with 80 establishments employing 3,321 persons. The growth of the industry has been remarkable in recent years. In the census of 1921 enumerated

bidi establishments were 164 employing 7,680 persons. In 1925 approximately 225 such establishments were recorded employing 12,400 persons, while in 1927, the establishments were 776 employing 30,065 persons, including 15,568 children under 15 years of age. At present there are 866 establishments employing 42,240 persons. There is no doubt that the *Swadeshi* movement which started during the first decade of the present century, gave the industry a very great impetus. The present boycott movement has also further increased the demand for *bidi*; and this trade is certainly not affected by the prevailing economic depression.

5. Out of the 866 establishments, 185 belong to class (b) employing more than 50 persons a day, and 681 establishments to class (c) employing less. The total number of employees, consists of 18,257 males, 10,073 females and 13,910 children. Of the children, 43 per cent. or nearly 6,000 are not more than 12 years of age. The distribution of the industry by districts and the average number of men, women and children daily employed are shown below :—

Districts.	Establishments employing 50 persons or more.				Establishments employing less than 50 persons.			
	No. of <i>bidi</i> factories.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15.	No. of <i>bidi</i> factories.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15.
Bhandara .	118	3,653	2,981	4,185	504	8,138	5,440	7,020
Jubbulpore	24	1,386	118	504	56	836	95	382
Nagpur .	14	1,503	329	263	21	908	393	222
Balaghat .	9	107	50	457	11	85	65	174
Chhindwara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
Saugor .	1	30	7	31	9	77	10	120
Damoh .	3	141	13	117	2	27	..	5
Bilaspur .	1	56	11	58	14	198	27	94
Raipur .	4	172	33	100	24	249	44	184
Drug .	..	..	..	..	9	106	32	32
Wardha .	1	40	9	31	3	21	1	2
Chanda .	..	..	..	..	2	15	10	5
Amraoti .	2	93	39	18	3	30	17	26
Akolia .	1	40	5	5	2	7	5	2
Yeotmal .	4	120	105	5	..	..	..	..
Buldana .	1	20	46	5	4	12	12	..
Nimar .	1	60	4	..	4	76	..	86
Hoshanga- bad.	..	..	..	..	3	13	5	9
Narsinghpur	1	30	10	10	4	8	5	52
Total .	185	7,451	3,760	5,559	681	10,806	6,313	8,351

6. *Condition of work of women and children.*—In spite of the large number of women and children engaged in the industry no special facilities for women and children are provided at the work places. The long hours worked by children, especially those of 12 years of age or under, and the atmosphere in which they have to work have been the subject of adverse comment by executive officers who have visited some of the factories casually.

Separate accommodation for women is rarely provided, and in most cases men, women and children sit together either on verandahs or overcrowded rooms while making the *bidis*. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore reported in 1927: "The long hours worked and the conditions under which the work is done are not at all conducive to the health of the operatives, specially children and the primary schools in villages where these factories exist are depleted of their scholars." Provision for separate rooms for males and females exists in less than half a dozen places, indiscriminate seating being the rule elsewhere. In many cases workers sit in family groups, while in several establishments men and women are seated in separate groups but in the same room or verandah.

The hours of work for women and children vary from 8 to 10 hours per day along with men, and manufacture of *bidis* is rarely carried on at night, but where it is so done the lighting arrangements are reported to be sufficient.

7. *Place of work.*—Employees generally take leaves to their homes to cut them into proper shape at night for making *bidi*s the next day, but the actual manufacture is carried on at the employers' place in halls or big sheds or open verandahs, of various sizes.

The size of halls generally varies from 30'×14'×8' to 35'×20'×10', that of sheds from 18'×12'×6' to 15'×15'×8' and of verandahs from 12'×6'×6½' to 30'×16'×8'. Sanitary conveniences are non-existent in most places; but their want is not much felt in semi-rural centres like those in the Bhandara district.

Decided overcrowding is reported from most centres, but lighting and ventilation are generally said to be satisfactory, as verandahs, sometimes, enclosed by bamboo lattice screen, constitute the most common and perhaps the favourite workshops, specially in villages where suitable houses are not available on rent. But in many cases in which the workers manufacture *bidi*s in regular rooms defective ventilation has been noticed. The accommodation available per person varies from 14 square feet of floor space to 6 or 7 square feet, the latter being the rule. At Dhamtari it is still less. The floor space prescribed under the Indian Factories Act is 36 square feet per *capita*. A special report by a medical officer and an Extra-Assistant Commissioner was obtained by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, in 1927. The officers visited three factories and their report on the lighting, ventilation, overcrowding and sanitary conveniences of these is summarized below:—

Lighting.—Good in one, very unsatisfactory in one and apparently poor in one.

Ventilation.—Good in one, very unsatisfactory in 2.

Overcrowding.—Nothing wrong in one, decided overcrowding in one, not specified but apparently unsatisfactory in one. The cubic space per individual in the three factories was 130, 53 and 60 cubic feet. The Indian Factories Act requires 500 cubic per individual.

Sanitary convenience.—Practically none. It is not said where the workers go for sanitary purposes, how far the nearest public latrine is, etc.

Condition of buildings.—Bad in one. Not satisfactory, but apparently fairly good in two.

General.—Satisfactory in one. Very unsatisfactory in two.

The last paragraph of the report of the medical officer states: "We inspected only three factories and found the condition of two most unsatisfactory. There is reason to think that conditions in other factories are no better." It should, however, be noted that the factories visited were situated in the big town of Nagpur. The present Director of Industries has personally inspected a number of the larger *bidi* factories at Gondia and did not find the conditions in them so unsatisfactory. There is no doubt that in a number of smaller factories the workers have to sit in inadequately ventilated and lighted rooms.

8. *Hours of work.*—The hours of work in these establishments are not rigidly fixed as work is carried on generally on the "Ship" system and payment is made per 1,000 of *bidi*s. Working hours at the establishments generally vary from 7 to 10 hours a day in Central Provinces and 9 to 11 hours a day in Berar. The *bidi* makers, however, have leaves issued to them by the employers at the close of each day, which they take home and cut to proper sizes for use the next day. Most workers thus do a considerable amount of extra work at home.

The workers generally come to work after their morning meal, and although no recess is fixed, they take half-an-hour's rest in the midday. Weekly holidays are observed more as half holidays than full holidays. The working hours at a few important centres are indicated below:—

Nagpur	10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.	Half holiday on Sundays.
Kamptee	7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Fridays are holidays.
Gondia	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	Tuesdays are off days for local bazar.
Tumsar	9 A.M. to 6 P.M.	Sundays off.
Bhandara	8 A.M. to 6 P.M.	Sundays off.

Katni	7 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. with recess from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Wednesdays are holidays.
Sihora	6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with recess from 12 NOON to 2 P.M. Mondays off.
Jubbulpore	8 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. with recess for one hour at midday. Sundays are holidays.
Kota	10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Mondays off.
Dhantari	7 A.M. to 6 P.M. with recess from 12 NOON to 2 P.M. No weekly holidays are observed.

Night work in *bidi* factories is very rarely heard of.

9. *Wages*.—Wages are paid on piece rates per 1,000 *bidis* manufactured and vary from 5 annas at Bulaghat and Chhattisgarh districts to 10 annas per 1,000 *bidis* at Katni and Jubbulpore. The most prevalent rate is 7 annas per 1,000, both in the Nagpur and Bhandara districts. Earnings per day vary enormously according to the skill of individuals. The average income per day may be taken as 8 annas to 10 annas for adults and 4 annas to 5 annas for children. Skilled workers are known to make 2,000 *bidis* a day and earn 12 annas to 14 annas per day. Average earnings in some of the important centres are shown below :—

Nagpur	Men annas 8 to annas 10 per day. Women annas 6 to annas 7 per day. Children annas 3 to annas 4 per day. Monthly paid staff Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month.
Kamptee	Men annas 10 to Re. 1 per day. Women annas 8 to annas 12 per day. Children annas 3 to annas 4 per day. Staff Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per month.
Gondia	Men annas 6 to annas 10 per day. Women annas 4 to annas 8 per day. Children annas 3 to annas 5 per day.
Tumsar	Men annas 6 to annas 9 per day. Women annas 5 to annas 8 per day. Children annas 4 to annas 6 per day.
Bhandara	Men annas 8 per day. Women annas 5 per day. Children annas 3 per day.
Katni	Men annas 6 to annas 8 per day. Women annas 5 to annas 6 per day. Children annas 3 to annas 4 per day. Packers Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per month.
Sihora	Men annas 8 to annas 12 per day. Women annas 4 to annas 5 per day. Boys annas 3 to annas 4 per day. Packers annas 8 per day.
Kota (Bilaspur)	Men annas 6 per day. Women annas 4 per day. Boys annas 3 per day.
Jubbulpore	Men annas 8 to annas 10 per day. Boys annas 4 per day. Packers Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per month.

Deduction upto 10 per cent. or even more of the rates is invariably made for bad work and no payment is made for *bidis* not passed by the head office of the firm. The practice easily lends itself to abuses and cases have been reported in which a whole day's output is so rejected.

Weekly payments are made on bazar days. Practically there has been no change in rates and competing firms frequently offer quarter anna or half anna more per 1,000 *bidis* for a day or two in order to attract labour whenever necessary.

10. *Housing*.—No housing accommodation is provided by any employer and the workers live in their own houses in the villages or towns. It is only local labour that is drawn to these establishments. Rent of rooms occupied by workers in Nagpur varies from Re. 1 to Re. 2-8-0 per month.

11. *General welfare.*—Due to the introduction of compulsory primary education in some of the *bidi*-making centres, there has been a distinct fall in the employment of children in these establishments, especially of those under 12 years of age. In 1927, 15,568 children were employed in 776 establishments, of which half were below 12 years of age. At present 13,910 children are employed in 866 establishments of which barely 43 per cent. are of 12 years of age or under.

Recently compulsory education has been introduced in most of the *bidi*-making centres in the Bhandara district and it is compulsory for boys between 7 and 12 years of age to attend the school for 3 hours a day. This has affected 4,000 boys in 154 villages. In all the three important centres, *viz.*, Arang, Dhamtari and Raipur, in the Raipur district, compulsory primary education is now in force. It has also been introduced in important centres like Sihora in the Jubbulpore district and Kota in the Bilaspur district.

Bidi workers are mostly drawn from the local agricultural classes to whom it brings good subsidiary income, specially during the off season. The work is on the whole light and one is always impressed with the healthy and well-nourished look of the workers, specially the younger ones, in these establishments. There is no doubt that this industry keeps the workers in a fairly prosperous condition.

Maternity benefit or any welfare work is unknown amongst this class of labour, but employers at Kamptee contribute towards various forms of recreation and amusement for the workers. In some factories women workers receive advances during confinement from their employers. A few factories which maintain a *dharmadaya* fund give out of it prizes and rewards to workers on festive occasions. This fund is a charity fund constituted by deducting one anna per week from the wages of workers, but generally disposed of according to the whims of the employers.

In many establishments in the Jubbulpore district, owners allow reliable workers to take both tobacco and leaves home for manufacture of *bidis*, which they carry on at night or in their leisure hours in addition to their usual daily work. This affords a good additional income to many families.

12. *Desirability of official control.*—The question of bringing these establishments within the scope of the Factories Act was examined on a reference made by the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, in 1927; and the Local Government decided that it was not advisable to bring the *bidi* factories of the province within the scope of the Act. The relevant correspondence is quoted below.

Letter from the Director of Industries, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, Commerce and Industry Department, No. 4820-D., dated the 27th September 1928.

SUBJECT:—*Advisability of bringing bidi establishments within the scope of the Indian Factories Act.*

I have the honour to say that the above question has been under the consideration of the Department of Industries for some time and was discussed by the Board of Industries at its meeting held on the 27th August 1928. The Board was not in favour of notifying *bidi* establishments as factories under the Indian Factories Act. I support the view of the Board for the reasons set forth below.

2. *Bidis* in *bidi* factories are made by hand, and *bidi* factories not using mechanical power are not notified as factories under the Factories Act any where in India. The extension of the Factories Act to establishments not using power driven machinery requires strong justification. If in one case establishments using only hand power are brought within the purview of the Factories Act, it would be difficult to decide where to draw a line, as there are many concerns, *e.g.*, shellac factories, *harra* factories, employing more than 10 persons in which no machinery or power is used. The hours of work for adults in *bidi* establishments are not more than those in factories under the Indian Factories Act, lighting and ventilation are generally good except in Gondia, but so far as the latter place is concerned, section 12 of the Municipalities Act can be put in force by the Gondia Municipal Committee. It is true that a large number of children—8,069 between the age of 12 and 15 and

7,499 below the age of 12—are employed in these establishments, but even if the Factories Act is applied to them, children between the age of 12 and 15 can work for six hours under that Act. It must also be remembered that the work in these factories is light, involves very little strain and provides a subsidiary source of income. A satisfactory way of stopping the employment of children below 12 is the application of the Compulsory Education Act, and it is understood that the District Council of Bhandara, in which district the *bidi* industry is developed considerably, is contemplating the extension of compulsory education on a big scale. A further and perhaps the most effective argument against the extension of the Act to *bidi* factories is that the law is likely to be evaded by breaking up the existing *bidi* establishments employing 10 or more persons into separate establishments employing less than 10 persons or even by the whole process of manufacture being carried on in the homes of workers. Also, as these factories are situated in outlying places, the administration of the Acts would be difficult and it would be necessary to strengthen the factory inspection staff unless it is proposed to leave the inspection of such factories to District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates. For all these reasons, I am of opinion that *bidi* establishments should not be brought under the Indian Factories Act. The attention of the Municipal Committee, Gondia, should, however, be drawn to the unsatisfactory conditions of lighting and ventilation prevailing in *bidi* establishments at Gondia and it should be asked to take suitable action under the Municipalities Act.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, Commerce and Industry Department, to the Director of Industries, Central Provinces, No. 510-1774-XIII, dated the 8th February 1929.

SUBJECT:—*Proposal to bring bidi factories in the province within the scope of the Indian Factories Act.*

With reference to Mr. C. M. Trivedi's letter No. 4820-D., dated the 27th September 1928, on the subject noted above, I am directed by the Governor in Council to say that the Local Government as at present advised is not prepared to accept the proposal to bring *bidi* factories in this province within the scope of the Indian Factories Act.

2. The worst evils in these establishments are the employment of children, a considerable amount of overcrowding and a certain amount of lack of ventilation. The work is not, however, at all strenuous and the actual extension of the schemes of compulsory primary education to some of the important centres since the Director of Industries wrote his letter is certainly calculated to mitigate the evil of child employment. Barring the larger towns like Nagpur and Jubbulpore, these establishments are generally located in semi-rural environment and the work places are mostly large sheds or verandahs. The existing overcrowding and lack of ventilation ought thus to be capable of being dealt with by local bodies. The case for applying the Factories Act to these establishments at present is not, therefore, very strong.

LAG FACTORIES.

13. There are altogether 22 factories for the manufacture of shellac from stick lac, in this province. The average number of persons daily employed in these establishments is 1,228 males, 692 females and 62 children. Each of these factories employs more than 50 persons a day and thus belongs to class (b). The main centres of the industry are Gondia in the Bhandara district, Katai (with one factory) in the Jubbulpore district, Kota and Pendra in the Bilaspur district. The skilled labour (which is a very small percentage of the total labour employed), such as melters, is mostly imported from Mirzapore in the United Provinces.

14. *Condition of employment of women and children.*—Child employment is not so common as it used to be in this industry, and is much restricted at present. It is reported that shellac-makers have been discontinuing the employment of children in response to unofficial representations by the executive authorities of the districts. Two years ago, 104 children were employed in nine

factories in the Bilaspur district alone. At present, two children over 12 years of age in one factory at Katni and 60 children under 12 years of age in four factories at Gondia are reported to have been employed. They work 8 hours a day, the same as adult workers, but are employed on much lighter work such as drying *lac* or twisting bags used in melting *lac*. The latter work requiring the boys to be inside the warm stove-room, is rather strenuous and is injurious to children of tender age.

A large number of women is, however, employed on comparatively lighter work such as stripping, grinding and sieving *lac*, while men are employed on washing, melting and stretching. As no night work is carried on in these factories, employment of women at night is unknown. The hours of work are not long, the maximum being 10 hours a day, while 8 hours are usual.

15. *Place of work*.—Work is generally carried on in large sheds of 100' to 180' in length 30' to 15' in breadth and 8' to 10' in height. Open courtyards attached thereto are used for drying, washing and other preliminary processes. Sieving of the *lac* is generally done in a room in which the nuisance caused by the dust becomes rather acute. The "*bhattachar*" or melting room is also a big shed with small ovens arranged in rows. There is no overcrowding in the "*bhattachar*", the maximum accommodation provided per worker being over 2,000 cubic feet and the minimum, 400 cubic feet, which is just below the limit prescribed by the rules under the Indian Factories Act. The windows provided in the "*bhattachar*" are very small in size, generally 2' x 2½', and inadequate in number. This is chiefly due to the anxiety for preventing draughts of cold air from affecting the oven and the melting process. Some of these are even kept closed to minimise draughts. Naturally such conditions make the "*bhattachar*" warm, stuffy and very uncomfortable to work in. Allowance of ventilating openings prescribed under the Indian Factories Act is 5 square feet per man, whereas in these factories only 2 square feet per man are ordinarily provided and in some cases the amount of opening is not more than 0.75 square foot per man. On account of these unsatisfactory windows, the "*bhattachar*" is not properly lighted and no arrangement for artificial lighting is generally provided.

The offensive odour emanating from a *lac* factory not only affects the workers therein, but is also a nuisance to the neighbours, and some of the factory owners in Gondia have been dealt with under the criminal law on this account. The washing pits, reservoirs and drains are not properly cleaned at regular intervals. The same water is used for washing over and over again for a week or more and is allowed to stagnate for the period before it is drained off. Due to putrefaction of all the animal refuse from the stick *lac* along with the myriads of crushed insects in this water, the stinking effluvia from washing basins and drains are disgusting. But the persons employed on washing have to stand knee-deep in this water in the pits and carry on the work for hours together. Moreover, when this putrid water is let off it fouls the neighbourhood, as proper drainage is not provided for and it is allowed to stagnate in pools, which render the locality unhealthy. In July 1929, the Director of Public Health inspected some of the factories at Gondia under the orders of the Local Government. His observations on the *bhattachar* and drainage system of these factories are quoted below :—

Bhattachar.—One room size 350' by 30'. Here there are several fire-places and shellac is melted in front of the fire in these. Although there is a certain amount of ventilation, I consider that this could be improved much more if windows at higher levels are built in the walls of this room.

Offensive odour is inseparable from this industry, but the nuisance could be mitigated if the waste water is removed oftener and the whole place washed twice a day at least.

Disposal of waste water.—During the time of my inspection, the offensive waste water was led into a field in close proximity to the factory and was allowed to stagnate there emitting the most disgusting smell.

There are two *bhattachars* with 16 and 10 fire-places respectively which require more windows. In one of these rooms I found waste material stacked. This should be discouraged as apart from obstructing ventilation such storage is bound to increase the temperature of an already overheated room.

Even though I was told that the place was washed with water once a day the odour in the factory was most offensive. Water that has been used in the manufacture should be drained out as often as practicable and the place washed thoroughly immediately after. The dirty used water is now allowed to flow into a field close by where it collects. I also noticed similar collection at the back of the house.

16. *Hours of work.*—The average working hours in these factories are 8 hours per day consisting of two four-hour periods separated by a recess of 1½ to 2 hours during midday. But the factories in the Bilaspur district work up to 9½ hours per day with a recess of 2½ hours between 12 noon and 2-30 p. m. The usual hours of work at different centres are stated below :—

Gondia (8 hours per day)	. . . . .	8 A.M. to 12 NOON, and 1-30 P.M. or 2 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. or 6 P.M.
Katni (8 hours per day)	. . . . .	7 A.M. to 12 NOON, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Kota Pendra Bilha	} (9½ hours per day)	. 6 A.M. to 12 NOON, and 2-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Half holiday is given on the bazar days at Gondia while no weekly holiday is observed at Katni. Full holidays are allowed on Mondays at the other three centres.

17. *Wages.*—The skilled labour, i.e., the *bhattawalas* (melters) and their assistants, is usually paid on piece rate, which on an average works out to Rs. 3 per maund of shellac manufactured. Out of this, the cooly assistant (*beloia*) receives 8 annas, while the melter (*bhattawala*) receives Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-8-0, while his assistant sheet-maker (*chapidawala*) receives Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 0-14-0. The two latter skilled workers are usually imported from Mirzapore. Average earnings per day at different centres at current rates are as shown below :—

	Gondia.	Katni.	Kota.
Bhattawala	Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 2-5.	Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-8.	Rs. 1-8.
Chapidawala	Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-14.	Rs. 1-2.	Rs. 0-14.
Beloia	Re. 0-6 to Re. 0-9	Re. 0-6.	Re. 0-6.
Male cooly	Re. 0-6 to Re. 0-7	Re. 0-6.	Re. 0-4.
Female cooly	Re. 0-5 to Re. 0-6	Re. 0-5.	Re. 0-3.
Washing cooly	Re. 0-12 to Re. 0-14	Re. 0-12.	Re. 0-12.
Boya . . . . .	..	Re. 0-3 to Re. 0-4.	..

Due to depression in the shellac trade, rates of wages have been reduced by 7 to 8 per cent at all the centres since 1927. Cash payments are made weekly on bazar days. The workers imported from Mirzapore only take advances from time to time for their expenses and deposit their savings with their employers which they take in a lump sum at the time of their annual departure for their native places.

18. *Housing.*—Melters and their assistants, who are mostly recruited from the United Provinces, are provided with free quarters by the employers. In many cases, some of the washing coolies and others who have been imported from distant places like Rewah or Nerbudda valley are allowed free quarters. Altogether about 40 per cent. of the labour in this industry are so housed by the employers in the precincts of the factory. In Gondia the rooms are built in the form of barracks generally with brick and mud with a long verandah in front (6' to 8' wide). The plinth is about 2 feet in height and the rooms vary in size from 10' x 8' x 7' to 15' x 10' x 9'. Each room is provided with a door and in most cases with a small window. Average inmates per room are two adults. Except for the absence of drains the general sanitation is good.

At Katni, *kutchas* mud huts are provided for the workers. Each hut is practically one room 9' x 9' x 8' in size, with no plinth and no window. Nearly 60 per cent. of the labour are so housed. Sanitation is not at all satisfactory and the condition of the inmates is pitiable during the rains.

At Kota, 40 per cent. of the labour, all of which is imported, are provided with rooms in a shed. Each room is approximately 8' x 8' x 8' (mean height) in size provided with a small door, but no window. Sanitary conveniences are unknown; but these sheds are, however, better than those of their congeners living inside the town.

19. *Health and welfare.*—Continuous work near the ovens or in overheated rooms tells on the health and physique of the melters and their assistants. They feel very much exhausted after the day's work and debilitated after three or four months' regular work. Hence it is the general practice with these workers to return home every year and take rest for a couple of months or so before they resume their work. Regarding children in a Gondia factory, the Director of Public Health observes: "Apart from the strenuousness of the work, the extreme heat of the *bhattaghar* cannot but have a harmful effect on these poor children."

Men employed on washing have also to perform very strenuous work, standing knee-deep in stinking water and doubled up inside the washing pits. Naturally, it tells upon their health, but no special sickness or occupational disease has been reported so far.

No medical aid or benefit is provided by the employers. Maternity benefit is unknown. Light and fuel are, however, provided free to the skilled labour imported from Mirzapore and sometimes utensils too are supplied.

At Gondia, the operatives themselves have started an *Akhada* (gymnasium) and they are supplied with fresh milk free on some festivals.

At Katni, the skilled labour from Mirzapore is paid railway fares to Mirzapore and back twice a year.

At Kota, advances against wages are given to the needy and small presents are given on some festivals.

Scarcity of water is almost a universal complaint and is the cause of many insanitary practices.

20. *Desirability of control.*—On the question being raised by the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, the desirability of bringing these factories within the scope of the Factories Act was examined by the Director of Industries in 1928. The relevant correspondence is quoted below.

Letter from the Director of Industries, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, Commerce and Industry Department, No. 4224-D, dated the 27th September 1928.

SUBJECT:—*Shellac factories.*

The Board considered that many of the evils could be remedied by the exercise by local bodies of their powers under the Municipalities Act and the Village Sanitation and Public Management Act and that it was unnecessary to bring these establishments within the scope of the Indian Factories Act. I concur in this opinion for the reasons set forth below.

2. The Indian Factories Act is primarily intended for establishments using a mechanical power, but it is open to the Local Government under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act, to extend it to any class of premises or any particular premises not using mechanical power. So far, the Act has not been applied in this province to establishments not using machinery which is not driven by mechanical power, nor has any Local Government declared shellac factories not utilizing mechanical power to be factories within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act. The number of such factories in the province is only 15, 6 at Kota, 3 at Pandra and 3 at Gondia. In the factories in Bilaspur District, work is carried on for 8 hours a day, whereas under the Factories Act, adult workers can be employed for 60 hours a week. Only in one shellac factory work commences at 5 A.M., but in all others in the Bilaspur district, it begins at 7 A.M. or 8 A.M. Intervals of rest appear to be given to employees in many shellac factories. The industry is a small one in the province, and to bring

it within the scope of the Factories Act requires strong justification. The grounds advanced in favour of the proposal to extend the Act to shellac factories are that, unless this is done, the disposal of waste water in such manner as not to affect adversely the health of the workers and the inhabitants of the locality would not be ensured and children would continue to be employed. So far as shellac factories at Gondia are concerned, section 133 (1) (e) of the Municipalities Act would apply to them and under section 134 of that Act, the municipality has powers to allow the use of buildings in which lac is converted into shellac in such manner as its use will not be a nuisance or dangerous. A satisfactory method of disposing of waste water would perhaps be to run it in covered drains and to discharge it in a closed pit, but this is a point on which sanitary authorities are better fitted to advise than myself. I am not sure that a place where workmen are employed can be regarded as a place of human habitation, but if it can, section 122 of the Municipalities Act could be used and proper means of drainage, lighting and ventilation could be secured under section 120, filthy buildings can be ordered to be cleansed and section 124 could be brought into play to ensure sufficient repairs; I may, however, add that the shellac factories at Gondia are very well ventilated and that the buildings are in good condition. As regards shellac factories at Pendra, the hygienic disposal of waste water, which appears to be the main evil calling for remedy, can probably be arranged for under the last two lines of rule 34 of the rules under Village Sanitation and Public Management Act, for this Act is applied to Pendra. If the rule is not wide enough, it can be amended. Only the Mukaddam Rules are in force at Kota, but I believe the place is big enough to be brought under the Village Sanitation and Public Management Act, and this point may be examined by the Deputy Commissioner. It is true that if the Factories Act is not applied to shellac factories, children would continue to be employed in them. At present, 104 children—36 below the age of 15 and 68 below the age of 12—are employed in shellac factories in the Bilaspur district against 491 adult workers. Even if the Factories Act is extended as proposed, children between the ages of 12 and 15 can be employed for 6 hours, and the only question is whether the Factories Act should be applied in order to prohibit the employment of 68 children under 12 years of age. It seems to me that the proper solution is that the local bodies should extend the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act. This would automatically restrict the employment of children. I do not think that the machinery of the Indian Factories Act should be used solely to ensure an object which could be secured more effectively by applying the Compulsory Education Act.

Letter from the Financial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, to the Director of Industries, Central Provinces, No. C-62-819-XIII, dated the 24th May 1929.

SUBJECT:—Application of the Factories Act to shellac factories.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 4824-D., dated the 27th September 1928, on the subject of the application of the Factories Act to shellac factories.

2. Government agrees with you that a strong case has to be made out for the application of the Act to establishments not using mechanical power, and is not prepared to adopt this course until all other expedients have failed. The Director of Public Health, therefore, is asked to inspect these establishments and to make suggestions to the owners as regards the sanitary conditions under which the workers are employed including the questions of ventilation and drainage. Government does not consider that the reported hours of labour on the employment of children afford special justification for the application of the Act particularly as the question of introducing the Compulsory Education Act at Gondia is now under consideration; but should it be found that the advice of the Director of Public Health is disregarded, the matter will be further considered.

It was held that a strong case had to be made out for the application of the Act to these establishments; and that the evils now existing in them could be remedied by a strict exercise by the local bodies of their legal powers for the regulation of public health and sanitation.

The present Director of Industries has inspected some of the factories at Gondia and his view is that although the employment of small number of children may not be so great an evil and is likely to disappear, some action

is certainly necessary for mitigating the dust nuisance in the saving room, for relieving the rigors of the "bhattaghar" and particularly for reducing to a minimum the insanitary character and consequences of the process of washing as practised now. As instructed by the Local Government, the Director of Public Health inspected in July 1929 the factories at Gondia and made definite suggestions for improving their sanitation and general condition. It is a matter of regret that the owners of these factories have not so far shown any keenness to carry out these suggestions.

Although the price of shellac is subject to fluctuations, the industry is well organised under the control of substantial financiers and is centralised in establishments with conditions similar to those prevailing in regular factories; and if the present indifference on the part of the owners continues the question of extending the Act to these factories will certainly have to be faced in the near future. For the present however we should make a serious effort to remedy the evils by a rigorous enforcement of the existing provisions for the maintenance of health and sanitation in such establishments. If this fails more rigid control will be necessary.

Myrobalan (Harra-Breaking) Works.

21. There are altogether 12 big establishments for breaking myrobalans in order to remove the stone and pack them for export. In ordinary times the total number of persons daily employed in these establishments is 235 men, 481 women and 289 children. But as the activities of these factories are entirely dependent on export trade and availability of cheap labour, the number of persons employed is almost quadrupled during the busy season, which generally occurs in the summer. Women and children provide cheap labour in this industry and this labour is employed on a large scale when the demand for the goods increases periodically. More than 20 per cent of the children so employed are below 12 years of age.

These establishments work from six to nine months in the year and in the busy season all of them employ more than 50 persons a day. The main centres of the industry are in the Raipur and Chhindwara districts.

22. *Condition of employment of women and children.*—No special arrangement or rules are made for employment of women or children. Payment being made on piece rates they work approximately the same hours as the adult males. The work is generally carried on from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with no fixed recess, but the workers take rest for their meals according to their own convenience. Night work is rarely resorted to, and no complaint of night employment of women and children has been reported. Ten to 11 hours for children, many of whom are below 12 years of age, is too long for them.

23. *Place of work.*—Work is generally carried on in covered verandahs or courtyards. Only 5 to 8 square feet of floor space is allowed for every person, which is less than one fourth the space prescribed by the Indian Factories Act, and in covered verandahs the breathing space is about one-tenth the cubic space prescribed under the same Act. But the places of work being more or less open ventilation and lighting are satisfactory. No sanitary conveniences except urinals are provided at the work places. Latrines are not provided nor are they necessary in these semi-rural centres.

24. *Hours of work.*—Work is generally carried on from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with no fixed recess. Men employed on loading sometimes work longer hours, as payment is made on piece rates. Between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. the workers take one to two hours off for meals and rest. The total hours worked by men, women and children are, however, practically the same. Night work is rarely resorted to and when it is done, the period of work is extended only by an hour or two after sunset with the consent of the workers who are paid on piece rates.

25. *Wages.*—The harra-breakers are paid 7 annas for each bag of broken nuts. On an average adults earn from 4 annas to 6 annas per day and children from 2 annas to 3 annas per day. The coolies (men) employed on packing and loading are paid on contract system and earn from 8 annas to Re. 1 per day. There has been no variation in the rates since 1927. Cash payment is made every fifth day and advances are paid from time to time.

26. *Housing.*—Only local labour is employed in such establishments and no housing accommodation is provided by the employers. The labourers have their own houses either in the same or adjacent villages, which are mostly mud

huts of the same type as those of ordinary agricultural labourers who in their off-season come to work in these establishments. Such huts are too common in Indian villages to need any description.

27. *General welfare.*—The labourers working in these establishments are migratory and shift from one establishment to another. No employer thus takes much interest in the welfare of such labourers. Some of the children of these workers attend the ordinary schools in Dhantari town, but most of them are employed in these establishments along with their parents. No adverse effect on general health is noticed in these establishments but the growth of children employed therein does not appear to be satisfactory.

28. *Desirability of control.*—The proprietors do not favour Government control mainly on the ground that restrictions imposed by elaborate regulations will be unworkable in dealing with such ignorant and rural labour. Moreover any financial burden entailed by such control will cripple a forest industry which should be developed. These arguments are not without force. The only serious evil in these establishments is the long hours for which children have to work; but the labour is migratory and rather primitive and the case for instituting any system of official control of these establishments seem to be very weak. Extension of compulsory primary education in these areas will perhaps remedy the evil. One or two of these establishments has begun to use nut-crushing machine; and if the use of machinery becomes common the case for control may be strengthened later on.

Brick and Tile Works.

29. There are nearly 200 brick fields or establishments for manufacturing table bricks and tiles, which can be classed as brick and tile works. Numerous small establishments of *kumhars* (potters) are scattered all over the province manufacturing *kumhar* bricks or country tiles which have not been included in this enquiry. These are mostly worked by family units, the strength of each varying from three to five persons. Of the larger establishments, 15 works come under class (b), employing 935 men, 795 women and 223 children; and 180 works come under class (c), employing 2,212 men, 1,189 women and 511 children. The average number of persons daily employed in these brick and tile works total up to 3,147 men, 1,984 women and 734 children. Of these children, 30 per cent (about 210) are of 12 years of age or under.

30. *Condition of work of women and children.*—The work is mainly carried on in the open and there is no difference in the conditions in which men, women or children work. All of them work from 8 to 9 hours a day, which is rather strenuous for children, specially those that are under twelve. No night work is undertaken.

31. *Place of work.*—As bricks and tiles are manufactured almost invariably in open fields, natural light and ventilation leave nothing to be described, and sanitation is generally very satisfactory. In Nagpur alone insanitary practices of using drain water or dirty water from *nallas* (brooks) have been resorted to on account of sheer scarcity of water. The brick fields are also situated close to the cremation ground or municipal refuse pits. In other places the brick fields are situated by river side or close to some natural *nalla*. The kilns for burning the bricks or tiles are arranged on such sites as are available in the neighbourhood. In two cases only permanent kilns with chimneys have been provided.

32. *Hours of work.*—The general working hours are from 8 to 9 hours a day, but they vary in different brick fields even at the same place. Hours of a few important places are given below for illustration:—

Khaparkheda (district Nagpur)	7 A.M. to 5 P.M. with recess from 12 NOON to 2 P.M.
Nagpur	6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with recess from 12 NOON to 3 P.M.
Gondia	(1) 8 A.M. to 12 NOON and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. (Winter). (2) 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. (Summer).
Itarsi	7 A.M. to 5 P.M. with recess from 12 NOON to 3 P.M.

Bagra (district Hoshangabad)	(1) 7 A.M. to 10 A.M., 10.30 A.M. to 12 NOON, 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. and 4.30 P.M. to 6 P.M. (2) 7 A.M. to 12 NOON and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.
Jubbulpore	(1) 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. with recess from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. (2) 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with recess from 12 NOON to 2 P.M.
Raipur	6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with 3 hours' recess between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

33. *Wages.*—Brick makers and their assistants are generally paid on piece rate at Rs. 2 per 1,000 bricks. Average earnings per day at different centres for different class of workers are as follows:—

Khaperkheda (district Nagpur)—

Moulders	Annas 12 per say.
Women assistants	Annas 5 per day.
Male coolies	Annas 6 to annas 10 per day
Children (above 12)	Annas 6 to annas 8 per day.
Children (below 12)	Annas 4 to annas 6 per day.
Cartmen	Rs. 1-8 per day.
Supervisor	Rs. 55 per month.
Carpenter	Rs. 35 per month.
Mates	Rs. 20 per month.
Kilnmen	Rs. 25 per month.

Nagpur City—

Brick makers	Rs. 16 per month.
Women assistants	Rs. 10 per month.
Children	Rs. 5 per month.
Cartmen	Rs. 18 per month.

Gondia—

Moulders	Rs. 1 per day.
Women assistants	Annas 6 to annas 7 per day.
Male coolies	Annas 8 per day.

Jubbulpore—

Male coolies	Annas 7 per day.
Female coolies	Annas 4 per day.

Itarsi—

Moulders	Rs. 1 per day.
Male coolies	Annas 8 per day.
Female coolies	Annas 6 per day.
Children	Annas 3 to annas 4 per day.
Supervisors	Annas 8 to Rs. 1 per day.
Kilnmen	Rs. 2 per day.

There has been practically no variation in wages since 1927. Weekly payments in cash are made on the respective *bazaar* days, which are also generally observed as weekly holidays. The staff employed on monthly wages at Khaperkheda works receives an annual increment of Rs. 1 in their wages.

34. *Housing*.—Mud huts, which are in many cases built by the labourers themselves with materials supplied by the employers, are provided free of rent and are approximately of sizes varying from 8' x 8' x 6' to 10' x 10' x 6'. On an average three persons live in each hut. The huts have one opening for doors, but no windows or plinth. In Nagpur half the cost of the hut is borne by owners and half by the occupiers. At Khaperkheda 150 out of 200 are so housed and at Gondia 100 labourers are similarly housed. Practically the whole gang of labourers at Itarsi and Bagra is so housed, while at Jubbulpore 75 per cent of the workers and at Raipur 25 per cent of the labourers are similarly housed. On the whole, sanitation is good. About 20 *pucca* quarters are provided at Bagra for the permanent staff. These vary in size from 18' x 12' x 7' to 21' x 22' x 7' and are provided with one window (2' x 2') and one door (5' x 4') or two doors. The quarters are made of bricks and on a plinth of 9" or so, are properly whitewashed and are sanitary.

35. *General welfare*.—Some of the labourers who have to handle wet earth throughout the day occasionally suffer from sores on the hand and foot, but medical relief is said to be generally available. The conditions of work also expose the workers to attacks by hook worm or other worm, but no occupational disease has specially come to notice so far. The work being essentially an outdoor one, general sanitation is good. Patent medicines are supplied free by the employers and facilities offered by the public dispensaries are also taken advantage of. The labourers, however, mostly prefer to treat themselves with indigenous medicines and herbs.

A few employers pay Rs. 5 as maternity benefit to women employees of long standing. At Khaperkheda trained nurses are employed to help women at the time of confinement. Others are indifferent. In most of the places the distance of the bazar causes much inconvenience. At Khaperkheda grain is supplied at cheap rate, and fuel is also supplied free at Gondia. Educational facilities for the children of workers are lacking everywhere except in Nagpur and Gondia.

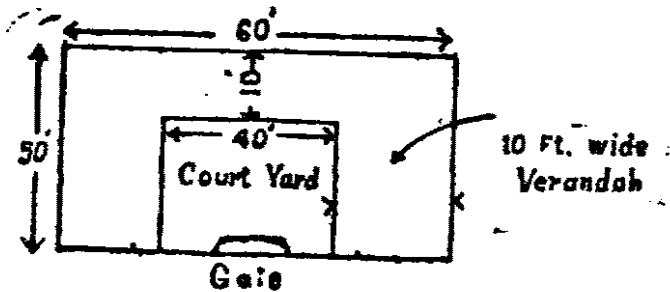
36. *Desirability of official control*.—The work is done in the open and hours are short. No night work or overworking occurs. Although these establishments employ a considerable number of labourers, no necessity for exercising any control over them has so far been felt. Moreover these establishments are liable to be shifted from one place to another as fresh sources of raw material have to be tapped. There is thus no case for official regulation at present.

DAL MILLS.

37. The work of grinding pulses into *dal* is mostly a cottage industry in this province carried on by a class of people commonly known as *daliyas*. But in five or six centres there are about 12 big establishments employing 50 persons or more per day. These 12 *dal* mills altogether employ nearly 65 men, 650 women and 50 children daily in the busy season commencing after the harvesting of pulses and terminating with the break of the monsoon. Innumerable cottage establishments are, however, scattered all over the province. Near Pipariya, a railway station in the Hoshangabad district, there are 18 such *dal* mills, each employing less than 10 persons a day, in the village of Posam alone. The total number of persons employed in these establishments comes to 8 men and 87 women. Similarly, in Khandwa town there are eight such smaller *dal* mills employing 15 men and 35 women altogether. Some of these small establishments use small oil engines to work the grinding mills.

38. *Condition of employment of women and children*.—The large number of women employed in the industry is accounted for by the fact that women have special aptitude for this work as they have been accustomed to grinding pulses for domestic purposes from time immemorial. Very few children are employed and the few that are employed are given light work only. The dust raised by the winnowing fan while at work is the only nuisance incidental to this work. This is mainly a fair weather industry and during the busy season the work is carried on even at night in many centres. Women in such cases work up to 9 P.M. and are paid a little extra for such work. Occasionally when they are required to work till late hours at night, they are allowed recess from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. and are paid 1½ times their day wages for night work. But for such exceptional cases of night work the hours of work are generally not long.

39. *Place of work.*—The work is carried on in open courtyards and surrounding verandahs of varying sizes, the following being a typing example :—



The necessity of windows is never felt and doors are provided for communication. Light and ventilation are satisfactory. Sanitation is fairly good but for the dust nuisance, which is acute when the winnowing fans are at work. There are no latrines or other sanitary arrangements; but they are not essential in such areas.

40. *Hours of work.*—Work is generally carried on from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. with a recess for one hour between 11-30 A.M. and 1-30 P.M. in winter and a recess for two hours between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. in summer. Sometimes night work is also carried on in summer after 6 P.M., with the necessary intervals for meals.

No weekly holidays are allowed, but work is stopped on some festivals.

41. *Wages.*—There has been no variation in wages for the last three years. Ordinarily, the average rates are—

Mukkadams	Annas 8 per day.
Male coolies	Annas 6 per day.
Women coolies	Annas 4 per day.
Children	Annas 3 per day.

Wages are paid in cash every week. About 10 per cent. of the workers are said to be indebted to the money-lenders.

42. *Housing.*—No housing accommodation is provided by the employers, nor is it necessary as most of the workers live in their own houses in the village. In the bigger towns some of the workers have to reside in rented houses, but the rent does not exceed Re. 1 per month. Average rent paid is 8 annas per month.

43. *Desirability of control.*—Barring a few of the bigger establishments, the industry is carried on more as a cottage industry in rural or semi-rural areas, and does not easily lend itself to administrative regulation. The employment of women at night occurs only on a limited scale and only in the busiest part of the season. No complaint of any abuses springing from this practice is reported. It is no doubt necessary to discourage night employment of women and mitigate the dust nuisance; but the labour employed in the establishments is more casual than permanent and on the whole working conditions cannot be said to be strenuous. The case for any official regulation of these establishments is therefore weak.

Flag stone dressing works.

44. There are six establishments in the Raipur district and one in the Hoshangabad district for dressing flag stones. The total number of persons employed is about 500 men, 145 women and 125 children. These establishments are like slate quarries working mainly during the fair weather. The season lasts for about six or seven months in the year. Each of these quarries generally employs more than 50 persons a day.

45. *Condition of employment of women and children.*—Women and children work 9 hours a day, the same as the men employed in quarrying and dressing. Women are mostly employed in carrying and stacking the slabs and the children are employed on light work for assisting the men. As a long recess from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. in summer and 12 NOON to 3 P.M. in winter is allowed to these workers, they do not suffer from any appreciable hardship. Moreover, the work being carried on in the open and night work being unknown, the condition of child and female labour is satisfactory. They work in conditions similar to those of the labour employed on the surface in mines and quarries, and sanitation is naturally satisfactory. In summer operatives employed on stone dressing erect a bamboo covering over their head to protect themselves from the sun.

46. *Hours of work.*—Ordinarily work is carried on for 9 hours a day from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with a midday recess from 12 NOON to 3 P.M. In summer however, the hours of work are shorter with longer recess from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Weekly holidays are observed on bazaar days.

47. *Wages.*—Payment is generally made under the contract system, the contract being entered into with the labour *mukaddam* or the stone dresser. Different rates are paid for different classes and different sizes of dressed stones. The usual earnings are—

Male coolies	Annas 6 per day.
Female coolies	Rs. 0-4-6 per day.
Children	Annas 3 to annas 4 per day.
Supervisors	Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month.

There has been an increase of about 30 per cent in wages since 1927. Payments are made in cash on every bazaar day. About 50 per cent of the workers are reported to be indebted to the extent of ten or fifteen rupees each which have generally been taken as advances.

48. *Housing.*—No housing accommodation is provided by the employers. The workers live in their own huts in the neighbouring villages, and those who are not residents of such villages build their own small temporary huts close to the quarries. The huts are reported to be well ventilated.

49. *General welfare.*—No special facilities are provided by the petty contractors or *mukkadams* who employ the bulk of the labour. It has been suggested that primary education with some training in the technical aspect of the industry, both of which are sadly neglected, is likely to lead to increased efficiency of the workers.

50. *Desirability of control.*—The work is carried on in healthy surroundings and normally in satisfactory conditions, with the hours of work shorter than those prescribed by the Indian Factories Act, and, therefore, no necessity for any official control has so far been felt.

Glass Factories.

51. Of the two glass factories that are working in this province, only one at Gondia has not yet been registered under the Factories Act, the other one in Nagpur is registered under the Act, as it uses an oil engine. The total number of persons daily employed in the glass factory at Gondia is 75 of which 30 are men, 20 women and 25 children.

All the operatives work practically the same number of hours and children are trained up in glass blowing and other skilled work. Women are mostly employed on packing, grinding and carrying the articles. No night work is allowed.

The place of work is quite sanitary and lighting and ventilation are satisfactory. The main furnace shed is 60' x 80' x 15', and the grinding shed is 20' x 60' x 15'. Both are open and airy, and are kept clean. The same blowing pipe is, however, used by several persons and this is not a clean habit. No latrine is provided at the factory, but the need of one has not apparently been felt.

52. *Hours of work.*—The normal hours of work are 8½ hours a day or 56½ hours a week. The actual hours are—

7-30 A.M. to 12 NOON and 1-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.—recess 1½ hours.

But on weekly bazaar day work is limited to the first period only. Furnaces are worked by three shifts of eight hours each. Shorter hours are observed in glass works as efficiency falls with longer hours.

53. *Wages.*—Supervisors, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per mensem; blowers and furnacemen, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem; grinders and female coolies, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem; boys and girls, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

Leave with pay is allowed for 15 days in a year. But persons absenting themselves without leave are punished with "double khada", i.e., one day's absence is treated as absence for two days.

54. *Housing and welfare.*—No housing accommodation is provided by the employer except for one or two supervisors and furnacemen. Workers mostly live in a small colony close by or in their own houses in the town. The huts in the neighbouring colony are ordinary mud huts roofed with country tiles or thatched with grass and constructed by the labourers themselves.

A gymnasium (*akhada*) was opened for the recreation and physical culture of the workers, but it proved to be a failure. A school was also opened for the boys in employment, but after 10 months it had to be closed as many of them took to *bidi*-making from which they could earn better wages. Some advances are given for marriages and maternity expenses but no maternity benefit is granted. The advances are recovered in easy instalments. The workers are sympathetically treated by the management.

55. *Desirability of official control.*—No necessity for official control has been felt so far, as there is very little danger in the manufacturing process adopted. Working hours are very limited and sanitation is satisfactory. Regularity in working hours is carefully observed, and all the ordinary rules prescribed under the Indian Factories Act are generally followed.

IX.—GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Supplementary to Chapter XII (wages) of the Memorandum of the Government of Assam supplied to the Royal Commission on Labour.

1. Family budget of typical working class families have been obtained from the Managers of two Surma Valley tea gardens and two Assam Valley tea gardens. These form an appendix* to this note. The four gardens are more or less typical of their kind. They are fairly well off for land on which the coolies can grow rice to supplement their garden earnings. A more complete picture would have been formed if information was also available about gardens where facilities for rice cultivation are small. But even then it is doubtful if an analysis of all the budgets would enable one to come to any accurate conclusions about the standard of living. The evidence of the eye is more valuable than deductions from figures.

The Government of Assam is satisfied that the garden coolie can nowadays earn enough to keep him in health and reasonable comfort. He has sufficient food, sufficient clothes and a decent house to shelter him from the weather. This was not always the case at the time of the Assam Labour Enquiry Committee (1921-22). In the last decade, as is shown in Chapter† XII (Wages), the cash earnings of the coolie family have greatly increased, whereas the prices of food and clothing have not increased appreciably, if at all. The coolie is nowadays in a position to save more, if he so wishes. The thrifty ambitious coolie will lay out his savings in land and livestock. There are also not a few who become petty money-lenders. In too many cases, increased earnings are dissipated in luxuries such as drink, cigarettes, ornaments, torch lights, and other such things.

2. Thus the material condition of the coolie has improved. From his own material point of view, his happiness has probably increased. He is not so confined to a particular garden. He is more independent and more ready to air his grievances, real or imaginary, on the slightest provocation. But there is nothing to show that he aspires to "better living" in the higher sense. He is as extravagant and wasteful as before. Early marriages are probably just as common. There is no marked desire for education. Thus, though he has become more prosperous, he is not in most cases trying to reach a higher standard of living based on the avoidance of waste and the practice of intelligence, hard work, and thrift. He has regular employment for himself and the members of his family. He has a healthy diet and a simple way of life. His great handicap is ignorance in the widest sense. Very little real education can be expected for him in the next fifty years: but until his ignorance disappears, it is unreasonable to expect his standard of living to rise. Where one has to deal with old prejudices and innate conservatism, one's expectations of changes for the better must be reasonable and modest. Has the post-war working man in Britain with his higher wages, cinema shows, joy-rides, and other luxuries, attained a higher standard of living? It is open to doubt.

3. It will be noticed that most of the budgets* of Binnakandi Tea Estate relate to coolies who have been settled on the garden for many years. This is true to a less extent with regard to Kettela Tea Estate and Duklangia Tea Estate. These coolies consequently have acquired a good deal of land for cultivation. The coolies on Rajghat Tea Estate are newer importations. Too much attention should not be paid to a few deficit budgets in this last garden. As is pointed out in a prefatory note to each schedule from that garden, coolies have ways of supplementing their earnings, but there is no record of the income from these supplementary sources. The large expenditure on drink in some of the Rajghat budgets is noteworthy. Except for improvident thriftless or lazy coolies, the newly-imported coolie with a family is the only one who might find it hard to earn a living wage in the first few months. But things are made easy for him. He is given reduced tasks till he picks up the work, so that he may have enough to live on. In gardens where coolies have little opportunity for supplementing their earnings by growing rice, cash earnings are higher: and the coolies, not needing to take leave for cultivation, do more work, though the hours of work are by no means excessive.

4. In the family budget of the Indian working-man, an important factor is his indebtedness. The typical tea garden coolie is little in debt. It is all to the good that he gets his wages regularly, and can earn more money if he needs more. Sometimes he needs a loan or advance. It may be for a marriage or for a pair of bullocks. If he is a good worker, he may get an advance from the

* Not printed.

† Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume VI, Part 1, page 10.

manager free of interest and repayable in easy instalments. He may have a debt at the shop : but under a good manager who takes an interest in his coolies' welfare, he will not get far into debt. The matter will come to the notice of the manager. The coolie will be brought to task. Since 1921-22, however, managers have given less in advances, partly because coolies are earning more and do not (or should not) need advances to the same extent, and partly because experience has shown that advances are often hard to recover. Since the abolition of Act XIII of 1859 the manager has not the same hold on the coolie.

It is a different matter when the coolie goes into the village to settle down on a holding of his own. There, too often, he gets into the clutches of the village money-lender. Not infrequently, he has to make over his land and cattle in repayment. He has not the guiding hand of the manager to help him along. He is ignorant. He has not learnt the value of thrift. But he remains industrious and will often seek work in a neighbouring garden, so as to earn money to help him out of his difficulties.

5. About factories not governed by the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, there is very little to say. Their number is negligible. Their workers are few. The work is not onerous. Pay, depending on the class of work, is sufficient. Small children are not employed. Where machinery is used, the workers are not exposed to undue risks. There are a few rice and oil mills, which work at irregular intervals : a few petty printing presses : some old-fashioned saw-mills : and a few other concerns of that sort. In Assam, no case has been made out for bringing such establishments under official control.

B.—RAILWAYS.**X.—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD).**

Letter from the Secretary, Railway Department (Railway Board), to the Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour in India, No. 279-L., dated the 2nd March 1931.

In compliance with the request made in Mr. Lall's letter No. L. C. 5 (1) of 7th April 1930, the Railway Board called upon railway administrations to institute inquiries into the standard of living of railway workers of the poorer classes.

The Railway Board have now made a preliminary examination of the results of the inquiries made by railway administrations and desire to record for the information of the Royal Commission their provisional views thereon. It is not possible for the Railway Board without further examination and more deliberate consideration of the issues that arise from the reports, which it is not possible to undertake in the time available, to do more than state their provisional views.

2. While the general position indicated by the reports, particularly in respect of indebtedness, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, the Railway Board do not accept that this can rightly be ascribed to inadequacy of wages paid by railway administrations except perhaps in a small degree in the past. The Railway Board are in general agreement with the views expressed by some railway administrations that a remedy for the situation does not lie in an increase of wages.

3. The Railway Board are of opinion that railway administrations appear to have done their best, with the means and time at their disposal, to obtain accurate information in regard to family budgets. The variations in those collected and the disparity in many cases between the excess of expenditure over income and the amount of indebtedness indicate, however, that the family budgets, as a whole, cannot be accepted as offering an accurate reflection of the position.

4. I am to add that the question of devising measures to relieve, as far as it may be proper and possible, the burden of indebtedness among railway employees receives the constant attention of railway administrations and the Railway Board; and I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Rules and Regulations of the East Indian Lower Paid Staff Loan Fund which has just been constituted.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**LOWER PAID STAFF LOAN FUND.****Rules and Regulations.**

1. *Object and constitution of the Fund.*—The Fund is established by the East Indian Railway with the approval of the Railway Board for the purpose of assisting Lower Paid Staff of the Railway Administration, as defined in Clause 4, with loans on favourable terms to assist them financially in times of difficulty.

2. *The Capital of the Fund authorised now amounts to Rs. 1,40,000.*—The Fund at the outset to start with a Capital of Rs. 1,40,000 made up of Rs. 1 lakh transferred from the late Indian Staff Loan Fund and originally received as a Grant from the "Fine Fund" of the Railway and Rs. 40,000 accumulated profits of the late Indian Staff Loan Fund.

The Committee shall be empowered, with the sanction of the Railway Board to borrow further Capital from the Fine Fund. Interest on the amount so borrowed will be paid at such rate of interest as may from time to time be laid down.

3. *Management.*—Subject to the general control of the Railway Board, the Fund shall be managed by a Committee consisting of the following officers of the Railway for the time being:—The Agent, the Chief Accounts Officer and the Chief Operating Superintendent and also three members of the Indian staff to be nominated by the Agent and approved by the Railway Board. The Committee subject to the control aforesaid, may from time to time appoint

any person (either from the Railway's servants or otherwise) to perform the services of Secretary of the Committee and the general routine duties of the management of the business of the Fund, and may remove, suspend and dismiss such employee. They may also, if they think proper and subject as aforesaid, pay him a salary at their discretion. The expenses of management of the Fund shall be defrayed out of the Fund, but the accounts of the Fund shall be kept in the Accounts Office under the immediate direction of the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer.

4. *To whom loans may be made.*—A loan may be advanced for the aforesaid purposes to any member of the Lower Paid Staff of the Railway Administration who is not a member of the Provident Fund with not less than 3 years' permanent service, whose age is not less than 18 years, and whose pay or wages are not more than Rs. 25 per mensem at the time the loan is made.

5. *Amount of loan.*—No loan shall be advanced for a sum exceeding 6 months' pay or wages of the servant to whom the loan is made (calculated at the rate of his pay or wages at the time the loan is made) and the total amount of loan must be a multiple of Rs. 5. Loans of less than Rs. 15 will not be granted.

6. *Reserve Fund.*—A "Reserve Fund" shall be built up to meet liabilities on account of bad debts. For this purpose at the time of making a loan, the following deductions will be made from the amount loaned—

Amount of loan of Rs. 100 or over	Rs. 5 deduction.
Amount of loan of Rs. 75 but under Rs. 100	Rs. 4 deduction.
Amount of loan of Rs. 50 but under Rs. 75	Rs. 3 deduction.
Amount of loan of Rs. 25 but under Rs. 50	Rs. 2 deduction.
Amount of loan of Rs. 25 and under	Rs. 1 deduction.

The administration shall have the power of varying these rates if the necessity should arise.

7. *Interest to be charged.*—Interest at the rate of 1 pie per rupee (approximately Rs. 6 per cent.) or at such rates as may be laid from time to time by the Administration shall be charged on all loans from the date of advance until repayment, payable monthly.

8. *Loans how to be repaid.*—The principal sum of every loan shall ordinarily be repayable by 12 or 24 equal monthly instalments at the discretion of the Divisional Superintendent, (or in the case of non-Divisional staff such Officers as are nominated by the Agent) the first of such monthly instalments shall become due on the day the second issue of pay after the date of the loan is made, and with every monthly instalment of principal there shall also be paid the interest due in respect of the loan calculated up to the date of payment.

9. Payment of the monthly instalments by which a loan is repayable or of the whole of the loan when it is repayable in one sum, shall ordinarily be made by deduction of the amount from the pay or wages of the servant, and such deduction shall be made by the Accounts Office in the salary pay-sheets, the amount of such deduction being paid by the Accounts Office to the Committee of the Fund.

10. A servant obtaining a loan shall be at liberty at any time or from time to time during the currency of the loan to pay off the whole or any part of the loan for the time being outstanding, provided that he, at the same time, pays all interest due on such loan calculated up to the date of payment.

11. All such payments shall be made to the Treasurer of the East Indian Railway to be placed to the credit of the Committee of the Fund.

12. *Loans how obtained.*—A member of the Lower Paid staff who is not a member of the Provident Fund desirous of obtaining a loan under these rules shall make his application for the same according to the procedure detailed in the Subsidiary rules attached hereto—

13. Divisional Superintendents, and in the case of Non-Divisional staff, such Officers as are nominated by the Agent, are empowered to sanction loans without prior reference to the Central Committee.

The Secretary of the Fund will monthly notify the Divisional Superintendents, or other Officers as above, the total monthly amount up to which they may grant loans to the lower-paid staff under these rules.

14. *Loan Funds to be deposited with State Railway Provident Fund.*—The members of the Committee shall be the Trustees of the Fund, and all the moneys of the Fund shall be passed by debit or credit to "State Railway Provident Fund" under a separate sub-head "Lower Paid Staff Loan Fund". The withdrawal of the moneys of the Fund, as may from time to time be necessary on the ordinary business of the Fund, shall be made by Warrants issued by the Secretary of the Fund, or the Divisional Superintendent, for Secretary, who will prepare a Journal voucher for the total monthly payments by credit to "Traffic Earnings" and debit to "State Railway Provident Fund; Lower Paid Staff Loan Fund."

15. *Transfers from Loan Fund and ultimate disposal of Fund.*—Always provided that the Railway Board shall at their discretion have power to re-transfer from the Fund to the Fine Fund any assets which may not be required for the purposes of the Fund, and that when the Fund is closed its assets shall be re-transferred to the Fine Fund.

16. *Making up of Accounts of Loan Fund.*—A full statement of the affairs of the Fund shall be submitted annually to the Railway Board.

17. *Alteration of rules.*—The foregoing Rules and Regulations and all new or altered Rules and Regulations to be framed in pursuance of this Rule may from time to time be altered or added to or rescinded as the Railway, with the approval of the Government of India, may think proper and determine.

Subsidiary Regulations.

1. *Applications to be supported by the Local Unsecured Debt Committee.*—On each Division small "Local Unsecured Debt Committees" will be set up to whom employees will submit their applications for loans.

These committees will be nominated by Divisional Superintendents and will ordinarily consist of 2 Inspectors and 2 other Senior subordinates of the respective sections.

2. Each division will have a Labour Inspector whose function as far as the Lower Paid Staff Loan Fund is concerned will be to investigate each loan application after receipt by the Local Unsecured Debt Committee.

3. *Applications and communications should be addressed to the Local Unsecured Debt Committee.*—On receipt of the application on the prescribed form (see Appendix A), the Local Unsecured Debt Committee will ask the Labour Inspector to investigate the application and to report as to the genuineness of the request. On receipt of his report the Local Unsecured Debt Committee will forward the application to the Divisional Superintendent with a recommendation as to whether the loan be sanctioned or not.

Arrangements will be made by the Chief Accounts Officer under which payments will be made promptly by pay clerks on account of loans authorised by Divisional Superintendents.

Divisional Superintendents will submit at the close of each month a statement in the form laid down (see Appendix B*), showing loans sanctioned by him.

4. *Applications when to be submitted.*—In the case of applications for a loan to enable a debt to a money-lender being paid off, the Labour Inspector will be responsible for seeing that the best terms possible are obtained for the borrower and that the latter does actually settle up with the money-lender on receipt of the loan and receives in return the necessary documents establishing the fact that the debt has been liquidated. In such cases the Labour Inspector will be considered as acting on behalf of the Local Unsecured Debt Committee concerned and when the transaction has been completed will report the final settlement to them, enclosing with his report the necessary documents in support.

5. *Applications when to be submitted.*—Application for loans may be submitted at any time within 30 days of the date the loan is required.

6. *Interest how calculated.*—Loans granted on or before the 15th of a month will be charged interest for the full month in which granted and loans granted after the 15th of a month will be charged interest from the 1st of the following month.

7. *Clear explanations of purposes for which loans required should be given in the application.*—The staff should in their own interest afford clear explanations of the purposes for which loans are required. It must also be clearly stated in the application for loans for domestic or religious ceremonies to be performed for persons other than a wife or children whether such persons are entirely dependant on them or not.

8. *Applications for loans on account of medical expenditure should be supported by medical certificates.*—Applications for loans on account of medical expenditure should be supported by medical certificates signed or countersigned by a Medical Officer of the Railway. The Local Unsecured Debt Committee should see that this is done before forwarding the applications.

9. The Local Unsecured Debt Committee will be responsible for satisfying themselves that the loan when granted is actually utilised for the purpose it was asked for.

10. *Warrants for loans are valid for one month only from the date of issue.*—Warrants on account of loans granted by the Fund are current for one month only from the date of issue and all warrants presented after one month to be cashed, should be refused. Warrants not cashed within a month should at once be returned to the Divisional Superintendent. New warrants will not be issued, until fresh applications for loans with explanations as to why the warrants were not cashed in the first instance are received and considered by the Local Unsecured Debt Committee.

11. Divisional Superintendents are empowered to sign warrants on behalf of the Secretary, Lower Paid Staff Loan Fund.

12. For the present the scheme will be confined to Divisional Staff. Should it eventually be extended to non-divisional staff, additional subsidiary regulations will be issued.

APPENDIX A.

LOWER PAID STAFF LOAN FUND.

This application may be submitted at any time within 20 days of the date the loan is required.

Application for Loan.

To

I being a (1) of in the employment of the Railway at a monthly wage of Rs. request that a loan of Rs. may be made to me under the rules of the Lower Paid Staff Loan Fund for the purpose, and I undertake to apply the said sum for that purpose only.

* Give brief details showing the date on which and the person for whom the expenditure has been or will be incurred.

I DECLARE THAT I am years months of age

In the case of loans for medical expenditure attach certificate of a Medical Officer of the Railway Administration. Station Date

193 .

Signature in full and Ticket No.

This application must be recommended by the Local Unsecured Debt Committee, who must satisfy themselves that the particulars given in the application are correct.

Initials of Labour Inspector.

Hony. Secretary, Local Unsecured Debt Committee.

No. d/. Length of service of the applicant yrs. months. Particulars of previous loan from this Fund, if any Amount Advice No. Date 193 . I (2) recommend that the loan be made.

(2) Here insert the words "do not" if such is the case.

Hd. of Dept. or Divl. Officer. Station

Certificate to be filled in by Divl. Accts. Officer.

Certified that salary of above man is Rs. per month.

Divisional Accounts officer.

XI.—EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Letter from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, to the Secretary, Railway Board, No. 110-E-1/E-11, dated the 6th October 1930.

In forwarding herewith the report of the officer who conducted the enquiry into the standard of living of workers, I would offer the following remarks:—

1. The enquiry was not and was never intended to be a scientific one.
2. The information given is at best capable of only a very rough check.
3. Since the data regarding dependents in the worker's village, their earnings, the village debts, etc., have not been checked the picture is one sided.
4. The enquiry has been conducted by Mr. Bhandarkar, the Welfare Officer, in addition to his other duties and he had to help him only one clerk.
5. The Welfare Officer consulted the East Indian Railway authorities and the authorities of the local Government of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal at the outset, but has not been able to compare results with those authorities as they have not yet completed their enquiries.

In view of the foregoing it will be readily understood that conclusions reached can only be viewed in the light of generalities.

Report by Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar, Welfare Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, on standard of living of workers.

This report has been prepared in connection with the Labour Commission's request to collect data to find out the cost of living of staff whose total emoluments do not exceed Rs. 50.

2. The enquiry was conducted by me personally and I had to assist me a clerk who belongs to Jaunpore District and who has an intimate knowledge of the conditions of living and working in the villages of the United Provinces and Bihar. He himself is a petty landlord and many men, whom he knows personally, from his and surrounding villages are working in Calcutta and Kanchrapara. Verification of debts and dependents in villages by visiting those villages was not possible. But wherever possible, attempts were made to find out from the neighbours and friends if the man's statement was reasonably reliable or not.

3. Men were called up at random and their statement taken down. Where the expenses did not tally with the earnings and debts within reasonable limits, the man was further cross-examined. If no further light could be thrown on the unbalanced condition of his money matters, the statement was rejected.

4. The limit of Rs. 50 as total income brings down the limit of salary of our menial staff to those drawing about Rs. 35 or so as most of them have side incomes as explained later. Most of the men also get free quarters and uniform which can be taken as the equivalent of at least Rs. 5 per month for a place like Calcutta.

5. The time allowed for investigation was very small. Consequently, the inquiries had to be restricted to certain definite localities and types of staff. Verification of the statements to any degree of accuracy was almost impossible.

6. The difficulties in obtaining correct information were considerable and various. The principal causes leading to inaccurate information being—

- (1) Possibility of the enquiry being antecedent to an increase of pay, hence some men showed heavy expenses.
- (2) Earnings by somewhat questionable means were naturally kept back.
- (3) Staff considered it below their dignity to state that their family members worked at home to supplement income.
- (4) Very vague ideas of expenses from month to month.

This resulted in expenses not tallying within reasonable limits with the declared earnings and borrowings. In some cases the conclusion that questionable practices were in operation was obvious and what was not stated could, with certainty, be surmised.

7. Before going further it is worth while noting that a very large portion of our labour is not obtained locally. The reason, for migration is usually either disputes or indebtedness. Except in the cases of disputes the family ties are always kept up and usually a certain amount of money is remitted home. Such remittance may, but does not necessarily, cannote a surplus. In many cases it entails a serious sacrifice of proper food and clothing and sometimes the non-payment of dues—which become a sort of floating debt—to the *Modi* or village grocer, and other shop-keepers.

8. When men migrate after a dispute, very often they break all bonds with their homes and settle down permanently, sometimes taking a local woman as wife.

The people usually go to places when migrating where people of their village have previously gone. In such cases the older migrant introduces the newer one to the *Modi* to allow him credit, and often boards and lodges him till he gets a job. At times the men remain for lengthy periods without a job and the *Modi's* dues keep piling up, the latter as a rule does not charge interest on the dues outstanding but makes up for it by charging higher rates for the commodities. Not having any credit in the bazar the man has to stick to the same *Modi*.

9. For convenience I have divided the staff into Hindus and Mohammedans and the Hindus—into Bengalees, Biharees and Orias, and Mohammedans—into Bengalee, Baharee and U. P. men. All these have again been sub-divided into the smaller groups depending upon their habits and ways of life. In this manner, roughly about fifteen groups had to be examined. The centres taken were ten in number. Naturally each centre did not have all the fifteen varieties of men working, but when examining, this point was borne in mind.

10. It was not possible within the time and means at my disposal to examine each of the fifteen varieties of each grade of employes in service. But most typical cases were taken at random. A very large percentage of cases had to be rejected as the statements made were absolutely false and nothing could be got out of them.

11. The usual way of recruitment is through recruiting *sirdars*, directly or indirectly, but at smaller places men are taken without the help of such agencies. The *sardar's* patronage has to be compensated for either by cash payments or by manual service. As a rule, such recruited men remain longer in service as the recruiting agency sees to it that the recruit does not run away. The initial pay usually is small and if the man does not get a substantial increase in his emoluments either as pay or otherwise within a year or so, the debts, especially in places like Calcutta and Kanchrapara, very often drive him off to other centres of recruitment. A Kanchrapara shop man getting into debt goes off to Lillooah or Jamalpur or to one of the Engineering Works along the river.

12. Some staff is recruited locally, such as gangmen, and they look upon their Railway salary as a side income, having land, etc., in the neighbourhood. Such staff very often abscond during harvesting seasons.

13. The imported labour as already stated comes on account of poverty, etc. The men usually leave dependents at home and as the land cannot support them, all remittances have to be made periodically. The amount of, and the intervals between, each remittance vary. Sometimes the wife comes down to stop for a time with her husband but usually waits until he is fairly well off before doing so.

The lower class men usually bring their wives with them as they are able to earn side incomes by working as *daies*, coolies, maid servants, cow-dung-cake sellers, etc., in larger centres: in the mofussil, local employes' wives usually tend cattle.

14. The food usually eaten in Calcutta is very poor in nourishment: neither *ghae* nor milk form part of the diet. The men subsist on a minimum of cheap food and are therefore subject to illnesses and general devitalisation. They not infrequently run away to their homes for long periods following illness.

Where the conditions of life are easier, e.g., the mofussil, the staff keep cows. Food is generally cheaper there and the staff are healthier and remain at their work without leave for longer periods.

15. Clothing is also used to a minimum and Railway uniform saves expenses under this head: many men possess no other upper garment but the uniform coat.

The indebtedness of staff is usually due to—

- (1) Debt in the village before migration.
- (2) Floating debts with the *modi* or village grocer during service.
- (3) Debts due to deaths—usually among the lowest class, such as the *Chamar*.

(1) The debts in villages are, to some extent, the cause of migration and very often they are of old standing, such debts, strictly speaking, should be the concern of the local Co-operative Credit Societies and of the Revenue Department.

(2) The floating debts are sometimes in the villages and sometimes in the place of work. They are not paid off as the demands of the dependents at home are considered of primary importance. They are usually incurred while waiting for a job or during the earlier stages of employment when the pay is small and the men not fully cognisant of other and perhaps questionable aids to income. Debts are not infrequently paid off when promotion takes place.

(3) Debts of this nature are common amongst *Chamars*, who spend very large sums when deaths occur in the family in feeding their caste people. On such occasions drink forms the heaviest item of expenditure. The higher the position the greater the expense necessary. With education this custom will disappear to the benefit of this class of employee.

16. The details of the cost of living are appended in forms* at the end of this report. The average amount spent on food in Calcutta and its suburbs is about Rs. 7-3-0 per head, while in the mofussil it is Rs. 5-5-0. There are of course, exceptions due to a more luxurious style of living, to getting into training for wrestling, etc. Expenses on clothing amount to Re. 0-15-0 in Calcutta and Re. 0-9-0 per head in the mofussil. In a large number of cases an income is derived from sources other than the Railway.

There are a large number of cases where the men though on small salaries are not indebted. In certain cases men have borrowed money to buy cows or to run oil mills and such debts cannot be regarded as dead weights, since they generally result in profit.

In conclusion, I might offer the following general remarks:—

- (1) Indebtedness, if would appear, is not entirely attributable to meagre pay.
- (2) If suitable quarters at a very small rental were available, the staff would be encouraged to live with their families.
- (3) Facilities for the employment of dependents of Railway employees outside the Railway, should be encouraged.
- (4) Education will lead to thrift and an improvement in the economic condition of the lower paid staff.
- (5) The Revenue Authorities and the Co-operative Credit Societies in the village of origin should do a great deal to tide men over difficult times—more so than the Railway Co-operative Credit Societies—for keeping Railway menials from incurring debts, while in service, for purposes other than those connected with their villages would appear to be unnecessary. The man enters Railway service to try and get out of debt very often.
- (6) The Railway servant has certain advantages of which due account must be taken, e.g., free quarters and passes in certain cases, free medical attendance for self and dependents, the prospect of rising to higher grades in the service, free uniform. Fuel is generally obtained by such staff free, cinders may be picked or coal may be obtained by more questionable means, transfers may be obtained if a man or his dependents are not keeping in good health.

* Not printed.

XII.—EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Family budgets of Railway workers, Mr. P. C. Roy, Officer on Special Duty, Family Budget Enquiry.

At the instance of the Royal Commission on Labour an Enquiry was conducted into various matters bearing on the cost of living and well being of the working classes employed by the East Indian Railway in the different provinces traversed by the System.

The Enquiry covered a period of nearly 4 months from the 15th June to the 30th September, 1930. The subjects of primary investigation were the size and earnings of the family, the cost and consumption of food, fuel and lighting, clothing, miscellaneous articles, the cost of house rent and housing conditions.

The following centres were selected for examination in the different provinces traversed by the East Indian Railway :—

Province.	Centres selected for examination.
United Provinces	1. Cawnpore. 2. Lucknow Alambagh Workshop. 3. Lucknow Charbagh Workshop. 4. Moradabad. 5. Bareilly. 6. Benares. 7. Moghal Serai.
Bihar and Orissa	1. Jamalpur Workshops. 2. Gaya. 3. Sasaram. 4. Patna Junction. 5. Dinapore. 6. Jhajha.
Bengal	1. Howrah. 2. Lillooah Workshops. 3. Bandel Junction. 4. Burdwan. 5. Rampur Haut. 6. Asansol. 7. Azimganj.

The number of budgets collected from the different provinces and which have been tabulated are noted below :—

United Provinces	253
Behar and Orissa	213
Bengal	156

The working class employees on the Railway are not usually permanent inhabitants of the District in which they are employed with the exception of the Workshop employees at Jamalpur and Lucknow where the major portion of the staff belong to the District in which they work. In the Lillooah Workshops the Bengali workmen generally belong to rural areas in and around Lillooah. It may be safely said that large percentages of Railway workers are owners of small plots of land and are really agriculturists at heart lured to the Railway by the prospect of fixed wages and certain other privileges attached to Railway service.

A.—THE UNITED PROVINCES.

We will now deal with each Province separately. Of the 253 budgets collected from the United Provinces 77 per cent. relate to Hindus and 23 per cent. to Mohammedans as will be seen from the accompanying table:—

Classification of budgets according to religion and caste.

Religion and caste.	Total number of budgets (both family and single man).	Percentage of Total
Hindus—		
<i>Brahmin</i>	38	15.02
<i>Thakur</i>	10	3.96
<i>Ahir</i>	31	12.26
<i>Kahar</i>	7	2.76
<i>Kori</i>	11	4.35
<i>Lodh</i>	10	3.95
<i>Pasi</i>	15	5.93
<i>Chamar</i>	8	3.17
<i>Jaswara</i>	8	3.17
<i>Rohidas</i>	3	1.18
<i>Kurmi</i>	4	1.58
<i>Mehar</i>	3	1.18
<i>Lohar</i>	3	1.18
<i>Gararia</i>	7	2.77
<i>Kayesth</i>	3	1.18
<i>Telli</i>	4	1.58
Other castes	25	9.89
Unclassified	5	1.97
Hindus Total	195	77.08
Mohammadans	58	22.92
Total	253	100.0

Method of Enquiry.

The method adopted for collecting the budgets was what is known as the interview method. The interview method of collecting data is however not altogether satisfactory as it is not possible for the worker supplying the information to remember what is spent on each item during the month in his family and it is likely that the informations are often not strictly accurate. The other method of collecting information is to make a minute study of a workman's family by some person intimately acquainted with it, but studies of this kind could not however be undertaken owing to the limited time at my disposal; besides such an enquiry would have necessitated considerable preliminary training of staff. The statistics collected were carefully checked and then tabulated, abnormal and doubtful items being eliminated. The budgets collected by each investigator were carefully checked one with another and with the budgets collected by other investigator for the same occupation and for the same income. In the tabulation a further process of detailed examination was undergone.

The number of family budgets classified according to the income of the workers was as follows:—

Income groups.	Number of of family budgets.	Percentage of total.
Below Rs. 20	118	46.6
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	94	37.1
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	31	12.3
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs 50	10	4.0
All incomes	253	100.0

It will be seen that the majority of families or 83.7 per cent. of the total have a monthly income ranging from Rs. 12 to below Rs. 30. The number of families in the higher income groups is fewer representing about 16.3 per cent. of the total.

Size of the family.

Attempts were made to select as far as possible self-contained families, consisting of husband, wife and children. It was however, discovered that families were made up of more than two adults and these were therefore included. The average number of persons in a Railway worker's family in the United Provinces consists of 4.33 persons, viz., 1.28 men, 1.30 women and 1.75 children under 14 exclusive of 0.91 dependents living away from it. Relatives living away from the family and partially or wholly relying for their maintenance on the remittance from the workmen have been taken as dependants. This is clear from the following table:—

Average number of persons in the family by income classes.

Income Classes.	Persons living in the family.			Total	Dependents living away from the family.	Total.
	Men.	Women	Children under 14.			
Below Rs. 20	1.07	0.91	1.13	3.11	1.34	4.45
Rs. 20 to below Rs. 30	1.18	1.29	1.83	4.30	0.91	5.21
Rs. 30 to below Rs. 40	1.39	1.39	2.32	5.10	0.80	5.90
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	1.50	1.60	1.70	4.80	0.60	5.40
All incomes	1.28	1.30	1.75	4.33	0.91	5.24

In the lowest income class, i.e., below Rs. 20 per mensem, the number of children living with the family is noticeably low while the number of dependants living away from the family is remarkably high. This income class falls within what may be rightly termed the indigent class.

The earnings of the family.

The average earnings of a family per mensem of all the 253 families is Rs. 22. This is the arithmetical average.

The present enquiry does not purport to be an Earning Enquiry and the data regarding the earnings of the family have been tabulated only from the point of view of their bearing on the expenditure of the family. The data regarding earnings have also been useful as a check on the reliability of the budgets themselves.

The earnings considered here are not only those derived from wages but from other sources also. Other sources of income are the income from land produce, income from casual work during hours of off duty.

The earnings of individuals vary considerably—some earn less than Rs. 12 per month while others get as much as Rs. 50 per mensem. The most common wage as will be seen from the frequency table is between Rs. 14 and Rs. 22.

Frequency distribution of earnings of Railway workers in the United Provinces.

Monthly earnings of Railway workers.	No. of instances.	Monthly earnings of Railway workers.	No. of instances.
Below Rs. 12	2	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 32	12
Rs. 12 and below Rs. 14	25	Rs. 32 and below Rs. 34	6
Rs. 14 and below Rs. 16	38	Rs. 34 and below Rs. 36	5
Rs. 16 and below Rs. 18	24	Rs. 36 and below Rs. 38	8
Rs. 18 and below Rs. 20	39	Rs. 38 and below Rs. 40	2
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 22	38	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 42	4
Rs. 22 and below Rs. 24	20	Rs. 42 and below Rs. 44	5
Rs. 24 and below Rs. 26	19	Rs. 44 and below Rs. 46	1
Rs. 26 and below Rs. 28	9	Rs. 46 and below Rs. 48	N/L
Rs. 28 and below Rs. 30	10	Rs. 48 and below Rs. 50	1

In the families considered there were total of 309 earners so that instances of more than one wage earner in a Railway workers family are not uncommon. The following table explains the position clearly :

Analysis of families according to number of wage earners.

Income classes.	Number of families with			Total.
	One wage earner.	Two wage earners.	Three wage earners.	
Below Rs. 20	85	30	3	118
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	81	12	1	94
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	30	1	..	31
Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 50	10	..	..	10
All incomes	206	43	4	253

The expenditure of the family.

The most interesting portion of this enquiry is that which deals with the manner in which the working class family spends its income on necessities, decencies, etc., or in other words the standard of living or the standard of comfort. It deals with the distribution of the family income on necessities for existence such as the requisite supply of cereals, of pure water, of clothing and of living accommodation with conventional necessities such as tobacco and *pansupari*, i.e., things, which could be dispensed with but are so strictly demanded by the working class people that they would give up the consumption of those articles which are really necessary for efficiency rather than go without these conventional necessities.

It will be seen from an analysis of the statistics that the standard of living or of comfort is not a high one although the worker's earning capacity has in the long run increased. It is clear from an examination of the position that the families are not as a rule able to put by any saving for supporting themselves during sickness or in old age.

Appendix* A gives a list of items on which a family ordinarily incurs expenditure. These items have been divided into the following six groups: (1) Food, (2) Fuel and Lighting, (3) Clothing, (4) Bedding and household necessities, (5) House rent and (6) Miscellaneous. Food includes the cost of food consumed at home and also the cost of refreshment taken outside. The expenditure on clothing is arrived at by first ascertaining the number of articles of clothing in use, their prices and the approximate period of their duration. The average arrived at is necessarily very rough since it is difficult to judge

* Not printed.

how long an article of clothing will remain in use and also to tell exactly the price paid. In spite of this it is believed that the figure arrived at is sufficiently accurate to give an idea of the approximate expenditure on clothing in the average Railway workers family in the United Provinces.

The miscellaneous group is made up of several items of expenditure as will be seen from the Appendix*. On certain items in this group such as interest on debt or expenditure on intoxicants, the figure obtained may not be quite accurate but speaking generally they are sufficiently accurate to be representative of the class of families whose budgets have been collected.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of expenditure on the six groups :—

Percentage expenditure on the Main groups.

Groups.	Percentage expenditure on each group.
Food	57.3
Fuel and lighting	6.1
Clothing	8.8
Bedding and household requirements	2.1
House Rent	4.8
Miscellaneous	20.9
All groups	100.0

It will be seen that more than half of the expenditure is on food. The next important group is "Miscellaneous".

The following table shows the group percentage expenditure of families by income groups.

Group percentage expenditure for families by Income Classes.

Income Classes.	Number of families.	Average size of families.	Percentage expenditure on					Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Food.	Fuel, and lighting.	Clothing.	Bedding and other household necessities.	House rent.		
Below Rs. 20	48	4.45	64.9	7.5	9.7	2.2	6.7	9.0	100.0
Rs. 20 to below Rs. 30.	94	5.21	55.8	6.0	8.5	2.1	4.8	22.8	100.0
Rs. 30 to below Rs. 40.	31	5.90	54.3	5.8	8.0	2.2	3.7	26.0	100.0
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	10	5.40	54.1	5.0	9.0	2.0	4.0	25.9	100.0
All incomes	253	5.24	57.3	6.1	8.8	2.1	4.8	20.9	100.0

This table shows that more than half of the expenditure is on food. The size of the families is not the same. In the higher income classes the percentage of earnings spent on food gradually decreases.

* Not printed.

If the size of the family is the same—a family of one man, one woman and two children—the following results are obtained—
Group percentage expenditure for families consisting of husband, wife and two children.

Percentage expenditure on	Limits of monthly income.				All incomes.
	Below Rs. 20.	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50.*	
Cereals	36.57	34.88	22.44	20.00	28.43
Pulses	8.76	8.00	4.72	4.78	6.57
Other articles of food	13.20	13.66	24.84	28.73	20.11
Total food	58.53	56.54	52.00	53.51	55.11
Fuel and lighting	6.48	6.49	5.42	4.16	5.65
Clothing	9.18	8.00	7.47	6.33	7.75
House Rent	6.37	7.39	0.92	1.00	3.83
Bedding and Household necessities	1.93	1.99	2.13	2.00	2.02
Miscellaneous	17.51	19.59	32.06	33.00	25.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The percentage expenditure on cereals it may be noted decreases and that on other food increases with an increase in income. The percentage expenditure on miscellaneous items nearly doubles itself from the lowest to the highest group. Clothing is approximately the same throughout and fuel and lighting shows a tendency to decrease. The expenditure on house rent is not sufficiently representative, as of the instances picked out most of the men are housed in Government quarters.

The following table gives the average monthly expenditure on different articles of food—

Average monthly expenditure on different articles of food (253 budgets).

Articles.	Average monthly expenditure.	Percentage to total.
	Rs. a. p.	
Rice	2 8 9	11.96
Wheat	3 14 2	18.23
Jowar	0 6 0	1.76
Bajra	0 5 6	1.61
Total cereals	7 2 0	33.56
Gram	0 8 3	2.41
Other pulses	1 3 2	5.82
Total pulses	1 11 5	8.03
Sugar (raw)	0 2 2	.64
Sugar (refined)	0 1 9	.51
Tea	0 1 2	.34
Sweetmeats	0 1 2	.34

*Not sufficiently represented.

Articles.	Average monthly expenditure	Percentage to total.
Fish	0 1 7	·46
Beef	0 1 4	·39
Mutton	0 3 0	·88
Milk	0 4 0	1·17
Ghee	0 7 9	2·28
Salt	0 2 0	·58
Condiments and Spices	0 5 9	1·69
Vegetables	0 8 6	2·50
Fruits	0 0 8	·19
Mustard Oil	0 8 10	2·60
Other Oils	0 0 10	·24
Refreshments	0 0 3	·07
Total other food	3 2 9	14·88
Total all food	12 0 7	56·47

In order to ascertain the average monthly expenditure on food per head and per adult male according to income groups the following table has been prepared:—

Income groups.	Average No. of persons in family (all ages).	Equivalent adult males.	Average monthly expenditure on food per family.	Average expenditure on food per head.	Average expenditure on food per equivalent adult male.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Below Rs. 20	3·11	2·76	8 7 2	2 11 5	3 1 0
Rs. 20 to below Rs. 30	4·30	3·77	12 10 6	2 15 1	3 5 8
Rs. 30 to below Rs. 40	5·10	4·46	17 6 3	3 6 6	3 14 5
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	4·80	4·23	21 10 8	4 9 7	5 1 11
All incomes	4·33	3·80	15 0 8	3 6 8	3 13 9

Clothing.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining complete and reliable information regarding clothing. The approximate monthly expenditure on men's women's and children's clothing only were therefore tabulated.

The expenditure on clothing is generally the same throughout and does not show any appreciable variation in the different income groups. It may be noted that it is the monthly apportion of the expenses incurred during the year on clothing which accounts for the major portion of the deficit in the family budgets of the lowest income class.

Fuel and Lighting.

The bulk of the expenditure on this group which forms 6·1 per cent. of the total expenditure is on firewood which is the principal fuel burnt by the working classes. In most cases the women in the house go to the jungle to get firewood, and it is where the worker lives away from his family, that it is a regular item of expenditure. Kerosine oil is used for lighting.

Housing.

The station menial staff are housed in quarters provided by the Railway as far as practicable. No rent charge is made for occupation of quarters by the

staff. In the Lucknow Workshops most of the workmen live in their own homes in Lucknow or in the neighbouring villages. Some also live in rented houses. It has not been possible to examine to any extent the housing conditions of workers who make their own arrangements for accommodation.

In the Jamalpur Workshops the major portion of the staff is drawn from the agricultural class. They live within a radius of 20 miles and return to their own homes in the evening after the day's work is done. In the Lillooah Workshops the upcountry workman live in rented accommodation in the Howrah and Tikiapara Area.

The importance of housing cannot be over-rated. It is considered by authorities possessing expert knowledge of the labour problem that insufficient and bad housing is one of the important factors responsible for industrial unrest.

Miscellaneous.

The miscellaneous items account for 20.9 per cent. of the monthly expenditure of the family and is next to food the second most important group in the family budget. Miscellaneous expenditure includes hair-cutting, washerman's charges, medicine, education, travelling expenses to and from work, tobacco, liquor, *pan-supari*, festivals, interest on debts, remittances, in fact any item that cannot be grouped under the other five groups. The proportion of expenditure on this item to total expenditure is therefore naturally high.

The following table gives the details regarding the monthly expenditure of the families on some of the important items included under the "Miscellaneous" group—

Expenditure on the Miscellaneous Group of articles by families (253 budgets).

Items.	Average monthly expenditure for all budgets.	Average monthly expenditure for families spending.	Percentage of budgets on which figures in column 3 are based.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Hair cutting	0 3 10	0 3 10	100.0
<i>Dhobie</i> and Soap	0 4 9	0 4 9	100.0
Tobacco (including <i>bidis</i>)	0 5 3	0 5 8	92.5
Liquor	0 0 8	0 13 0	5.5
<i>Bhang</i> , <i>Ganja</i> and Opium	0 0 9	0 8 0	10.2
<i>Pan-supari</i>	0 3 9	0 7 3	52.5
Interest on debts	0 13 2	1 12 0	47.0
Remittances to dependants in village.	1 13 8	9 3 6	20.1

It is difficult to procure absolutely accurate information on some of the items included in this group. For instance the families either do not remember or do not like to give out what they spend each month on liquor. Interest on debt is another item on which the information can only be approximated.

Expenditure on education.

The expenditure on education is practically *nil* in the lowest class and negligible in other classes.

Expenditure on Drink and intoxicating drugs.

The expenditure on this account is put forward with the greatest reserve. It is probable that the picketting of liquor shops, etc., during the period when the budgets were collected has resulted in an under-estimation of the amount spent on this account. As a rule the Hindu workers are more or less of sober habits excepting the *Kahars* and the *Chamars* who indulge in liquor or in other intoxicating drugs almost every evening.

Indebtedness.

Interest on debts shows an average expenditure of nearly 8·2 per cent. of the total monthly expenditure. No less than 48 per cent. of the families were in debt. The causes that lead to indebtedness are generally connected with marriages, funeral rites, payment of old debts, etc. The average rate of interest varies from 37½ to as much as 75 per cent. per annum. The interest is not often paid monthly and the worker frequently does not know what his interest charges are. The indebtedness of the family in debt extends ordinarily to the equivalent of 3½ months' earnings.

B.—BEHAR AND ORISSA.

In the Province of Behar and Orissa a total of 213 budgets were collected and have been tabulated. Of these 78 per cent. relate to Hindus and 22 per cent. to Mohammadans as will be seen from the table given below :—

Classification of budgets according to religion and caste.

Religion and caste	Total number of budgets (both family and single men's).	Percentage of Total.
<i>Bramhins</i>	14	6·57
<i>Chhatri</i>	5	2·35
<i>Kayasth</i>	5	2·35
<i>Ahir</i>	20	9·39
<i>Kahar</i>	10	4·69
<i>Koiri</i>	5	2·35
<i>Kurmi</i>	10	4·69
<i>Teli</i>	7	3·28
<i>Weaver</i>	6	2·81
<i>Lohar</i>	18	5·63
<i>Chamar</i>	4	1·87
<i>Doshad</i>	17	7·98
<i>Barhai</i>	7	3·28
<i>Kanu</i>	4	1·87
<i>Tahowa</i>	11	5·16
<i>Dhobi</i>	2	0·93
<i>Pasi</i>	4	1·86
<i>Dhannu</i>	4	1·87
<i>Barber</i>	2	0·93
<i>Bania</i>	2	0·93
<i>Other castes</i>	15	7·14
Hindus Total	166	77·93
Mohammadans	47	22·07
Total	213	100·00

The number of family budgets in each income class was as follows :

Income groups.	Number of family budgets.	Percentage of total.
Below Rs. 20	74	34·7
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	69	32·4
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	48	22·5
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50	22	10·4
All incomes	213	100·0

It will be seen that the majority of the working class families in the Province of Behar and Orissa or 67 per cent. of the total have a monthly income ranging from Rs. 12 which is the minimum pay of this class of employees to below Rs. 30. The number of families in the higher income groups although comparatively smaller represent about 33 per cent. of the total as against 16.3 per cent. in the United Provinces.

Size of family.

The following statement gives the average number of persons living in the family by income groups :-

Income classes.	Persons living in the family.			Total.	Dependents living away from the family.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.			
Below Rs. 20.	1.07	1.03	1.20	3.30	1.27	4.57
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	1.27	1.25	2.27	4.79	.66	5.45
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1.33	1.60	2.44	5.37	.46	5.83
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50	1.27	1.82	2.81	5.90	.36	6.26
All incomes	1.23	1.43	2.18	4.84	.69	5.53

The average working class family in the Province of Behar and Orissa consists of 4.84 persons, viz., 1.23 men, 1.43 women and 2.18 children under 14 exclusive of .69 dependants living away from it. The normal size of the family for the working classes at important Railway centres in the Province of Behar and Orissa may be taken to be five made up of husband, wife, two children and one dependent relative generally father or mother.

The earnings of the family.

The average earnings of the family per mensem of all the 213 families is Rs. 24. This is the arithmetical average.

The earnings of individuals vary considerably ranging from below Rs. 12 to as much as Rs. 50 per mensem. The most common wage as will be seen from the frequency table is between Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 per mensem as against Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 in the United Provinces.

Frequency distribution of earnings of Railway Workers in the Province of Behar and Orissa.

Monthly earnings of Railway workers.	No. of instances.	Monthly earnings of Railway workers.	No. of instances.
Below Rs. 12	<i>Nil.</i>	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 32	8
Rs. 12 and below Rs. 14	22	Rs. 32 and below Rs. 34	11
Rs. 14 and below Rs. 16	12	Rs. 34 and below Rs. 36	4
Rs. 16 and below Rs. 18	13	Rs. 36 and below Rs. 38	21
Rs. 18 and below Rs. 20	27	Rs. 38 and below Rs. 40	5
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 22	15	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 42	6
Rs. 22 and below Rs. 24	23	Rs. 42 and below Rs. 44	8
Rs. 24 and below Rs. 26	11	Rs. 44 and below Rs. 46	3
Rs. 26 and below Rs. 28	6	Rs. 46 and below Rs. 48	<i>Nil.</i>
Rs. 28 and below Rs. 30	14	Rs. 48 and below Rs. 50	5

In the families considered there were a total of 246 earners. The following table shows that one wage earner in the family is the most usual although families with two wage earners are not uncommon in the 20 to below 30 income group.

Income groups.	Number of families with				Total.
	One wage earner.	Two wage earners.	Three wage earners.	More than three wage earners.	
Below Rs. 20 .	72	1	..	1	74
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	55	12	2	..	69
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	42	4	1	1	48
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 .	19	3	..	..	22
Total . . .	188	20	3	2	213

Expenditure of the Family.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of expenditure on the six main groups :—

Percentage expenditure on the Main groups.

Groups.	Percentage expenditure on each group.
Food	59.1
Fuel and lighting	4.4
Clothing	6.8
Bedding and Household requisites	1.8
House Rent	1.8
Miscellaneous	26.1
All Groups	100.0

The expenditure on food which represents more than half of the total expenditure is slightly higher than that in the United Provinces where the expenditure on food works out to 57.3 per cent. of the total as against 59.1 in Behar and Orissa. The average working class family in Behar and Orissa consists of 5 persons as against 4 in the United Provinces and this accounts for the slight increase in the expenditure on food.

The expenditure on the "Miscellaneous" group is also considerably higher compared to that in the United Provinces where the expenditure under this head represents 20 per cent. of the total as against 26 per cent. in the Province of Behar and Orissa.

The following table shows the group percentage expenditure of families by income groups :—

Income Class.	No. of families.	Average size of family.	Percentage expenditure on						Total.
			Food.	Fuel and Light- ing.	Clothing.	Bedding and other household necessaries.	House rent.	Miscellaneous.	
Below Rs. 20	74	3.30	58.7	4.8	7.1	2.1	1.7	25.6	100.0
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	69	4.79	59.9	4.6	7.4	1.8	2.1	24.2	100.0
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	48	5.37	61.9	4.0	6.3	1.7	1.4	24.7	100.0
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	22	5.90	56.1	4.2	6.5	1.6	1.9	29.7	100.0

This table shows that the expenditure on food maintains an uniform level more or less in the income groups below Rs. 40 but in the highest income class there is however an appreciable difference due apparently to the quantity and quality of food remaining much the same.

Taking the size of the family to be the same that is to say consisting of one man, one woman, two children and a dependent relative which is the normal size of the working class family in Behar the following results are obtained :—

Percentage expenditure on	Below Rs. 20.	Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50.	All incomes.
Cereals	49.3	40.0	37.8	32.8	39.9
Pulses	10.2	11.6	5.8	8.3	8.9
Other articles of food	10.8	11.8	16.6	11.4	12.7
Total food	70.3	63.4	60.2	52.5	61.5
Fuel and Lighting	5.3	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.9
Clothing	9.1	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.6
House Rent	1.2	2.4	1.1	N/A	1.2
Bedding and House- hold necessaries	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1
Miscellaneous	11.7	19.7	25.9	33.8	22.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As in the case of the United Provinces the percentage expenditure on food decreases and that on "other food" increases with an increase in income. The percentage expenditure on miscellaneous items nearly triples itself from the lowest to the highest group. Clothing is practically the same throughout and fuel and lighting show a tendency to decrease. The expenditure on house rent is not sufficiently representative as most of the families considered either live in their own houses or in quarters provided by the Government free of rent.

Food.

The staple food of the Railway workers in the province of Bihar and Orissa is rice. Nearly half of the expenditure on food and nearly 26 per cent. of the total expenditure is accounted for by rice.

The expenditure on wheat is about 11 per cent. Of pulses, gram is an important item. The other important articles of food from the point of view of expenditure are vegetables and mustard oil. The working class people cannot afford to eat fish, meat, milk and ghee to any extent.

The average monthly expenditure on food is 59 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The following table gives the average monthly expenditure on different articles of food.

Average monthly expenditure on different articles of food (213 budgets).

Articles.	Average monthly expenditure.	Percentage to total.
	Rs. a. p.	
Rice	6 1 4	25.31
Wheat	2 9 4	10.76
Jowar	0 0 7	0.16
Bajra	0 2 6	0.64
Total cereals	8 13 9	36.87
Gram	0 13 7	3.52
Other pulses	1 2 8	4.87
Total pulses	2 0 3	8.39
Sugar (raw)	0 1 9	0.45
Sugar (refined)	0 1 5	0.37
Tea	0 0 6	0.13
Sweetmeats	0 0 11	0.24
Fish	0 2 1	0.56
Beef	0 0 5	0.11
Mutton	0 5 4	1.39
Milk	0 4 1	1.06
Ghee	0 7 6	1.04
Salt	0 2 6	0.65
Condiments and spices	0 6 8	1.74
Vegetables	0 10 10	2.83
Fruits	0 0 3	0.07
Mustard oil	0 9 6	2.48
Other oils	0 0 6	0.13
Refreshments	0 0 2	0.04
Total other food	3 6 5	13.29
Total all food	14 4 5	58.55

In order to ascertain the average monthly expenditure on food per head and per adult male according to income groups the following table has been prepared.

Monthly expenditure on food per capita and for adult male.

Income groups.	Average number of persons in family (all ages).	Equivalent adult males.	Average monthly expenditure on food per family.	Average expenditure on food per head.	Average expenditure on food per equivalent adult male.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Below Rs. 20	3.30	2.72	9 2 8	2 12 5	3 5 11
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	4.79	3.85	13 11 7	2 13 10	3 9 11
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	5.37	4.32	19 12 11	3 11 0	4 9 0
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	5.90	4.70	21 7 6	3 10 2	4 9 3
All incomes	4.84	3.89	16 10 8	3 3 10	4 0 6

The number of equivalent adult males has been arrived at by adopting the scale used by the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission, viz. :—

Male over 14	= 1.00
Female over 14	= .83
Child 10—14	= .83
Child 6—10	= .70
and Child under 6	= .50

Clothing.

The articles of clothing ordinarily used by the Hindu male workers consist of a *dhoti*, *kurta* (shirt) and *safa* (turban). The Mohammadan male workers put on either a *dhoti* or a *longi* or a *pyjama*. They generally wear shirts instead of *kurta*.

The women's dress consists usually of a *Saree* and a *Kurta* (bodice). As regards children they generally go about naked until they attain the age of three but when they are clothed they put on a *Kurta* and a cap.

The average monthly expenditure of the family on clothing comes to 5.8 per cent. of the total. With regard to the station staff menials this is of course in addition to the clothing supplied by the Government free of cost. The majority of the lower subordinate and menial staff at stations are allowed uniform clothing according to a fixed scale by the Government free of cost.

Fuel and Lighting.

The expenditure on this group which forms 4.4 per cent. of the total expenditure is on firewood. This is very often collected from the jungle by the women-folk in the house. Kerosine oil is used for lighting.

Housing.

The station menial staff are housed in quarters provided by the Government as far as practicable. No rent charge is made for occupation of quarters by the staff. In the Jamalpur Workshop the major portion of the staff is drawn from the agricultural class, who live within a radius of 20 miles and return to their own homes in the evenings after the day's work is done and get an opportunity of living in the family which gives them a higher moral standard and more contented life.

Miscellaneous.

The miscellaneous group accounts for 26 per cent. of the expenditure of the family.

The following table gives the details regarding the monthly expenditure of the families on some of the important items included under the miscellaneous group. Expenditure on the Miscellaneous Group of articles by families—(213 budgets).

Items.	Average monthly expenditure for all budgets.	Average monthly expenditure for families spending.	Percentage of budgets on which figures in column 3 are based.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Hair Cutting	0 3 5	0 3 6	99.5
Dhobie and Soap	0 4 1	0 4 2	99.5
Tobacco (including bidis)	0 5 3	0 5 11	92.5
Liquor	0 1 9	0 13 9	13.14
Bhang, Ganja and Opium	0 0 5	0 6 1	6.60
Pan-supari	0 3 4	0 6 7	51.00
Interest on debts	0 8 10	1 8 7	36.15
Remittances to dependents in village	1 9 9	9 4 1	19.67

Education.

The expenditure on education is little or nothing.

Drink.

The expenditure on liquor is most difficult to arrive at because the worker is averse to giving information on this head. It may however be taken that the Hindu workers are less addicted to drink or to other intoxicating drugs excepting among the lower classes.

Indebtedness.

Interest on debts shows an average expenditure of nearly 7.4 per cent. of the total monthly expenditure. No less than 58.25 per cent. of the families are in debt. The cause that lead to indebtedness are generally connected with marriages, funeral rites, payment of old debts, etc. The average rate of interest ranges from 37½ to as much as 75 per cent. per annum. Loans are also taken by the staff from the Co-operative Credit Society at the usual rate of interest, viz., 8 per cent. but a large majority of the staff on the lower rates of pay are heavily in debt to outside money lenders. The interest is often not paid monthly and the worker frequently does not know what his interest charges are. The indebtedness of the family in debt extends ordinarily to the equivalent 2½ to 3 months' earnings.

Prices and cost of living.

Almost all families make their purchases on credit and a very small proportion buys on a cash basis. The vegetables are purchased on payment of cash but almost all other articles of food are purchased on credit and the vendors are paid on the pay day. Some families make their purchases on both a cash and a credit basis. Families in the Ra. 40 to Ra. 50 group buy more on cash than on credit as they seem to have ready cash available in a way which those on lower incomes have not. In the case of single man purchases are made more frequently on a cash basis than on credit.

For the reason that purchases are very frequently made on a credit basis the prices quoted in the family budgets are sometime higher than the prevailing rates for such commodities in the market.

G.—BENGAL.

In the province of Bengal a total of 156 budgets were collected and have been tabulated. Of these 63.46 per cent. relate to Hindus, 35.89 per cent. to Moham-madans and .65 per cent. to Christians as will be seen from the table given below:—

Classification of budgets according to religion and caste.

Religion and Caste.	Total number of budgets both family and single men's.	Percentage of total.
<i>Brahmins</i>	14	8.98
<i>Chhattri</i>	3	1.92
<i>Vaishnab</i>	2	1.28
<i>Kayastha</i>	5	3.21
<i>Sadgops</i>	3	1.92
<i>Aheer</i>	6	3.85
<i>Goala</i>	6	3.85
<i>Kahar</i>	6	3.85
<i>Kurmi</i>	4	2.56
<i>Koiri</i>	5	3.21
<i>Paramanik (barber)</i>	3	1.92
<i>Lahor (Blacksmith)</i>	2	1.28

Religion and Caste.	Total number of budgets both families and single men's.	Percentage of total.
<i>Barhat</i>	5	3.21
<i>Sutradhar</i> } Carpenters	4	2.56
<i>Mahisaya</i>	2	1.28
<i>Namasudra</i>	3	5.13
<i>Dochad</i>	2	1.28
<i>Ghatwal</i>	2	1.28
<i>Rohidas</i>	2	1.28
<i>Tanti (Weaver)</i>	2	1.28
<i>Padmaraj</i>	2	1.28
<i>Bagdi</i>	2	1.28
<i>Halwai</i>	2	1.28
Other castes	11	7.06
Unclassified	4	2.56
Hindus total	99	63.46
Muhammadans	56	35.89
Christians	1	0.65
Total	156	100.00

The following table shows the number of families in the various income groups :—

Number of family budgets by Income Groups.

Income Groups.	Number of family budgets.	Percentage to total.
Below Rs. 20	45	29.48
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	43	27.57
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	50	32.06
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50	17	10.89
All incomes	156	100.00

It will be seen that the majority of the working class families in Bengal or 59.5 per cent. of the total have a monthly income ranging from Rs. 20 to below Rs. 40. The number of families in the highest income group represents about 11 per cent. of the total as against 4 per cent. in the United Provinces.

The following statement gives the average number of persons living in the family by income groups :—

Income Classes.	Persons living in the family.			Total.	Dependents living away from the family.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.			
Below Rs. 20	1.04	0.54	0.61	2.19	1.78	3.97
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	1.02	1.02	1.44	3.48	1.35	4.83
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1.24	1.34	1.72	4.30	1.70	6.00
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50	1.35	1.53	2.29	5.17	1.30	6.47
All incomes	1.16	1.11	1.51	3.78	1.53	5.13

The average working class family in Bengal consists of 3.78 persons, viz., 1.11 men, 1.11 women and 1.51 children under 14 exclusive of 1.53 dependents living away from it. The normal size of the family for the working classes at important Railway Centres in Bengal may be taken to be four made up of husband, wife and two children. It will be seen that the workers in the lowest income class cannot afford to live with their families owing to paucity of house accommodation for the staff at the important railway centres. For this reason most of the up country workmen at Lillocah and at other important Stations on the System have to live away from their families.

The earnings of the family.

The average earnings of the family per mensem of all the 156 families is Rs. 27-2-4. This is the arithmetical average.

The earnings of individuals vary considerably but the most common wage as will be seen from the frequency table is between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 as against between Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 in Behar and Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 in the United Provinces.

Frequency Distribution of Earnings of Railway Workers in Bengal

Monthly earnings of Railway Workers.	No. of instances.
Below Rs. 12	Nil.
Rs. 12 and below Rs. 14	7
Rs. 14 and below Rs. 16	11
Rs. 16 and below Rs. 18	12
Rs. 18 and below Rs. 20	16
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 22	10
Rs. 22 and below Rs. 24	9
Rs. 24 and below Rs. 26	10
Rs. 26 and below Rs. 28	5
Rs. 28 and below Rs. 30	9
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 32	13
Rs. 32 and below Rs. 34	12
Rs. 34 and below Rs. 36	10
Rs. 36 and below Rs. 38	10
Rs. 38 and below Rs. 40	5
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 42	4
Rs. 42 and below Rs. 44	5
Rs. 44 and below Rs. 46	5
Rs. 46 and below Rs. 48	1
Rs. 48 and below Rs. 50	2

In the families considered there were a total of 284 earners and the number of persons depending on them for support is 554. The following table shows that one wage earner in the family is the most usual although families with two wage-earners are not uncommon in the Rs. 30 to below Rs. 40 income group.

Income groups.	One wage earner.	Two wage earners.	Three wage earners.	Total.
Below Rs. 20	43	2	1	46
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	40	3	..	43
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	40	7	3	50
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50.	14	2	1	17
All incomes	137	14	5	156
Percentage of total	87.8	9.9	3.3	100.0

The analysis of the budgets gives the following percentage expenditure on the main groups of commodities :—

Groups.	Percentage expenditure each on group.
Food	52.7
Fuel and lighting	4.4
Clothing	5.7
Bedding and household requirements	1.4
House rent	4.6
Miscellaneous	31.2
All groups	100.0

The expenditure on food which represents more than half of the total expenditure is considerably lower than those in the United Provinces and Behar where the expenditure on food workers out to 57.3 and 59.1 per cent. respectively of the total expenditure. This is due to a large majority of the workers in the lower income groups living without their families.

For the same reason the expenditure on the miscellaneous group which includes payments to dependent relatives is considerably higher in Bengal compared to the expenditure under this head in the United Provinces and Behar where it comes to 20 and 26 per cent. respectively of the total expenditure.

The following table shows the group percentage expenditure of families by income groups—

Income Classes.	No. of families.	Average size of family.	Percentage expenditure on.						Total.
			Food.	Fuel and Lighting.	Clothing.	Bedding and Household requirements.	House rent.	Misc.	
Below Rs. 20	46	2.19	52.2	5.3	5.5	1.7	4.4	30.9	100.0
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.	43	3.48	54.9	4.7	6.0	1.3	5.0	28.1	100.0
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	50	4.30	50.9	4.0	5.7	1.2	5.1	33.1	100.0
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50.	17	5.17	54.6	3.6	5.9	1.4	2.6	31.9	100.0
All incomes	156	3.78	53.1	4.4	5.8	1.4	4.3	31.0	100.0

It will be seen that more than half of the expenditure of the family is on food. The expenditure under this head maintains an uniform level more or less in three out of the four income groups. There is however an appreciable difference in the Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 income group as the women and children wage-earners in this class generally get free food from their employers.

It is not easy to determine the size of the average working class family in Bengal as the workers in the lower income groups mostly live without their families and it is only in the higher income classes that the families are properly represented at the stations at which the workman is employed. It has therefore not been possible to compile a statement showing the group percentage expenditure for families for the different income classes when the size of the family is constant.

Food.

The staple food of the railway workers in Bengal is rice. Nearly half of the expenditure on food and nearly one-fourth of the total expenditure is accounted for by rice. The expenditure on wheat and pulses is 7.2 and 4.3 respectively. The other important articles of food from the point of view of expenditure are vegetable and mustard oil.

The average monthly expenditure on food is 52.9 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The following table gives the average monthly expenditure on different articles of food.

Average monthly expenditure on different articles of food (156 budgets).

Articles.	Average monthly expenditure.	Percentage of total.
Rice	Rs. a. p. 5 14 5	23.11
Wheat	1 13 4	7.20
Total cereals	7 11 9	30.31
Pulses	1 1 7	4.32
Sugar, raw	0 1 4	0.32
Sugar (refined)	0 2 1	0.52
Tea	0 1 6	0.37
Sweetmeats	0 0 11	0.23
Fish	0 6 5	1.58
Beef	0 1 6	0.37
Mutton	0 5 10	1.44
Milk	0 6 1	1.51
Ghee	0 7 10	1.99
Salt	0 2 1	0.52
Condiments and Spices	0 6 6	1.61
Vegetables	1 4 2	4.95
Fruits	0 0 3	0.07
Mustard oil	0 10 6	2.58
Other oils	0 0 7	0.16
Refreshments	0 0 4	0.08
Total other food	4 9 11	18.24
Total all food	13 7 3	52.87

In order to ascertain the average monthly expenditure on food per head and per adult male according to income groups the following table has been prepared—

Income groups.	Average No. of persons in family (all ages).	Equivalent adult males.	Average monthly Expenditure on food per family.	Average Expenditure on food per head.	Average Expenditure on food per equivalent adult male.
Below Rs. 20	3.19	1.87	Rs. a. p. 8 6 6	Rs. a. p. 3 13 4	Rs. a. p. 4 7 11
Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30	3.48	2.80	13 0 3	3 11 10	5 6 8
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	4.30	3.46	15 12 11	3 14 6	4 13 2
Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 50	5.17	4.12	22 4 10	4 5 2	5 6 5
All incomes	3.78	5.06	15 2 2	3 15 3	5 0 6

The number of equivalent adult males has been arrived at by adopting the scale used by the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission referred to in a preceding page.

Clothing.

The articles of clothing ordinarily used by the Bengali male workers consist of *dhoti*, a *banyan* (under shirt), shirt and a piece of *chaddar*. The up country workers put on a *dhoti*, *kurta* (shirt) and a *safa* (turban) or a cap. The Mahammadan male workers put on either a *dhoti* or a *lungi* or a *pyjama*. They generally wear shirts instead of *kurtas*.

The Bengali women's dress consist usually of a *saree*. A chemise is also worn by the women and also a bodice on ceremonial occasions.

The average monthly expenditure of the family on clothing comes to 8.8 per cent. of the total and maintains an uniform level more or less in all the income groups. With regard to the station menial staff this is of course in addition to the clothing supplied by the Government free of cost.

Fuel and Lighting.

The expenditure on this group which forms 4.4 per cent. of the total expenditure is on coal and cinder. Cinder is obtainable at cheap rates at the important railway centres and is largely used. Firewood is not used to any extent in Bengal. Kerosine oil is used for lighting.

Housing.

The station menial staff are housed in quarters provided by the Railway as far as practicable. No rent charge is made for occupation of quarters by the staff. In the Lillocah Workshops the Bengali Workmen generally live in houses of their own or belonging to relatives in urban or rural areas and would not wish to be housed elsewhere. Up country workmen live in rented accommodation in the Howrah and Tikiapara area. The conditions are not considered satisfactory and the moral standard is low as most of the workmen live away from their families. The question of providing quarters for these workmen is already under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

The miscellaneous group accounts for 31 per cent. of the expenditure of the family.

The following table gives the details regarding the monthly expenditure of the families on some of the important items included under the miscellaneous group.

Expenditure on the miscellaneous group of articles by families—(156 budgets).

Items.	Average monthly expenditure for all budgets.	Average monthly expenditure for families spending.	Percentage of budgets on which figures in column 3 are based.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Hair cutting	0 3 9	0 3 10	99.0
Dhobie and Soap	0 4 8	0 4 8	100.0
Tobacco (including <i>bidis</i>)	0 5 11	0 6 2	95.0
Liquor	0 1 0	0 14 6	8.5
<i>Bhang</i> , <i>Ganja</i> and Opium	0 0 6	0 11 0	5.1
Remittances to dependents in village.	3 13 6	8 9 1	44.8
Interest on debts	0 5 6	1 1 7	31.4
<i>Pan-supari</i>	0 4 9	0 6 6	73.7

Education.

The expenditure on education is little or nothing.

Drink.

The expenditure on liquor is most difficult to arrive at because the worker is averse to giving information on this head.

It may however be taken that the Hindu workers are less addicted to drink or to other intoxicating drugs except among the lower classes.

It is probable that the picketting of liquor shops during the period when the budgets were collected have resulted in an under-estimation of the amount spent on this account.

Indebtedness.

Interest on debt shows an average expenditure of nearly 9·2 per cent. of the total monthly expenditure. No less than 33 per cent. of the families are in debt. The causes that lead to indebtedness are generally connected with marriages, funeral rites, payment of old debts, etc. The average rate of interest varies from 37½ per cent. to as much as 75 per cent. per annum. Loans are also taken by the staff from the Co-operative Credit Society at the usual rate of interest, viz., 8 per cent. per annum but a large majority of the staff on the lower rates of pay are heavily in debt to outside money lenders. The interest is often not paid monthly and the worker frequently does not know what his interest charges are.

Conclusion.

The standard of comfort is not high. The necessaries for efficiency are not so great as they ought to be.

More than half of the expenditure of the family is spent on food.

The greater the earnings, the smaller the percentage of those earnings spent on food.

The percentage expenditure on cereals tends to decrease and that on other food to increase with the income.

The question of housing leaves much to be desired but this matter is receiving attention by the Railway Administration.

The expenditure on education is practically nil. The percentage of illiteracy is high.

* * * * *

XIII.—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Copy of letter No. E-1933-C., dated 1st September 1930, from the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., to the Secretary, Railway Board.

Report of an enquiry regarding the standard of living of workers employed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the above.

1. *Formation of Committee.*—To make the necessary enquiries, I appointed a Committee consisting of my Personnel Officer, Major W. S. E. Money, as Chairman, and as Members two Indian Officers of long service and experience, namely, Rao Bahadur K. Venkateswara Naidu and Rao Bahadur B. K. C. Pillai.

2. *Method of Sampling.*—Any highly systematic method of sampling was found to be out of the question owing to the large area over which employees of this Railway are scattered, and the Committee decided to take evidence from poorer paid working class families chosen for them by the District Officers.

These Officers and the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Perambur, were asked to choose a certain number of these working class employees on different salaries, as shown below, to be examined by the Committee at the different District Headquarters, and at stations on the line, and they were particularly requested not to inform the witnesses of the subject matter of the enquiry.

The sampling was then done on a salary basis as follows —

Ra. 15 and under.

Ra. 16 to 20.

Ra. 21 to 30.

Ra. 31 to 40.

Ra. 41 to 50.

3. *Method of recording evidence.*—Evidence was recorded on a Schedule similar to the one forwarded by the Railway Board by means of cross examination, which was very carefully and methodically undertaken.

4. *Method of analysis.*—After a number of these family budgets had been recorded at different places, and doubtful and obviously inaccurate ones had been eliminated, the committee then made an analysis of the information received.

Owing to the fact that there might be more than one wage earner in the family it was not possible to analyse the family budgets on a salary basis, and the Committee therefore submitted analyses on a basis of the total family income on the following scales —

(a) Rs. 20 and under.

(b) Above Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30.

(c) Rs. 30 to below Rs. 40.

(d) Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

I attach herewith a copy of the results* arrived at. It will be noticed that for each of the above scales 10 budgets, considered to be the most representative, have been analysed.

5. *Details regarding income and expenditure.*—The Committee had no difficulty in satisfying themselves regarding the accuracy of the income stated to be drawn by witnesses, as they were all employees whose salaries were known. As regards details of expenditure, in a large number of cases, witnesses were unable to state exactly what they spent annually on clothing, household requisites and religious observances. It is the general custom in this part of the country for the poorer working classes to buy clothing once a year during the *Pongal* festival, and it is not easy for an uneducated man to remember how much he spent six months previously on clothing for himself and family. As regards household requisites, the Committee found great difficulty in arriving at an exact figure for this expenditure. The reason was the same as above, namely, that the witness had very often forgotten when he last purchased say, a cooking pot, and how much he gave for it. Similarly it was not easy to arrive at an accurate figure of the amount spent on religious observances, feasts and festivals. However, the Committee are satisfied that by very carefully questioning the witnesses they have arrived at figures which are as nearly accurate as it is possible to obtain them in the short time available for this enquiry.

6. *Indebtedness.*—One of the most striking things regarding this enquiry has been the fact that the majority of the witnesses examined are in debt. In most

cases it was stated that the cause of the debt was due to one or more of the following causes :—

- (a) Insufficient salary to meet necessary expenses. The following figures based on the family budgets which have been analysed show the average difference between income and expenditure :—

Total income of family.	Average income.	Average expenditure.	Average deficit.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
(a) Rs. 20 and under . . .	16 6 5	24 15 6	8 9 0
(b) Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 . . .	24 4 6	28 0 7	3 12 1
(c) Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 . . .	35 2 6	42 11 9	7 9 9
(d) Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 . . .	42 4 0	57 5 0	15 1 0
Average total for all grades .	29 8 2	38 4 2	8 12 0

- (b) The number of dependants in a family which a wage earner has to support :—

Total income of family.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
(a) Rs. 20 and under. . . .	2.4	3.3	5.7
(b) Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	2.6	2.8	5.4
(c) Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	3.5	3.4	6.9
(d) Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	4.1	2.1	6.2
	Excluding the wage earner himself.		

- (c) *Marriage and other social and religious ceremonies.*—There is no doubt that a great deal of indebtedness is due to these causes, as the expenditure on marriages and funerals is out of all proportion to the income of the family. In order to provide money for these ceremonies a low paid employee without any capital must have recourse to borrowing. It has been roughly estimated that an employee whose salary is under Rs. 50 per mensem during a service of 30 years spends a total of 30 months wages on the several ceremonies enumerated above—or the equivalent of one month's wages for each year of service.

- (d) *Purchase of provisions on credit.*—The majority of witnesses examined stated that they purchase rice and other grains on this system, paying the shopkeeper for the previous month's supply on pay day. That is the system in theory. In practice, when the time comes for settling up, the employee finds that he has other calls on his money, and is only able to pay the shopkeeper a portion of what he owes. The amount unpaid then becomes a debt, which increases as unpaid balances are added during subsequent months, and in addition interest becomes due.

7. *Method of borrowing.*—(a) *Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Urban Bank.*—Any employee who is a subscriber to the Provident Fund can, subject to certain conditions, borrow up to an amount not exceeding half the amount to his credit in the Provident Fund, repayable in easy instalments at a low rate of interest.

(b) *Professional Money Lenders.*—This is the easier though more expensive method for the lower paid and uneducated employee, and the only method left for those who cannot borrow from the Urban Bank on account of the conditions necessary to be fulfilled, or for those who have already borrowed from the

Urban Bank and cannot borrow any more from this source until 75 per cent. of the previous loan is paid off. These money lenders as is well known charge an exorbitant rate of interest, which varies with the security offered. Once a low paid employee gets into the toils of one of these he finds it difficult to escape.

The following statistics are available from the 40 Budgets analysed :—

Not in debt	6
In debt to Urban Bank	4
In debt to Money Lenders	30
	40

8. *Drink.*—The majority of those examined denied spending any money on this. A toddy shopkeeper stated to a member of the Committee, that where 10 years ago he would take Rs. 1,000 on pay day from Railway employees, he now receives Rs. 100.

9. *A Standard Budget.*—The Committee have submitted what, in their opinion, is a standard family budget covering the bare necessities of a working class family whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 50 and consisting of 2 to 6 adults (two children may be taken to equal 1 adult). It has been assumed that 2nd class rice is purchased, and that :—

- (a) the cost of 4 measures equals Rs. 1.
- (b) 1 measure equals 5 meals.
- (c) 1 person equals 60 meals per mensem.
- (d) 1 person equals 12 measures per mensem.
- (e) 1 person equals Rs. 3 per mensem.

Size of family.	Rice, Ragl. Jawari.	Dal.	Other provisions.	Clothing, (average p. m.)	Rent.	Fuel, and Lighting.	Dhobi, Barber, Sweeper.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. 2 Adults	6 0 0	0 12 0	5 13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	21 8 0
2. 3 Do.	9 0 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	27 0 0
3. 4 Do.	12 0 0	1 8 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0
4. 5 Do.	15 0 0	2 0 0	9 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	41 0 0
5. 6 Do.	18 0 0	2 8 0	10 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	48 0 0

10. *Conclusions.*—Although the enquiry, as far as this Railway is concerned, has not brought to light any new or startling facts regarding the standard of living amongst the poorer working class families, it has, however, confirmed, what was well known before, through observation and enquiries held in Bombay and elsewhere that the poorer working class families do live a hand to mouth existence. The large number of persons to feed in a family, the social and religious customs of the country, and the ever-ready and obliging money lender are the main causes for this state of affairs.

Thrift may be said to be non-existent amongst them, and in fact not possible at present. It is not considered that an increase in pay is any remedy. Statistics show that as the pay increases, so the number of dependants in the family increases, and the difference between expenditure over income shows a greater deficit. The remedy seems to lie in education, though the process must be long and tedious. Welfare workers by lecturing and personal contact with the individual employee might do some good, but it would mean a large staff expensive to maintain. Legislation, directed against the money lender and the rates of interest levied, would go a long way towards a cure of the existing evil, and the Committee are of opinion that in the interests of the lower paid employees of the working classes it is a question which requires urgent attention by the authorities.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT A (i).

Sample family Budgets. Total Income Rs. 20 and under.

Analysis of the monthly expenditure of 10 Budgets.

Items in budgets.	Sample Budgets.										Average based on 10 Budgets.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Serial numbers of Budgets.	Water coolie.	Coolie.	Coolie.	Watchman.	Peon.	Coolie.	Peon.	Gangman.	Coolie.	Coolie.	
Monthly Family Income.	13 8 0	13 8 0	15 0 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	17 0 0	17 8 0	17 12 0	17 12 0	19 0 0	16 6 5
Number of persons living in family.	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	5	2.4
Number of Children.	3	5	3	4	2	5	2	4	3	2	3.3
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Food—											
1. Rice or other grains	7 0 0	10 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	11 4 0	14 0 0	10 13 2
2. Dhall	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	...	0 7 0	...	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 7 10
3. Salt	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 3 2
4. Jaggas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ghee or oil . . . . .	...	0 8 0	0 12 0	3 5 0	0 8 6	...	0 8 6	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 15 6	0 13 4
6. Grains	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 10
7. Chillies	0 8 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 13 5
8. Tamarind	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 5 10
9. Milk . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other provisions	5 0 0	2 8 6	3 8 0	3 14 6	6 12 0	2 9 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 13 0	3 14 6
2. Clothing	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 6 0
3. Rent	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	4 0 0	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 7 0
4. Fuel and lighting	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 3 4

5. Household requisites, e.g., utensils, etc.	0 2 0	...	0 4 0	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	...	0 2 0	...	0 1 0
6. Miscellaneous expenditure including :—											
(a) Remittances to dependants living in the village.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Travelling.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Medicine and medical fees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Drink and drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	0 0 2
(e) Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	...	0 7 6	1 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 11
(f) Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	...	0 6 0	...	0 2 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 2 0
(g) Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society.	0 0 8	...	...	...	0 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 1
(h) Amusements and recreation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Education . . . . .	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 7
(j) Interest on debt	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0
(k) <i>Dhoby</i> , barber, and sweeper.	...	1 7 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	...	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 6 6
Total monthly expenditure.	18 2 8	21 7 0	36 14 0	29 10 0	24 13 6	19 8 0	21 12 0	20 2 0	27 0 0	30 6 0	24 14 8
Balance or otherwise of income over expenditure.	-4 10 8	-7 15 0	-21 14 0	-13 2 0	-8 5 6	-2 8 0	-4 4 0	-2 6 0	-9 4 0	-11 6 0	-8 8 3

V. S. Srinivasa Sastri

Statement showing nature of indebtedness,

Rs. 20 and

Serial No. of Budget.	Extent of Indebtedness.	Cause of Indebtedness.	Rate of Interest.	Security.	Terms of Repayment.
1	Rs. 60	Repayment of Debts.	Per annum. 24 per cent.	Nil . .	Instalments.
2	100	Do. .	12 per cent.	Pro Note .	Do. .
3	160	Do. .	75 per cent.	Nil . .	Do. .
4	250	Marriage and Debts.	75 per cent.	Pro Note .	Do. .
5	250	Repayment of Debts.	48 per cent.	Jewels .	Do. .
6	30	Do. .	Nil . .	Nil . .	Nil . .
7	50	Do. .	150 per cent.	Surety . .	Instalments.
8	30	Do. .	150 per cent.	Nil . .	Rs. 3-12-0 per month.
9	200	Marriage and Debts.	12 per cent. and 75 per cent.	Nil . .	Instalments.
10	200	Do. .	18½ per cent.	Pro Note .	Do.

MENT A (ii).

rate of interest, housing, etc.
nder.

Housing.

Description.	Landlord.	Distance from Work.	Number of Rooms.	Dimensions of Verandah.	Water Supply.	Sanitation.
Mud Hut .	Private .	2 Fur. .	One .	Nil .	Well .	Latrine. ✓
Do. .	Do. .	1 Mile .	Do. .	Small .	Tap .	Do.
Brick and tiles.	Do. .	1/4 Mile .	Two .	Small .	Do. .	Do.

Railway Quarters.

Railway Quarters.

Mud Hut .	Private .	1 Mile .	Two .	Small .	Tap .	Latrine.
Brick and tiles.	Do. .	2 Miles .	One .	Small .	Well .	Do.

Railway Quarters.

Railway Quarters.

Brick and tiles.	Own property.	18 Miles .	Two .	Small .	Well .	Latrine .
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STATEMENT B (3)-
Sample family Budgets, Total Income over Rs. 20 and under Rs. 30.
Analysis of the monthly expenditure of 10 Budgets.

Items in Budget.	Sample Budgets.										Average based on 10 Budgets.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Serial numbers of Budgets .	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Employment.	Car-penter.	Peon.	Loco Coolie.	Hammer-man.	Points-man.	Yard Coolie.	Peon.	Watch-man.	Fitter.	Fitter.	
Monthly Family Income .	21 0 0	21 8 0	21 12 0	22 0 0	22 8 0	24 4 0	26 0 0	26 7 0	28 0 0	29 6 0	24 4 6
Number of persons living in family.	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	2.6
Number of children. . . .	4	4	2	5	3	3	3	2	..	2	2.8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Food—											
1. Rice or other grains . . .	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	14 8 0	8 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	11 2 10
2. <i>Dall</i>	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 13 0	1 0 0	0 13 0
3. Salt	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
4. <i>Jagres</i>, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. <i>Ghee</i> or oil	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 15 6	1 2 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 10 7
6. Grains . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Chillies	0 6 0	0 3 8	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 10 8
8. Tamarind	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 2 0	1 1 6	0 7 6	0 5 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 8
9. Milk . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other provisions	3 13 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	6 2 0	5 13 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 13 0

2. Clothing	2 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	6 6 0	2 0 0	2 2 10
3. Rent . . . . .	...	3 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	1 10 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0
4. Fuel and lighting	2 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	2 2 0	1 7 6	3 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 6	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 8 2
5. Household requisites, s.g., utensils, etc.	0 1 0	...	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	...	0 2 0	0 1 3
6. Miscellaneous expenditure, including—											
(a) Remittances to depend- ants living in the village.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Travelling . . . . .	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 1 10
(c) Medicine and medical fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Drink and drugs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	1 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	0 11 2
(f) Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	...	...	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	1 0 0	0 5 10
(g) Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society.	...	1 4 0	...	0 1 0	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	2 0 0	0 8 0
(h) Amusements and recrea- tion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Education . . . . .	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 7
(j) Interest on debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 4
(k) <i>Dhoby</i> , barber and sweeper	0 2 6	1 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 2 10
Total monthly expenditure	23 9 6	29 4 6	26 5 6	25 4 0	24 4 0	27 11 0	34 0 0	28 6 6	32 3 0	29 6 0	28 0 7
Balance or otherwise of in- come over expenditure.	-2 9 6	-7 12 6	-4 9 6	-3 4 0	-1 12 0	-3 7 0	-8 0 0	-1 15 6	-4 3 0	...	-3 12 1

STATE

Statement showing nature of indebtedness,

Over Rs. 20 and

Serial No. of Budget.	Extent of Indebtedness.	Cause of Indebtedness.	Rate of Interest.	Security.	Terms of Repayment.
11	Rs. 150	Marriage and Debts.	Per annum. 18 per cent.	Nil . . .	Instalments.
12	100	Miscellaneous Debts.	Nil.	Nil . . .	Do. . .
13	150	Do. . .	12 per cent.	Pro Note . . .	Do. . .
14	40	Do. . .	Nil . . .	Nil . . .	When possible.
15	22	Do. . .	150 per cent.	Nil . . .	Do. . .
16	40	Do. . .	Nil . . .	Nil . . .	Do. . .
17	90	Do. . .	32½ per cent.	Jewels . . .	Do. . .
18	30	Do. . .	75 per cent.	Nil . . .	Do. . .
19	300	Marriage and Debts.	87½ per cent.	Nil . . .	Do. . .
20	Nil	Nil . . .	Nil . . .	Nil . . .	Nil . . .

MENT B (ii).

rate of interest, housing, etc.

under Rs. 30.

Housing.

Description.	Landlord.	Distance from Work.	Number of Rooms.	Dimensions of Verandah.	Water Supply.	Sani-tation.
Mud and tiles.	Own Property.	5 Miles	Two	Small	Well	..
Do.	Private	1 Mile	One	Small	Tap	Latrine.
Mud	Own Property.	Railway Quarters.		Small	Well	..
		2 Fur.	One			
Brick	Private	Railway Quarters.		Small	Tap	Latrine.
Mud	Do.	2½ Miles.	One	Small	Well	..
Brick	Private	1 Mile	Two	Small	Tap	Latrine.
Do.	Do.	1½ Mile	One	Small	Well	..

STATEMENT C (C).

Sample family Budgets. Total Income Rs. 30 and under Rs. 40.

Analysis of the monthly expenditure of 10 Budgets.

Items in Budget.	Sample Budgets.										Average based on 10 Budgets.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Serial numbers of Budgets.												
Employment.	Fitter.	Wire-man.	Watch-man.	Fitter.	Shunting Master.	Shunting Master.	Work-man.	Fitter.	Fitter.	Black-smith.		
Monthly Family Income.	30 0 0	31 0 0	31 8 0	32 10 0	35 0 0	37 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	30 0 0	39 4 0	35 2 0	
Number of persons living in family.	3	5	3	5	3	2	3	4	4	3	3.5	
Number of children.	4	..	5	3	2	6	3	3	5	3	3.5	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Food—												
1. Rice or other grains	14 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	19 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	14 3 2	
2. Dali	1 0 0	0 13 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 7	
3. Salt	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 4 1	
4. Jaggree.	0 8 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 5	
5. Ghee or oil	3 0 0	1 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 9 0	
6. Grains	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 5 8	...	...	1 2 0	0 6 9	
7. Chillies	0 10 0	...	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 15 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 10 8	
8. Tamarind	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 4	
9. Milk	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	0 9 7	
10. Other provisions	2 0 0	5 8 0	19 6 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 14 0	3 12 0	12 7 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	6 12 8	
2. Clothing	2 0 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 7 2	
3. Rent.	1 0 0	5 8 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 9 7	
4. Fuel and lighting	2 10 0	5 0 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	3 3 4	

5. Household requisites, <i>s.g.</i> , utensils, etc.	0 2 0	0 3 0	...	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 3
6. Miscellaneous expenditure including—											
(a) Remittances to depend- ants living in the village.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Travelling .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Medicine and medical fees.	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	0 7 2
(d) Drink and drugs .	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 10
(e) Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	0 10 5
(f) Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	0 2 5
(g) Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society.	0 1 2	2 1 0	...	...	4 4 6	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 5 6	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 2 1
(h) Amusements and recrea- tion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	0 0 2
(i) Education. . . .	0 7 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	2 4 0	0 5 1
(j) Interest on debt . .	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	1 2 0	3 2 0	...	5 0 0	1 13 2
(k) <i>Dhoby</i> , barber and sweep- er	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	...	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 9 10
Total monthly expenditure .	32 4 2	42 4 0	44 12 0	35 9 6	34 11 6	43 3 6	45 11 0	41 8 6	47 8 0	59 15 6	42 11 9
Balance or otherwise of income over expenditure.	-2 4 2	-11 4 0	-13 4 0	-2 15 6	+0 4 6	-6 3 6	-7 11 0	-3 8 6	-3 8 0	-20 11 6	-7 9 9

STATE-

Statement showing nature of indebtedness

Over Rs. 30

Serial No. of Budget.	Extent of Indebtedness.	Cause of Indebtedness.	Rate of Interest.	Security.	Terms of Repayment.
21	Rs. 40	Repayment of Debts.	Per annum. 37½ per cent.	Jewels .	Instalments.
22	300	Marriage and Debts.	37 per cent.	Do. .	Do. .
23	250	Do. .	75 per cent.	Pro Note .	Pays Interest.
24	50	Repayment of Debts.	Nil . .	Nil . .	Instalments.
25	..	..	..	..	..
26	120	Repayment of Debts.	37½ per cent.	Nil . .	Instalments.
27	197	Do. .	75 per cent.	Nil . .	Do. .
28	50	Do. .	75 per cent.	Personal .	Do. .
29	160	Do. .	75 per cent.	Nil . .	When possible.
30	444	Do. .	18 per cent.	Nil . .	Instalments.

MENT C (ii).

rate of interest, housing, etc.

to Rs. 40.

Housing.

Description.	Landlord.	Distance from Work.	Number of Rooms.	Dimensions of Verandah.	Water Supply.	Sanitation.
Mud Hut .	Private .	1 Fur. .	One .	Nil .	Tap .	..
Brick and Tiles.	Do. .	1/4 Mile .	Five .	Small .	Well .	..
Mud Hut .	Own Property.	2 Miles .	One .	Small .	Tap .	..
Brick and Tiles.	Private .	3 Fur. .	Two .	Small .	Tap .	..
Railway Quarters.						
Brick and Tiles.	Private .	1 Mile .	One .	Small .	Tap .	..
Tile Masonry.	Do. .	1 Mile .	Two .	6' x 6' .	Well and Tap.	Latrine.
Railway Quarters.						
Brick and Tiles.	Private .	1 Mile .	One .	Small .	Tap .	..
Brick and Tiles.	Private .	1 Mile .	Two .	8' x 10' .	Well .	Latrine.

STATEMENT D (5).

Sample family Budgets. Total Income, Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Analysis of the monthly expenditure of 10 Budgets.

Items in Budget.	Sample Budgets.										Average based on 10 Budgets.
Serial numbers of Budgets.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
Employment.	Turner.	2 Coolies.	Com-pounder.	Fitter.	Fitter.	Turner.	Fitter.	Work-man.	Turner.	Fitter.	
Monthly Family Income.	42 4 0	43 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	45 8 0	45 8 0	45 8 0	49 0 0	49 8 0	50 0 0	46 0 5
Number of persons living in family.	4	7	5	2	4	3	3	5	3	5	4.1
Number of children.	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2.1
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Food--											
1. Rice or other grains	15 0 0	24 0 0	13 8 0	7 8 0	14 8 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	20 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0	14 2 5
2. Dali	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 11
3. Salt	0 6 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 7
4. Jagree . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ghes or oil	1 8 0	0 13 0	7 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	2 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	0 8 0	2 15 1
6. Grains . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Chillies	1 2 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 9 0	1 8 0	1 1 7
8. Tamarind	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	0 5 0	...	1 1 6	0 9 0	1 2 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 10 2
9. Milk . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other provisions	11 2 0	10 8 6	7 8 0	14 7 0	3 2 0	10 4 0	8 4 0	4 8 0	9 7 0	8 8 0	8 9 1
2. Clothing	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 2
3. Rent	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	4 5 1
4. Fuel and lighting	4 7 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	2 4 0	4 5 1

5. Household requisites, e.g., utensils, etc.	0 2, 0	...	2 0 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	0 3 0	0 5 2
6. Miscellaneous expenditure including—											
(a) Remittances to dependants living in the village.	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 4 10
(b) Travelling.	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 4 0
(c) Medicine and medical fees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 7
(d) Drink and drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 1 2
(e) Tobacco and <i>pan-supari</i>	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	...	3 0 0	...	1 9 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 8
(f) Religious observances, feasts and festivals.	...	0 3 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 8
(g) Payments to Provident Fund, Trade Union or Co-operative Society.	3 2 0	...	3 13 0	3 14 3	3 12 0	3 14 4	3 12 0	2 15 0	3 7 0	4 2 0	3 4 4
(h) Amusements and recreation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	0 3 2
(j) Interest on debt	5 0 0	...	...	0 9 4	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	0 14 6
(k) <i>Dhoby</i> , barber and sweeper.	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 13 5
Total monthly expenditure	57 5 0	57 11 0	54 13 0	45 9 7	45 8 0	45 8 4	45 8 0	68 7 0	49 8 0	50 0 0	51 15 8
Balance or otherwise of income over expenditure.	-15 1 0	-14 11 0	-9 13 0	-0 9 7	0 0 0	-0 0 4	0 0 0	-19 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	-5 15 3

STATE-

Statement showing nature of indebtedness

Rs. 40

Serial No of Budget.	Extent of Indebtedness	Cause of Indebtedness.	Rate of Interest.	Security.	Terms of Repayment.
31	Rs. 300	Repayment of Debts.	Per annum. 20 per cent.	Nil . .	Instalments.
32	350	Marriage and Debts.	36 per cent.	Pro Note .	Do. .
33	120	Do. .	24 per cent.	Do. .	Do. .
34	151	Do. .	..	..	Do. .
35	..	..	..	..	..
36	150	Repayment of Debts.	75 per cent.	..	Instalments.
37	..	..	..	..	..
38	110	Repayment of Debts.	15 per cent.	Jewels .	Instalments.
39	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	..

MENT D (ii).

rate of interest, housing, etc.

to Rs. 50.

Housing.						
Description.	Landlord.	Distance from Work.	Number of Rooms.	Dimensions of Verandah.	Water Supply.	Sani-tation.
Brick and Tiles.	Private .	½ Mile .	Two .	Small .	Well .	..
Do. .	Do. .	5 Miles .	Do. .	Do. .	Tap. .	..
Railway Quarters.						
Brick and Mud.	Private .	5 Miles .	Two .	Small .	Tap. .	..
Brick and Tiles.	Do. .	1 Mile .	Two .	Do. .	Do. .	..
Railway Quarters.						
Brick and Tiles.	Private .	1 Mile .	Two .	6' x 10'	Well .	..
Do. .	Do. .	1 Mile .	Two .	6' x 18'	Do. .	..
Railway Quarters.						
Railway Quarters.						

XIV.—SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, to the Secretary, Railway Board, No. G. E.-260/15, dated the 25th August 1930.

I beg to submit copies of the report submitted by a Committee of Officers who were deputed to hold an enquiry into the standard of living of workmen on this Railway.

2. Both the Local Government and the neighbouring Railway (Madras and Southern Mahratta), were consulted and are, it is understood, submitting their own reports.

3. It is very doubtful whether any investigation, on such an important subject as this is, conducted in a limited time, can possibly give figures on the expenditure of the family budget which are at all reliable as workers generally have it fixed in their mind that if they overstate their expenditure it will in some way lead ultimately to an increase in salary. It has been clearly shewn in the report that an increase in income does not result in a decrease in indebtedness and I agree that the standard of living varies from income class to income class, from district to district and from family to family. The report suggests some benefits may be gained by an extended use of the Co-operative Societies and this question is being examined.

Report of an Enquiry into the Standard of Living of Workmen employed by the S. I. Railway, by a Committee composed of Mr. H. Harvey-Kelly, (Chairman), and Messrs. K. P. Velu Pillay and R. G. Subramania Iyer (members).

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3.—Method and Scope of Enquiry.

(i).—The Committee met for the first time on the 7th June 1930 in order to determine the method and scope of the enquiry, and considered at length letter No. L. C. 5 (1), dated 7th April 1930, from the Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission, a copy of which was furnished to the Committee by the Agent. In paragraph 3 of this letter it was stated that "the object was to secure information regarding some poorer working families" and further on in para. 4 thereof it was stated "that the Commission would prefer budgets of families whose combined income is not above Rs. 50 per mensem". In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the number of employees on the South Indian Railway whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem amounted to Rs. 26,000 or 65 per cent. of the total number of employees, the Committee decided that the enquiry may be confined to employees drawing under Rs. 30 per mensem.

(ii) *Classification of Workmen by Income Classes.*—A list showing by Departments the various categories of employees on the Railway was prepared and discussed at this meeting. This list contained as many as 50 categories, and the Committee considered that for purposes of this enquiry the various classes of staff should be grouped according to pay, as pay, and not nature of work, is the governing factor. Accordingly, the Committee fixed the following groups:—

1. Employees drawing Rs. 15 per mensem and under;
2. Employees drawing Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per mensem;
3. Employees drawing Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

Groups 1 and 2 were considered the more important as 22,000 or 56 per cent. of the total number of employees fall under these two heads.

(iii) *Stations visited.*—The Committee visited the following stations and collected information by direct interrogation of the families concerned:—

Madras, Chingleput, Villupuram, Mayavaram, Tanjore, Golden Rock, Madura, Quilon, Trivandrum, Salem, Sankaridrug, Erode, Thottiyapalayam, Podanur Junction, Shoranur Junction, Trichur, Kallayi, Calicut and Tellicherry.

(iv) *Method of collection of Budgets.*—The Committee met at Villupuram on 16th June 1930 and made house-to-house visits. As the enquiry progressed, however, it became clear that the method adopted was not quite satisfactory. A party consisting of three officers, two clerks and a guide on arrival at the workmen's quarters soon attracted an inquisitive crowd, and it was found that questions of a domestic and private nature (such as the amount spent on drink by a man, the number of sarees bought by his wife every year, etc.) elicited unsatisfactory and evasive replies evidently due to the lack of privacy which was unavoidable. A change of procedure was therefore necessary, and the Committee decided to notify the workmen to assemble at some convenient place and to interrogate them individually. More satisfactory information was obtained by this means, but the family was not present. After each sitting, however, certain selected families were visited and the information obtained as far as possible on the spot.

At the outset it was clear that it would be impossible for the whole Committee to visit all the stations within the time at their disposal. Investigations were therefore held by the Chairman, each of the two members separately, and in some cases, by the Chairman and one member, the initial enquiry at Villupuram being the only one at which all the three members of the Committee were present.

(v) *Reliability of the Budgets collected.*—In Agent's letter referred to above, the Committee was warned to exercise great care in accepting the figures given by employees. Events proved that this caution was entirely warranted and that there was a tendency on the part of practically all men whom the Committee interrogated to exaggerate the figures relating to their expenditure. The Committee collected a total number of 340 budgets, and of these 57 budgets were rejected as being unreliable. The Committee, as they gained experience, were able to judge to what extent the expenditure was exaggerated and to arrive at fairly accurate figures by cross-examination. For instance, the difference between the income and expenditure of a man should indicate the extent of his indebtedness, and cross-examination on these lines enabled the Committee to arrive at comparatively accurate estimates. Further, the budgets collected were carefully checked by comparing the prices of commodities reported by the families with the market quotations at the various places, which enabled the Committee to detect bad and doubtful figures during the process of tabulation. All abnormal items were thus eliminated before the tabulations according to income classes were completed, and the Committee are satisfied that the budgets on which the tables are based are on the whole reliable.

(vi) *Representative character of the Budgets collected and the Conclusions drawn.*—The Royal Commission, in their letter referred to in para. 3 (1) above, laid great stress on the representative character of the families selected for investigation and on the method of sampling adopted. The Committee were throughout guided by this principle and were careful not to include families which presented peculiar or exceptional characteristics. In view, however, of the differences of religion, castes, manners and customs of the workers, and in view of the fact that they were dispersed over the whole of the South Indian Railway System, the Committee decided, in order to make the enquiry comprehensive, to collect as many budgets as possible within the time at its disposal. Whilst, therefore, the budgets collected are fairly representative of all classes of workmen on the South Indian Railway, they do not include budgets of families that are not typical of any working classes.

4.—Number of Budgets Collected.

(i) The Committee collected 340 budgets and of these 57 were rejected as being unreliable. These budgets are family budgets and budgets of single men were not taken by the Committee.

The following statement shows the number of budgets, analysed according to Income classes :—

Serial No.	Income Classes.	Number.	Percentage of Total.
1	Rs. 15 and under	116	49.99
2	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20	73	25.79
3	Rs. 21 and over	94	33.22
	Total	283	100.00

(ii) A further analysis of the budgets collected by communities gives the following results :—

Serial No.	Communities.	Number.	Percentage of Total.
1	Hindus	234	82.69
2	Mohammedans	28	9.89
3	Christians	21	7.42
	Total	283	100.00

(iii) Of the 283 families whose budgets have been tabulated, 98 were living in Railway quarters and 185 in private quarters. Analysed according to Income classes, the following statement shows the number of families living in Railway quarters and private quarters separately :—

Serial No.	Income Classes.	Railway Quarters.		Private Quarters.	
		Number.	Percentage of Total.	Number.	Percentage of Total.
1	Rs. 15 and under	43	37.07	73	62.93
2	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20	21	26.77	52	71.23
3	Rs. 21 and over	34	36.17	60	63.83
	Total	98	34.63	185	65.37

This table, however, does not indicate the proportion of workmen living in Railway quarters and in private quarters.

5.—Size of the family.

The following statement shows the average number of persons per family by Income classes. It will be seen that the average family consists of 5.78 persons made up of 1.36 men, 1.73 women and 2.69 children. There is not

much variation in the number of persons per family according to income, but the tendency will appear to be for the family to increase with the income.

Serial No.	Income Classes	Adults.		Children under 14.	Total.
		Men.	Women		
1	Rs. 15 and under . . .	1.19	1.48	2.39	5.06
2	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 . . .	1.42	1.74	2.64	5.80
3	Rs. 21 and over . . .	1.52	2.02	3.11	6.65
	Total . . .	1.36	1.73	2.69	5.78

This includes wife and children and relatives living with and entirely dependent on the head of the family.

5.—The Earnings of the family.

(i) The following table is an analysis of families according to number of wage-earners:—

Serial No.	Income Classes.	Number of Wage-earners.			
		One.	Two.	Three.	Four.
1	Rs. 15 and under . . .	110	4	2	Nil
2	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 . . .	57	18	Nil	Nil
3	Rs. 21 and over . . .	60	29	3	2
	Total . . .	227	49	5	2

It will be noticed that one wage-earner in the family is the most usual. Families with two wage-earners form 17.3 per cent. of the total number of families, and are made up mostly of sweeper class. Families with more than two wage-earners are exceptional.

(ii) *Average Family Income.*—The average income of a family is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the average income for all classes is Rs. 19.45:—

Serial No.	Income Classes.	Number of Families.	Total Income.	Average Income.
			Rs.	
1	Rs. 15 and under . . .	116	1,563	13.47
2	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 . . .	73	1,289	17.66
3	Rs. 21 and over . . .	94	2,653	28.22
	All Income Classes . . .	283	5,505	19.45

As a rule, the working man's family has no other sources of income besides the wages of the head of the family. We, however, came across a few families who derived income from land and from houses owned by them, and a few others in which the women contributed to the family income by engaging in such occupations as cooly work, sweetmeat selling, coir and basket making, etc. Such families form only about 5 per cent. of the total number of families. The income derived from such subsidiary sources are also included in the statement given above.

7.—The Expenditure of the family.

The following statement shows the average expenditure of the family for the various income classes :—

Serial No.	Income classes.	Number of families.	Total expenditure.	Average expenditure.
			Rs.	
1	Rs. 15 and under	116	2,154	18.57
2	Rs. 16 to Rs. 20	73	1,704	23.34
3	Rs. 21 and over	94	3,008	32.00
	All Income Classes	283	6,866	24.26

Taking all classes together, the expenditure amounts to Rs. 24.26 per family. This represents the actual amount spent by the average family, as compiled from the budgets we have collected, and whilst it may be considered as typical of the actual expenditure incurred by a working man's family, it does not indicate what the family ought to spend or could afford to spend. Comparing this with the income figures given above, it will be seen there is a deficit of Rs. 4.81 per family, and this explains the reason for the indebtedness so common among the workmen, which is dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

8.—Indebtedness.

(i) *Extent of Indebtedness.*—The following table shows the extent of indebtedness of the families which came under our investigation :—

Income Classes.	No. of families not indebted.	Number of Families indebted.						Total indebted and not indebted.	Percentage of indebted to total number of families.
		Under three months' pay.	3 to 6 months' pay.	6 to 12 months' pay.	12 to 18 months' pay.	Over 18 months' pay.	Total indebted.		
Rs. 15 and under .	17	18	25	33	8	15	99	116	85.34
Rs. 16 to Rs 20 .	10	13	21	12	10	7	63	73	86.30
Rs. 21 and over .	23	14	20	20	11	6	71	94	75.53
All Income classes .	50	45	66	65	20	28	233	283	82.33
Percentage of Total .	17.67	15.90	23.32	22.97	10.25	9.89	82.33	100.00	..

Of the 283 families, 50 or 17.7 per cent. were not indebted and the remaining 233 or 82.3 per cent. were indebted. The extent of indebtedness ranged from three months' pay to 18 months' pay and in some cases over 18 months' pay. The number of families who are heavily indebted, i.e., whose indebtedness extended to the equivalent of six months' pay and over amounted to 122 or 42.6 per cent. of the total.

One important conclusion from these statistics is that an increase in income does not, as one would naturally expect, result in a decrease in indebtedness. Being uneducated and lacking in intelligence, the workman does not appear to be able to spend wisely, nor has he the opportunities to spend economically.

(ii) *Reasons for indebtedness.*—The following statement analyses the reasons for the indebtedness of the families concerned :—

Income Classes.	Insufficiency of income.	Marriages.	Funerals.	Sickness.	Unemployment.	Miscellaneous Causes.	Total.
Rs. 15 and under	61	24	2	6	5	1	99
Rs. 16 to Rs. 20	37	20	1	2	2	1	63
Rs. 21 and over	34	20	4	4	2	7	71
All Income Classes	132	64	7	12	9	9	233
Percentage of Total	56.65	27.47	3.01	5.15	3.86	3.86	100.00

In the majority of cases the reason given for indebtedness is "insufficiency of income." This is due partly to the inability of the workmen to remember why the debt was originally incurred. "Marriages" account for the indebtedness of 64 or 27.5 per cent. of the total number of cases. The expenditure incurred on marriages and funerals is out of all proportion to the income, and the social and religious customs of the people which enjoin such expenditure are, we consider, some of the principal causes for the prevailing indebtedness. We came across a few cases of inherited or family debts, as also one or two cases in which the workman stated that he incurred the original debt to "buy" his job.

(iii) *Sources from which loans were raised.*—The following statement analyses the loans according to the sources from which they were raised :—

Income Classes.	From C. C. Society.	From local banks.	From money lenders.	From (1) and (2).	From (1) and (3).	From (2) and (3).	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs. 15 and under . . . .	..	..	91	1	5	2	99
Rs. 16 to Rs. 20	3	1	54	..	5	..	63
Rs. 21 and over	7	1	42	4	17	..	71
All Income Classes	10	2	187	5	27	2	233
Percentage of Total	4.29	.86	80.26	2.14	11.59	.86	100.00

It will be seen that more than 80 per cent. of the loans are obtained from money-lenders whose usual rate of interest ranges from one anna in the rupee or 75 per cent. to two annas in the rupee or 150 per cent. The Co-operative Credit Society alone has been used by 10 workmen, and in conjunction with other sources by 32 others, making a total of 42 or 18 per cent. of the total number of loans taken. This would indicate the desirability of facilitating a more extended use of the Society by relaxation of the existing conditions regarding securities, etc., as far as workmen are concerned.

9.—Analysis of Expenditure.

In paragraph 3 (1) reference was made to the difficulties of ascertaining the true expenditure of the families. Mention was also made that the Committee were able by cross-examination and subsequent test in the office to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the total expenditure. This, however, is not true of the various items, viz., food clothing, fuel etc., and we have not endeavoured to analyse the expenditure in detail or to work out the proportion spent on the various items that make up the total of the workman's expenditure. Such an analysis would have provided an interesting survey of the manner in which the workman spends his income on the necessaries and luxuries of life, and would have thrown an instructive sidelight on his standard of comfort. But the Committee consider that the itemised details of the budgets gathered by them are not sufficiently reliable for that purpose. It is idle to expect a workman to say what he spends on, say, clothing, when most educated men will find it difficult to answer such a question with any degree of accuracy. The Committee, however, have been at pains to secure as accurate information as possible on the expenditure on drink and education, as these two items afford information of a valuable nature.

10.—Drink.

(i) *Prevalence of drink.*—The following statement shows the number of families who indulge in liquor and the average cost expressed as a percentage of income:—

Income Classes.	Total number of Families.	Number spending on drink.	Percentage t.tal.	Total income of families spending on drink.	Amount spent on drink.	Percentage of income.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Rs. 15 and under . . .	116	29	25.0	371	33	8.89
Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 . . .	73	14	19.2	256	23	10.94
Rs. 21 and over . . .	94	11	11.7	363	65	17.91
All Income Classes . . .	283	54	19.08	990	126	12.73

It will be noticed that the practice is prevalent more among the poorer working man, i.e., those whose income is Rs. 15 and under, than among those whose income is higher. The working man was, as a rule, averse to giving information under this head, and the Committee are of opinion that the practice is much more prevalent than is indicated by the percentages given in the above table.

(ii) *Expenditure on drink.*—The average expenditure shows that the highest paid man spends more. The average for all classes is 13 per cent. of gross income which, in itself, is very high. It must, however, be remembered that this is an average of extremes and does not give an indication of the actual expenditure on drink. The Committee came across several cases in which the wage-earner spent 50 to 75 per cent. of his wages on drink, and he and the family had to live on what was left. Women, with very few exceptions, do not drink. The Committee came across a man and wife who spent very nearly 60 per cent. of their income on liquor. The wife was also a wage-earner in this case, and asked, why she spent such a good deal on liquor, she said, she had as much right as the man to spend her wages, and the man confirmed this. Luckily, they had no children to maintain.

11.—Education of Children.

(i) The following statement shows the number of families who incurred expenditure on the education of their children, the actual expenditure and the percentage it bears to the total :—

Income Classes.	Total number of families.	Number of families spending on education.	Percentage of families spending on education.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure on education.	Percentage.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Rs. 15 and under . . .	116	13	11·21	334	22	6·59
Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 . . .	73	15	20·55	384	26	6·77
Rs. 21 and over . . .	94	38	40·43	1,212	48	3·96
All Income Classes . . .	283	66	23·3	1,930	96	4·97

Of the 283 families, 66 or 23·3 per cent. spent on education of children. The average expenditure incurred on education is 5 per cent. of the total. In this case also the average is an average of extremes, some families having two or three children in the higher classes of the school spending almost as much as 30 to 40 per cent. of their income on school fees, books, etc.

(ii) *Literacy of Workmen.*—This leads us on to the literacy of the workmen themselves, and the following statement shows that nearly 51 per cent. of the workmen are literate, the percentage of literacy being higher among the higher paid :—

Income Classes.	Total.	Literates.	Illiterates.	Percentage of literates to Total.
Rs. 15 and under . . .	116	45	74	38·8
Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 . . .	73	39	34	53·4
Rs. 21 and over . . .	94	60	34	63·8
All Income Classes . . .	283	144	139	50·9

The percentage of literacy is comparatively high but literacy simply means the ability to read and write in the vernacular.

12.—Housing Sanitation and Water Supply.

(i) *Housing.*—The question of housing has already been dealt with by the Agent in the Memorandum* submitted by him to the Royal Commission on Labour. From this we notice that 24 per cent. of the subordinate staff are housed by the Administration, 10 per cent. of whom occupy quarters free of rent and 14 per cent. pay rent. The nature of accommodation provided in Railway quarters and the provision made for lighting, conservancy, water-supply, etc., have also been dealt with in this Memorandum*. Our comments on

* Volume VIII, Part I, Page 44 of the Written Evidence.

this subject are therefore, confined to the private quarters occupied by the Railway staff. These fall under one or other of the following categories:—

- (1) Houses owned by the workman or by his joint family;
- (2) Houses rented from private landlords;
- (3) Huts erected by workmen on private land for which rent is paid;
- (4) Huts erected by workmen on Railway land for which no rent is charged.

A few cases have come to notice where a workman had a Railway quarter allotted to him, but had in addition rented a private house for his family. A large proportion of the workers lives in privately-owned huts with thatched roofs, built on rented land. In towns the workmen live in rooms in buildings owned by private landlords, sometimes near the station at which they are employed, sometimes four or five miles away. The rent paid to private landlords is in some cases reasonable, but exorbitant in congested towns.

(ii) *Rent.*—The following statement shows the number of families who pay rent to private landlords and the expenditure on rent expressed as a percentage of their income:—

Income Classes.	Number of families who pay rent.	Total Income.	Amount of Rent Paid.	Percentage of Income.
		Rs	Rs.	
Rs. 15 and under	33	493	71	14.40
Rs. 16 to Rs. 20	31	532	77	14.45
Rs. 21 and over	49	1,308	144	11.01
All Income Classes	113	2,334	292	12.51

This statement does not include the number of families who are living in huts built by themselves in Railway premises, as in such cases no rent is paid. The statement shows that the average expenditure on rent is 12.5 per cent. of the earnings; but this is made up of very exorbitant rates in certain cases and reasonable rates in other cases. The Committee came across a case in Madura where a man whose income was Rs. 14 was paying a rent of Rs. 4-8-0.

(iii) *Ventilation and Sanitation.*—The huts referred to in items (2) and (3) of para. 12 (i) have no windows, and though designed and built to keep out air, the Committee noticed that the nature of the construction and the materials used were such that the admission of fresh air was unavoidable. Of sanitation, the less said the better. It does not exist.

(iv) *Water-supply.*—Water is generally obtained from wells, and whilst it is generally potable, the Committee came across several cases in which the workmen had to go a long way to get fresh water. The water supplied in Railway quarters at certain stations also leaves room for improvement. At Calicut, for instance, the water in the Railway wells was not potable, and the Committee noticed that the staff accommodated in Railway quarters had to get their water from a well in the Assistant Surgeon's quarters.

Standard of Living.

The standard of living varies from Income class to Income class, from district to district and indeed from family to family. This standard, generally speaking, is low and is capable of improvement.

PART II.

I.—BOMBAY.

(1)

Note containing the views of the Government of Bombay on the adoption of an Employer's Liability Act in the Bombay Presidency.

The Employer's Liability Act of 1880 in England was passed in order to give a workman the same rights of action for negligence under the common law against his employer as any person not an employee would have. The effect of the change effected by this statute was stated by Mr. Justice A. L. Smith in his judgment in the case of *Weblin vs. Ballard*, 17 Q. B. D. p. 125 when he said: "A workman when he sues his master under the provisions of the Act for any of the five matters designated in it shall be in the position of one of the public suing him and shall not be in the position of a servant theretofore was when he sued his master: in other words, that the master shall have all the defences he theretofore had against any of the public suing him but shall not have the special defences he theretofore had when sued by his servant." The special defences referred to were those of common employment and assumed risk. The doctrine of common employment may be enunciated as follows: "If a person occasioning and the person suffering injury are fellow workmen engaged in a common employment and having a common master, such master is not responsible for the consequences of the injury". The doctrine of assumed risk was based upon the maxim *volenti non fit injuria* which was interpreted by the Courts to mean that "no legal wrong is committed in exposing a person to a risk which he voluntarily accepts". The Employer's Liability Act, therefore, was passed in order that a workman should have the same rights as a member of the public in suing his employer where injury had been occasioned (1) by reason of any defect in ways, works, machinery or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer; (2) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him; (3) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose order or direction the workman at the time of the injury was bound to conform; (4) by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rule or by-law of the employer. At the same time, the employer had the same defences open to him as he could set up against a member of the public suing him in respect of negligence, such defences including (1) that the act of the servant causing injury was committed wilfully, (2) that the servant when he occasioned the injury was not acting within the scope of his employment, (3) that there was no negligence, (4) that the injured person was a trespasser or (5) himself guilty of negligence.

It is obvious, therefore, that an Act of this kind may involve considerable litigation and it also involves that the cases which come up for discussion by the Courts necessitates the hearing of much evidence especially where the claim is based upon defective plant or machinery or methods of work.

It was not until 17 years after this Act was passed that the first Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) was passed, to be succeeded in 1906 by a much wider and more comprehensive Act. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act it was no longer necessary for a workman to prove negligence against his employer. He was entitled to compensation for any injury which arose out of and in the course of his employment. The *maximum* compensation that could be obtained was lower than that provided for by the Employer's Liability Act but in practice only certain higher paid workmen derived any greater benefit from an action under the Employer's Liability Act as compared with the Workmen's Compensation Act. The result has been that actions under the Employer's Liability Act have now become very few in number, while the revolutionary change in the law effected by the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, have in the succeeding 25 years been internationally accepted as a common place feature of industrial law and social insurance. There was, therefore, no necessity to link a Workmen's Compensation Act to an Employer's Liability Act and the fact that, as originally introduced in the Legislative Assembly, the Bill No. 27 of 1922 contained clauses based on the Employer's

Liability Act in England was due to a misreading of the history of that measure and a misapprehension of the existing law in India. It is extremely doubtful whether the reasons that made an Employer's Liability Act necessary in England, namely, the doctrine of common employment, would apply to India and, as was pointed out by Sir Charles Innes in the Legislative Assembly debates, Volume III, Parts 2 and 3 1923, page 1902, it was probably unnecessary for a workman with a cause of action against his employer on other grounds to take this matter into consideration at all. The clauses analogous to the Employer's Liability Act were therefore withdrawn and the Bill passed into law as a purely workmen's compensation measure on the lines of the English Act.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act provides a simple and speedy procedure whereby a workman can obtain compensation from his employer. The Government of Bombay think it quite unnecessary to have legislation of the type which is already obsolescent in England in order to make it clear that a very limited class of higher paid workers may possibly have a special cause of action under certain limited circumstances. In the opinion of the Government of Bombay any advance in the direction of social legislation of this kind should be based upon the principles embodied in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(2)

Demi-official letter from M. R. B. Eubank, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, No. 7690-D., dated the 7th February 1930.

The Royal Commission on Labour had asked me to furnish them with the views of the Government of Bombay regarding the establishment of an Industrial Relationships Department on the lines of the Department that has been established in England. In reply I am to say that Bombay Government have carefully considered the suggestion and accept it in principle but will be guided by circumstances with regard to the time when such a Department can be instituted and the precise method by which it would operate. Up to the present their policy, when an industrial dispute was apprehended, has been to hold themselves in readiness to discuss matters with either party, to place any statistics or other information they possess at the disposal of the parties and generally to watch events without participating in them. They now propose to go into the question of intervening more actively at an earlier stage and of making a tentative beginning in the direction suggested by the Royal Commission.

The Commission also desired to know whether Bombay Government would consider the application of the Mediation Rules laid down in the Fawcett Committee's Report to other Industries besides Cotton. In reply to this, I am to say that the question seems to have been somewhat prematurely raised, since the system has not been definitely established even in the Cotton Mill Industry. If employers and employees in other industries are willing to adopt rules on the lines of those that are under consideration in the mill industry, Government would have no objection on principle. I am, however, to observe that progress cannot be expected pending the further organisation of labour in other industries and experience of the operation of the system in the case of the mill industry.

(3)

Life histories of 12 typical immigrant workers to Bombay city collected by the Lady Investigators of the Labour Office in June—July 1929.

(1) Life History of a Municipal Worker, named Krishna Amritya residing at Mongal House, Frere Road, Bombay

He was born at Manjal, a village in the Ratnagiri District. His father was employed in a mill in Bombay. He spent his childhood with his mother at Manjal and used to do some manual work in the fields belonging to his maternal uncle. His father used to send remittances from Bombay every month.

He spent the childhood in the village grazing cattle and collecting cow-dung on waste lands like most other village children. His father died when he reached the age of ten and he was therefore compelled to look out for regular work. He therefore came to Bombay with one of the persons in his village. This person was employed in the Municipality and he tried to secure employment for this boy in the Municipality. After remaining without a job for a month and a half he succeeded in securing a job in the Municipality. At first he was employed as a boy in the Road Department on the establishment for cleaning roads on a wage of Rs. 7 per month. He lived with the person from his village for about a year and a half and then for ten years lived with other single men. After working for four years in the Road Department as a boy he was given road scraping work on the roads for which he got Rs. 11 per month. He worked as road scraper for five years and was then made a *bigari* on Rs. 15 per month. He now began to think of getting married and returned to his native place for that purpose. After his marriage he returned to Bombay with his younger brother and got him employed in the Municipality. By this time he lost his mother. He has now been working in the Municipality for about twenty-five years and at present draws a wage of Rs. 23 per month. His wife also occasionally works in a soda water factory.

He likes city life. He says that in a village landless labourers like him cannot get sufficient to maintain themselves even after working very hard in the fields. Besides this, he says that after living in a city for twenty-five years he finds it difficult to do agricultural work. His health is not affected by city life in any way as he has to work in the open air.

In his opinion, city life creates the habit of drinking. He says that in the village drink can be had only on two occasions which are considered to be important holidays as the villagers do not have much cash with them. Besides this, the shops are situated at long distances from a village. In the city the shops are more numerous and easily accessible and the workers have ready cash in their pockets. He himself spends Rs. 2 per month on drink.

The family is living in a one-room tenement, about 10'x10' in size for which a monthly rent of Rs. 5 is paid. He is unable to save anything but is able to make both ends meet. Purchases are made on credit and naturally, therefore, he has to pay a higher price for the articles purchased. He owes Rs. 40 to a money-lender for which he pays Rs. 2-8-0 monthly as interest. He says that on account of the high rate of interest it is difficult to pay off the debt incurred. The debt was incurred for additional expenses such as travelling from native place, wife's delivery, etc.

(2) Life History of Dattaram Kashiram.

He was born in Bidwadi in the Ratnagiri District. His ancestors belong to the agricultural class. Owing to the failure of crops and increase in the number of persons to be supported, his grand-father sent his father to Bombay to earn a livelihood. Kashiram, Dattaram's father, decided to work in a mill. He served in the Weaving Department for thirty years. He retired ten years ago and has taken to farming at his native place. Dattaram's grand-father sent him to school at Bidwadi where he completed his 4th vernacular standard. After that, for further education he was sent to Kankavli, another village in the Ratnagiri District. Here he completed his 5th vernacular standard. His father had to spend Rs. 10 per month for his education. In order to be able to pay for the education of the boy, his father was required to live alone in Bombay and send all his savings to his village.

When Dattaram's grand-father became very old and unable to manage the landed property, Dattaram, at the age of 16, was brought to Bombay by his father who secured work for him as a warping boy in the Spinning Department of the Mathradas Mill with the assistance of a neighbour, a clerk, on a salary of Rs. 15-8-0 per month. After the boy had been in Bombay for six months, his father left for his native town to look after the landed property and also because of his bad eye-sight and general ill-health.

Dattaram worked in the Mathradas Mill for six months. He could not work to the satisfaction of his superiors and was therefore transferred to the Weft Department in the same mill and was asked to work as a warping boy and a cooly in the Weft Department. He worked here for one week and then left. He had to remain idle for four days. Then he took up a job of a sepooy in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality on a wage of Rs. 13-8-0 per month. Finding his wage inadequate, he went to work in the Framji

Petit Mill as a warping boy on a wage of Rs. 17-8-0 per month. He worked there for six months. One day, the Assistant Spinning Master abused him and gave him a slap and he therefore left the work. He then took up a job as a sepooy on a salary of Rs. 12 per month in the Central Office at Ballard Pier. He secured this job through a friend. He worked here for ten months. Just at this time the influenza epidemic broke out and so Dattaram left his work without asking for leave and proceeded to his native place. When he returned after one month he found that he had lost his job. After this he was without a job for fifteen days. He then got sepooy's work for fifteen days as substitute in Turner, Hoare and Company on a wage of Rs. 22 per month. He was again without work for fifteen days. He was then taken to an electrical contractor by a friend where he was engaged as a cooly on annas 14 per day. He worked here for four months and then gave it up because he did not like it. He had no work after that for ten days. Afterwards he was able to secure work as a sepooy in the Bombay Improvement Trust on a wage of Rs. 22 per month. After working here for one year he fell ill and asked for privilege leave. He says that though he was entitled to the leave it was not granted. He was suffering from malaria and he tried some patent medicines to check it but without success. He therefore left the job and went to his native place for two months. He did not take any treatment for malaria at his native place. When he returned, he had to remain idle for fifteen days. A friend of his then secured work for him as a chageman in the P. and O. Company on Rs. 40 per month. He says that he had to give a bribe of Rs. 15 to the mistry for securing the work. He worked here for six months. He again suffered from malaria and took native medicine which proved ineffective. He therefore again went to his native place for 2½ months. When he returned he had to wait for four days to get work and then got a job of an erection fitter in one of the mills for ten months on Rs. 38 per month. When the erection was over he was idle for two days only and secured work as a substitute for eight months on Rs. 34 per month in the Post Office. After this he secured work in another mill. Here he worked as a reeling overseer and thread counter on Rs. 30 per month. He is at present working in a local mill in the capacity of a reeling overseer and thread counter and bundling jobber on Rs. 76-8-0 per month for the last three years.

During the seven years he has been to his native place only three times, once for fifteen days to see his relatives, once for fifteen days to attend his marriage and again for ten days to see his relatives.

He got married three years ago. An expenditure of Rs. 600 was incurred on the marriage. Out of this Rs. 100 had to be given to his wife's parents.

He lives in one of the Development Chawls at Naigaum. He lives alone and his wife and son are at his native place. For the last three years he sends Rs. 100 to his father every year. When he was staying alone in Bombay he was sending home all his savings. When he was single he used to take his food in a hotel and pay Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 for food and annas 8 or Re. 1 as rent. He now requires about Rs. 57 per month for his family's expenditure.

He says that he has no liking for out-door or in-door games. He likes agricultural work which he intends to take up when he retires. He is free from any vice, although he likes to smoke. When he first came to Bombay he continued his studies for a year and a half in two night schools and learnt up to the English 2nd standard. He is a man of religious disposition. He has no debts.

(3) Life History of Pandurang Gunaji, an immigrant textile worker in Bombay.

He was born at Kudadi in the Ratnagiri District. He lost his father when he was young. Owing to irregular monsoons and the growing needs of the family his uncle sent his eldest brother to Bombay who secured a job in the Weaving Department of a local mill. Seeing that his eldest brother was getting a good income, Pandurang came down to Bombay when he was 25 years old. He was doing agricultural work till then. He started work as an apprentice for two months without pay in the Weaving Department of a local mill. Afterwards he was given Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month in the same mill. He continued like this for one year. He left the mill on account of the low pay and had to go without work for fifteen days. He went to his native place and got married. He spent Rs. 600 on his marriage. After the marriage he came alone to Bombay. After a month he got work in a mill where he worked for one year on Rs. 25 per month as a weaver. During this period damaged cloth was being constantly returned to him and his wages cut. Sometimes the

whole pay was deducted by the mill authorities by way of fines for damaged cloth. He got tired of this and so he left the mill and secured a job in another mill after one week. He worked there for six months on Rs. 25 per month and left it as it was at a long distance from his residence. He was without work for one week. After that with the help of a friend he secured employment in another mill on Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month where he worked for one year. He fell ill and went to his native place without asking for leave. He stayed there for two months. When he returned he was without work for fifteen days and then secured work in another mill on Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per month. Here again he had to pay heavy fines for damaged cloth. He therefore left the mill after six months. He was then without work for one month and again got employed in another mill on Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per month. He got tired of the work and went to his native place for one month for a change. After returning he was without work for one month. He then got work in another mill on Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month in the Weaving Department where he worked for two years. Then he became a jobber in the same mill and has been working in that capacity for the last ten years and his pay varies from Rs. 80 to Rs. 110 per month. During this period he had been to his native place only twice.

He stays in a one-room tenement in a chawl for which he pays Rs. 6-2-0 as rent. He has seven children, four sons and three daughters. He sent his wife to his native place for five deliveries and two were done at home in Bombay. He sends three of his children to the Municipal School. He requires more than Rs. 60 per month to maintain his establishment in Bombay. He lost his mother five years ago. But so long as she was alive he was sending her Rs. 50 per year. at present he sends only Rs. 25 per year to his sister for paying land taxes. He has a debt of Rs. 500.

(4) Life History of Narayan, an immigrant textile labourer in Bombay.

He is a weaver in one of the local mills. He came to Bombay in the year 1918 when he was about twenty years old. His father was a farmer in Malwan, a port town in the Ratnagiri District. In the year 1916, when Narayan was only eighteen years old his father died. The whole responsibility of maintaining the family therefore fell on Narayan and he was required to incur a debt of Rs. 800. During the year in which his father died the crops also failed and his house collapsed. Owing to irregularity of monsoons in the next two years he was unable to obtain a good income from his fields and in order to repay his debts he was required to come to Bombay and seek work. He therefore came to Bombay and with the help of his friends obtained employment in one of the local mills. His starting wage was Rs. 22 per month. But in a year he became a good weaver and since then he is getting Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per month. He takes his food in a boarding house.

Every year he works for eight months in Bombay and stays in his native place for four months in the year during the monsoon in order to cultivate his fields. During the last ten years he has managed to repay his debt. He had no desire to live in Bombay after this. But owing to the irregular monsoons he was required to incur fresh debt and had therefore to return to Bombay. This year owing to the long and continued mill strikes he could neither send any money to his creditors nor could he go and stay with his family during the monsoon. He is very regular in his habits. He is not addicted to drinking and is very strong and healthy.

(5) Life History of Vishnoo Vithu.

He was born in a village in the Ratnagiri District. He comes from the peasant class. He came to Bombay with his neighbour against his father's wishes when he was only 8 or 9 years old. He stayed with his sister and tried to get work in two or three mills. He then fell ill and returned to his native place where he stayed for two years. During his stay at his native place his father arranged for his marriage. He came again to Bombay after his marriage and secured a job in one of the local mills on Rs. 5 per month. He was then only sixteen years of age. He worked in this mill for two years after which he joined another mill on a wage of Rs. 5 per month. Here he worked for three years. During this period he went to his native place twice to see his relatives and stayed there each time for two months. Thereafter he joined another mill as he found his former employer very exacting. In this new mill he got a wage of Rs. 7 per month for one year and Rs. 9 for one and a half year. During this period he did not go to his native place. His

wife and mother now came down to Bombay. He then joined the Bombay Improvement Trust on Rs. 10 per month. He worked there for ten months and was dismissed because he refused to carry two empty wooden boxes on a fast-day. He was then without work for six months as his mother was looking after a hotel which they had started. After the six months he secured a job of a *ramoshi* in the Bombay Improvement Trust on Rs. 10 per month. He worked there for eleven months and then left the job because of the long hours of work, general strictness in the office and long distance from the place where he stayed. He then went to his native place for two years and did agricultural work. He again returned to Bombay and after one month got a job in the Mule Department of a local mill and worked there for four years on Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 per month. He left this job also because he considered the wage very low and went to his native place where he stayed for one year. He again came to Bombay and got employed in a local mill on Rs. 15 per month. He worked in this mill for one year and left it as it was far away from the place where he stayed. Then he got a job in another mill on Rs. 40 per month after being without work for a fortnight. He worked here for three years. He was dismissed because he stayed at home for twelve days without leave as his daughter was seriously ill. Thereafter he was working as a substitute for three years and having got tired of this went to his native place where he stayed for three years. He again returned to Bombay and got employed in a local mill on Rs. 35 per month. He worked here for one year and was dismissed because he says the jobber wanted to engage one of his relatives in his place. He then fell ill and suffered from dysentery for ten months. As medicines had no effect he left Bombay for his native place where he stayed for three years. He again returned and took up employment in a local mill on Rs. 42 per month and worked there for eight months. He had to leave the mill as he was dismissed by the Jobber. Since then he had been working as a substitute in many mills. He was then able to secure work for one year in another mill on Rs. 40 per month. He then went to his native place for a year and on return to Bombay secured work for two months on Rs. 30 per month in a local mill. He had served all along in the Mule Departments of mills and as this Department is now being discontinued he finds it difficult to find work and is therefore working as a substitute.

For the last fifteen years he is staying alone in Bombay as he has lost his wife. He takes his food in a hotel and pays Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per month for it. He sleeps in a verandah in front of a room in the chawl where he takes his food.

The man is very old and has grown very weak owing to the consumption of liquor. He spends at least Rs. 5 per month on it. At present he goes to the relief centre to receive doles on account of the strike. He has a debt of Rs. 40. He does not know reading or writing.

(6) Life History of a Textile Worker in Bombay.

Govind Sanoo, a drawing frame worker in the Tapidas Mill stays in the Improvement Trust chawls at Parel. His family consists of himself, his wife and two daughters and they all work in cotton mills. Owing to the present mill strike, the man maintains his family by hawking vegetables.

The man's father was an inhabitant of Malwan, a small town in the Ratnagiri District. He was an agriculturist and maintained himself on a piece of land which he owned. It so happened that he had a relative in Bombay who was working as a jobber in a cotton spinning mill in Bombay. This man had to visit Malwan in 1891 when Govind Sanoo was only 11 years old. When returning to Bombay he brought Govind Sanoo with him just to show him the City. The city life of Bombay attracted the young boy and he took up employment in a local mill as a half-timer in the Doffing Department. The father of the boy did not like him to be employed in a cotton mill and asked his relatives to send him back at once. The boy, however, persisted in working in the mill. He was getting Rs. 10 per month out of which he used to spend Rs. 5 for his boarding and lodging and keep the rest with his father's relative who had brought him to Bombay. In order to restore good relations between the boy and his father this relative began sending sweets and sums of money to the boy's father in the name of his son. This placated the father and he allowed the boy to continue working in the mills. At the age of twenty the boy was called back to his native village for his marriage. Soon after the marriage the boy's father died. When returning to Bombay for

work, he handed over the property and his house to his uncle's son on condition that he should send him a part of the income of the property. In 1899, he took up employment in another mill. Here he was for about 25 years continuously. But the department in which he was working was unfortunately closed and for the last five years he has been forced to work in the Tapidas Mill as a drawing frame worker. For the first three years he got permanent work. But for the last two years he is compelled to work only as a *badli* at a wage of Re. 1-8-0 per day. His wife and daughter also work in the Winding Department of a mill and earn Rs. 15 each per month.

The man is at present about fifty years old and is quite strong and healthy. He does not drink. He had to incur a small debt at the time of his daughter's marriage. But he thinks that he would be able to pay it off within a short time when he is able to secure regular work in a mill.

(7) Life History of Anaji, Shinde, an immigrant Textile labourer in Bombay.

He was born at Khadki in Kolaba District. His father was a farmer and owing to bad seasons the income from the land was not sufficient for the maintenance of the family, and it was decided that Anaji should go to Bombay to earn a livelihood. He left his native place when he was seventeen years old.

He came to Bombay and stayed with his sister whose husband was a mill-hand. After searching for work for twelve days his brother-in-law's friend secured him a job as a doffer boy in one of the local mills where he worked for three months on a monthly wage of Rs. 6. He left this mill and joined another and worked there as a sider in the Throstle Department for three years on Rs. 10 per month. During this period he went to his native place only for fifteen days. Being dissatisfied with his salary he joined another mill on Rs. 21 and worked there for seven years as an oilman in the Throstle Department. During this period he went to his native place twice, once for one month and another time for fifteen days to see his relatives. His work in the mill was very satisfactory. The authorities of the mill seeing his ability transferred him to another mill as a doffer jobber on a wage of Rs. 21 per month. He accepted the new work and worked in that mill for nine months. Here also he pleased his superiors who gave him a better paid job in another mill. He is working in this mill for the last three years as a jobber in the Throstle Department. His starting pay here was Rs. 50 and he is now getting Rs. 65 per month. During the last three years he went to his native place four times, once for one month, another time for 22 days, another time for three months, and the last time for ten days.

He was married when he was 22 years old. He spent Rs. 500 to celebrate his wedding. He brought his wife to Bombay and took one room in a chawl near Curry Road bridge. His wife stayed with him only for one month and then left him and went back to her parents. He again got married five years ago. He spent Rs. 100 on his second marriage and has got two children. Since his second marriage the joint property in the village was divided among the four brothers. He has given his share of the land to another person for purposes of cultivation and gets in return four or five maunds of rice per year. He has to pay a land revenue of Rs. 5 every year. He pays a rent of Rs. 5 per month for his room and has kept one boarder whom he charges Rs. 11 per month. He spends annas 3 per day on *bidi* and *pansupari* and about annas 8 to annas 10 on liquor. He got into the habit of drinking since coming to Bombay. He has incurred a debt of Rs. 200 at the rate of 75 per cent. interest for his ordinary wants. The mill where he works is likely to go into liquidation. He is not at present attending work owing to the strike. He had to pawn his jewellery for Rs. 200 and was unable to get it back as he was unable to pay the amount to the money-lender.

(8) Life History of Dagdoo Hari, an immigrant textile labourer in Bombay.

His father was a farmer cultivating lands at his native place, Akola. When Dagdoo was three years old his father died. His mother then went to live with her brother who was also a farmer at Akola. Up to the age of 16, Dagdoo learnt to read and write and also to cultivate the fields. In the year 1918 his mother died when Dagdoo was eighteen years old. His uncle was unable to support the family owing to bad harvests and sent Dagdoo and one of his sons to Bombay to be employed in the mills. Dagdoo's sister's husband who was a Mukadam in the Bombay Oil Company got these two boys employed in one of the local mills and kept them in a boarding house close to the mill in which

they were working. Dagdoo received a wage of Rs. 15 per month at the start. After two years his brother-in-law died when his sister, who had no relative in Bombay, requested him to stay with her. The mill in which he was working being far away from his sister's house, Dagdoo left it and got employment in another mill in the Mule Department. He has been working in this mill for the last nine years. His wage per month is now Rs. 40. He spends Rs. 15 out of this for his boarding and lodging charges. He likes to visit the cinema and the theatre and spends about Rs. 5 on these two items per month. He goes to his native place once a year for a few days for a change. Although he has not contracted any vices he occasionally likes to take toddy. He has not incurred any debts up to the present. From whatever he saves each month, he remits a part to his maternal uncle at his native place and keeps the remainder for his marriage.

(9) Life History of Sonoo Pandu, an immigrant textile labourer in Bombay.

His father had a small holding of his own and being a Chamar (Cobbler) by caste he also made sandals to earn his livelihood. He was living in a joint family and his pecuniary circumstances were not bad. But in course of time Sonoo's father became a drunkard and was involved in heavy debts with the result that he lost his share in the holding. Sonoo's mother therefore left the village with her children and came to Bombay to earn a livelihood. She came to Bombay with her sister who was working in a mill. She got employment through her brother-in-law in a firewood shop where he was working. She used to earn from annas 2½ to annas 3 daily. Some time later Sonoo's mother got employment through her sister in one of the mills. After spending three years in playing and occasionally attending school, Sonoo got himself employed at the age of ten in one of the mills as a doffer boy on Rs. 3-8-0 per month. After working there for five years as a half-timer, he was admitted as a full time worker and began to earn Rs. 7 per month in the same Department. He worked there for six years but was not satisfied with the wages and left the mill. He was without employment for about a week and then through one of his neighbours got work in the Powerhouse of the Tramway Company as an oilman on Rs. 15 per month. After working there for six years he got tired of the work and left the Tramway Company for mill work again. He got employed in a local mill where he has been working for the last twelve years. His starting salary in this mill was Rs. 12 per month. After two years he got an increment of Rs. 3 and began to work as a sider. He is still working as a sider on a monthly wage of Rs. 26.

He got married at the age of 16. His wife also joined a mill and earned Rs. 10 in the Reeling Department for about eight years. Then she joined another mill where she is working still. She earns from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per month. She had ten children of whom four are living. She stops working for two months after each confinement. In addition to mill work she has to do all the household work. When she goes out for work in the mill her eldest son looks after the children. The eldest son also works as a shoe-black and earns from annas 3 to annas 4 daily.

The family was not in debt until very recently when the mills were closed for about six months on account of the strike. At that time Sonoo had to borrow some money from a money-lender to whom he still pays interest. He has no near relatives at his native place. He therefore does not go there often. He goes there once a year for the Shimga festival and stays for a fortnight. He has no liking for agricultural work as he has never done it. He says that his health has not been affected by mill work but he does not look very healthy or physically well developed.

(10) Life History of Bhaga Gangs, an immigrant textile worker in Bombay.

He was born at Pangari in the Kolaba District. His father had a small piece of land of his own. The income from the land was supplemented by making bamboo mats. When he was three years old, he lost his father. The land was also taken by the money-lender who, it is alleged, had taken it in an auction from the authorities. His mother had therefore to labour in other people's fields to earn a livelihood. In his early age he grazed cattle and collected cow-dung on waste land. At the age of nine his mother got him married. His wife was

then five years old. His mother arranged to send him to Bombay with a relative. He was without employment for about a fortnight and then got employed through the relative in one of the local mills as a half-timer in the Roving department on Rs. 3-8-0 per month. He stayed with this relative as a boarder for nine years.

He worked for four years as a half-timer and then was admitted as a full time worker in the Roving Department as an intertenter on Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per month. Being a piece worker he could not obtain fixed wages but used to get Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per month after he had learnt the work. Five years after his admission as a full time worker he brought his wife to Bombay and lived separately from his relative. His wife also joined the mill where he was working and worked in the Winding Department on Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month. After both had lived in Bombay for about ten years he thought of leaving Bombay for his village to do agricultural work. He returned there and purchased a small piece of land and also rented other farms. He lived in his village for about ten years labouring hard in the fields and two years ago returned alone to Bombay for mill work again leaving his family consisting of his mother, his wife and two children in the villages. He got employment in a mill as an intertenter on Rs. 30 per month. The reason why he returned to Bombay was that he could not maintain his family for the whole year on the income of the land. Every year he returns to his village for one or two months. In his village he had very few opportunities of drinking liquor, but in Bombay he drinks at least three or four times in the month.

(11) Life History of a Male Worker.

He came to Bombay from his native place in the Konkan at the age of 18 with his uncle and entered a mill. He was staying with his uncle. After two years he got married. For six more years, however, he continued to stay alone with his uncle leaving his wife with his parents and brother at his native place to whom he had to remit Rs. 8 per month. He used to earn Rs. 15 per month and had thus only Rs. 7 per month left for his expenses. Six years after he had married he brought his wife to Bombay and began to live separately from his uncle. He had to support his family and also to remit something to his dependants at his native place. His wife had, therefore, to enter a mill to make both ends meet. She used to get Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per month. After she had children she had to give up work in the mill. The family then discontinued remittances to their dependants at the native place in order to be able to defray their monthly expenses. The man is at present 48 years of age and has two sons. His family consists of himself, his wife, two sons and a daughter-in-law. The economic condition of the family is fairly satisfactory. His eldest son and daughter-in-law who work in mills get Rs. 40 and 15 respectively.

He got his son married last year. He had to spend Rs. 300 for the marriage expenses including ornaments which he gave to his daughter-in-law and a sum of money which he had to pay to the parents of the girl according to the custom prevailing in his community. His youngest son who is 17 years of age has been sent to school and is studying in the English III standard. The man himself is illiterate. He has served in various mills. He goes with his family to his native place once a year.

(12) Life History of a Female Worker.

The woman worker came to Bombay from her native place in Konkan thirty years ago with her brothers and entered a mill at the age of ten. She was working as a half-timer and drawing Rs. 4-8-0 per month. After spending two years in a mill she returned to her native place for her marriage after which she did not come to Bombay for a period of two years. Then she returned with her husband to Bombay and entered the mill again. She had to work in the mill and also perform her household duties. She was greatly worried as her husband took to drinking.

At present she is about forty years of age. She has served in various mills. She has to support a family of six persons including herself, her husband, two daughters and two sons. She had eight children of whom four only are living. Her eldest daughter is married. She took Rs. 140 from her son-in-law as dowry

for her daughter. This sum she spent for the marriage expenses. Her son who is 15 years of age has been engaged as a peon since he was nine years old and is earning Rs. 15 per month. If she is able to work during all the working days during the month she can earn about Rs. 25. Her husband is also employed in a mill at present but is not a regular worker, and whatever he earns he spends on drinking.

She has no near relatives or any land at her native place and is not therefore required to return to her native place very frequently. She lives very economically and in spite of her adverse circumstances has not failed to make some gold ornaments for herself.

II—PUNJAB AND DELHI.

(4)

Medical Report by Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Gill, I.M.S., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., (Chief Malaria Medical Officer, Punjab, Lahore), on the health of the miners Mayo Salt Mine, Khewra, with special reference to hook-worm disease.

I.—Introduction.

Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., late Member of Council for Commerce and Industry during a visit to the Salt Mine at Khewra, last year (1921) raised the question of the prevalence of hook-worm disease (anchoylostomiasis) amongst the miners. In March 1921 the Consulting Mining Engineer to the Northern India Salt Revenue addressed the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, on the subject. The latter officer invoked the assistance of the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab (now Director of Public Health, Punjab), with a view to determining the precise degree of prevalence of the disease and the nature of the remedial measures (if any) that might be necessary to deal with it.

Under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner some specimens of excreta were despatched during the summer of 1921 from Khewra for examination and report by the Bacteriologist to the Punjab Government at Lahore. This preliminary examination gave a negative result but it was thought expedient to complete the enquiry by means of an extended investigation conducted on the spot.

This report comprises the result of this enquiry, which whilst confirming, as will be shown subsequently, the complete absence of hook-worm disease at Khewra brought to light certain other matters connected with the health of the miners, whose precise nature forms the subject matter of this report.

The local enquiry, which was conducted at Khewra from March 3rd to 8th, 1922 inclusive, comprised an examination of the stools of about 100 miners, a local investigation in regard to malaria, a sanitary inspection of the Mayo mine, and the village of Khewra and a general medical examination of the miners and their children.

For this purpose the whole staff of the Bureau proceeded to Khewra where a laboratory was opened at the Civil Hospital.

II.—General Consideration.

Before commencing the examination of excreta with a view to determining the presence of anchylostomiasis a preliminary medical inspection of the miners and their children was made. This inspection at once gave rise to the conclusion that a considerable degree of anaemia—in some cases marked—prevailed amongst the miners.

In addition to anaemia another noticeable feature was the relatively poor physique exhibited by a large proportion of the adult miners—the headmen formed a marked exception—which refers not only to lack of physical development, but also their small average stature.

This was the more striking since it would be anticipated, in view of the strenuous nature of their duties, that the miners should exhibit good muscular development as compared with other inhabitants of the Salt Range. But this is not so.

In these circumstances, apart from the presence of any disease, it is necessary to consider briefly the economic and other conditions affecting the miners.

There are roughly some 2,000 miners engaged in the salt industry at Khewra of whom about one half work underground comprising about 500 men, 400 women and 100 boys. The remainder are engaged in various duties in the open together with, for the past three years, about 160 prisoners. The latter it may be mentioned, are located in a camp Jail along side Khewra station and are employed on loading duties only. They are thus on an entirely different footing to the miners. They are moreover men who have been specially selected on account of good physique, and they are in receipt of a liberal diet (with extras) including fresh vegetables supplied from the jail at Mianwali. These

prisoners who exhibited no anaemia and appeared to be in robust health, thus to some extent form a "control" to the miners and they were utilised for this purpose.

The miners are organised in a peculiar or at any rate an unusual manner. In the first place the great majority follow a hereditary occupation and belong to the village of Khewra which is located in close proximity to the mouth of the Mayo Mine.

In addition to the Khewra Section, there are three other sections—Khoora, Jutana and Makrach whose inhabitants live in circumjacent but separate parts of the original village of Khewra. Each section has its own headman and it is organised as an independent unit. The men of Khoora, Jutana and Makrach hail from other villages in the Salt Range where salt was at one time mined before work was concentrated, under the present regime at Khewra. In the second place the miners, who are paid once a month, work on the piece system, each group working its allotted area in its own time in a manner somewhat similar to that in which the zamindar tills his own fields. The actual work of mining salt, which requires considerable physical exertion, is confined to the men, the women and children being mainly employed as "carriers" and in bringing food and water into the mine.

The wages earned by the miners are thus in a large measure dependent upon their own exertions. It is stated that, after making deductions for gangers dues, for oil, for the use of tools, and for gun-powder for blasting purposes the average earnings of a miner is about 8 annas per diem.

Work proceeds mainly during the day, but the miners take a holiday for 2 months during July and August when they proceed to their "hill station" on an adjacent spur of the Salt Range. The miner were, however, loud in their complaints in regard to the inadequate nature of their pay and many stated that they did not earn sufficient to maintain themselves and their families at present prices. (The price of *atta* at Khewra was 3 seers 8 chittacks per rupee in March 1922.)

It is not possible or expedient to express any opinion on this point concerning which many contradictory statements were made, but it is clear that other reasons exist which render it possible that the miners are not in a position to obtain a diet either commensurate to their means or suitable to their needs.

There is only an extremely meagre *bazaar* at Khewra where little but the bare necessities of life are obtainable. There was a complete absence of fresh vegetable in this *bazaar* and it was stated that the latter were not grown at Khewra and could only be obtained if specially imported from the neighbouring town of Pind Dadan Khan—some 3 miles distant.

It has been mentioned that special arrangements exist for providing prisoners with vegetables and since in their case it has been found necessary to rail them from Mianwali it would appear that the quantity available in Pind Dadan Khan is limited. Another circumstance pointing to the paucity of the diet of the miners was the condition of the stools, in which as compared with the prisoners, their small bulk and the paucity of fat was noticeable.

It must also be mentioned that many of the miners were stated to be in debt of *shroffs* whilst the practice of maintaining a running account with *bunniahs* is not calculated to prove a beneficial arrangement from the point of view of the miners.

It would thus appear that, apart from the question of the adequacy or otherwise of their pay, the miners are at present, owing to the absence of the co-operative spirit and of foresight may not be in a position to obtain the full benefit of their actual earnings.

III—Abstract of Medical Examinations.

(a) Hook-worm disease.

The result of the examination of the stools of 84 miners and 10 prisoners (control) for the ova of all species of intestinal worms is given in Table I. Four films were made from each specimen and the result of the examination carried out by each of four microscopists was mutually checked.

TABLE I.

The Ova of Intestinal worms, Mayo Salt Mine, Khewra.

Class.	No.	Hook-worm.		Ascaris lumbricoide.		Ascaris species.		Oxyuris vermicularis.	
		Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Miners (Adult) .	54	0	0.0	6	11.1	45	95.7	1	1.9
Miners (Children)	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	96.6	0	0.0
Prisoners .	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Total .	94	0	0.0	6	6.4	84	96.1	1	1.0

It will thus be seen that the ova of the hook-worm was not present in any of 94 individuals examined. This part of the investigation was therefore concluded, for it can be safely inferred that this disease is not present at Khewra. It was, however, found that whilst the ordinary round worm (*Ascaris lumbricoide*s) was only rarely present (6.4 per cent.) another ascarid worm of a species not at present identified was almost universally present, the number of ova in some cases being very great. Further investigation in regard to the worm and its significance, if any, from the point of view of health is necessary and will be carried out. It need only be said here that it has since been found to prevail amongst the children living in the menial quarters of the King Edward Medical College and Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

The available evidence at present suggests that this worm may be the cause of certain blood changes found in the children of salt miners, for eosinophilia was extremely common and in many cases very marked as is shown in Table II.

TABLE II.

Eosinophilia in children of miners, Mayo Salt Mine, Khewra.

No. of children.	Percentage of Eosinophilia.					
	Normal (under 3 per cent).	4—6 per cent.	7—10 per cent.	11—15 per cent.	15—20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.
100	10	32	47	6	5	0

Whether or no this marked departure from normal of the blood picture was due to the prevalence of an intestinal helminth cannot at present be stated, but it is clear that if it is casually related to any species of worm it can only be to the ascarid worm which was almost universally present in the miners. In addition to the above the oncosphere of a tape worm was seen in four specimens.

In other respects the faeces were remarkably free from ova, no ova, for example, of the whip worm (*Trichiuris trichura*) being seen.

(b) Malaria.

Exceptional rains during August 1921 in Jhelum and Shahpur districts were associated with an epidemic of malaria and it was therefore possible that an unusual prevalence of anaemia might be the result of this disease.

The miners and their children were therefore examined for splenic enlargement whilst the latter were, in addition, examined for the presence of malaria parasites in their blood. The result of these examination is shown in Table III and IV.

TABLE III.

Spleen rate of Miners, Mayo Salt Mine, Khewra.

Class.	Number Spleen.	Spleen rate per cent.
122 Children	8	6.5
248 Adults	6	2.4
Total	14	3.7

TABLE IV.

Blood Examination of 122 Children of Miners.

No.	Positive films.	Benign tertian.	Malignant tertian.	Mixed infection.	Endemic Index.
122	5	2	2	1	4.1%

The infections were in all cases low the total number of parasites counted in 200 fields of the five infected films being 19.

It would thus appear that malaria was not abnormally prevailing amongst children at Khewra, in spite of the heavy monsoon rainfall in August 1921 which did considerable damage at Khewra.

Previous investigation has shown that anopheline mosquitoes are rarely found at Khewra and none could be discovered on the present occasion. This circumstance is attributed to the paucity of suitable breeding places in and around Khewra, for apart from certain ponds and tanks, which have not up to date been found to constitute breeding places, the main permanent water collection comprises the stream which flows from the Khewra *nulah*. This stream which is almost a saturated solution of brine, is unsuitable, except when repeatedly flushed by rain water, for any malaria carrying mosquitoes met with in the Punjab.

(c) *Goitre.*

Seven or 5-7 per cent. of 122 children exhibited a mild degree of enlargement of the thyroid gland, whilst a somewhat larger proportion of adults showed a definite enlargement of this gland. In a few cases a marked degree of goitre was noted.

(d) *Other Diseases.*

A scrutiny of the hospital statistics did not disclose the prevalence of any other disease. There is no abnormal prevalence of ophthalmia or pneumonia. A number of cases of early cataract in comparatively young adults were seen. There is thus no adequate or satisfactory explanation for the prevalence of anaemia and of poor physique to which attention has been drawn. A parade of the miners by villages appeared to suggest that the inhabitants of Khewra, Khoora, Jutana and Makrach did not all exhibit the above characters in an equal degree.

It in fact appeared that the miners belonging to the first named village—who have been employed on an underground work for more generations than the others—were smaller in stature and less well developed than the men belonging to the other sections. No appreciable distinction in these respects could, however, be detected between those employed inside the mine as compared with workers in the open.

IV.—Sanitary Inspection.

(a) *Khewra Village.*

The four villages constituting modern Khewra are picturesquely located one above the other in close proximity to the mine and alongside the *nullah* about one mile from where it debouches into the plain. The villages, together with the Civil Hospital and some of the workshops are all in close proximity to one another owing to the available space being extremely limited.

There is in this area a complete absence of arrangements for the disposal of human excreta and refuse and the *nullah* forms the main latrine of the villages.

There are no public latrines, with the exception of the latrine at the Civil Hospital, which, however, is rarely used and this perhaps is a fortunate circumstance, since it is located alongside a stand post for drinking water and discharges by means of an open shallow drain, which after passing within a few feet of the stand post, runs along the whole length of the hospital.

As regards drinking water Khewra is fortunate in possessing a piped water supply the source of which is some 3 miles up the Khewra *nullah*. Arrangements are being made to increase the supply and by means of a storage to provide against the not uncommon contingency of an interruption in supply due to a fracture of the main as the result of soil subsidence.

Otherwise water is scarce at Khewra and it is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that the salinity of the stream in the bed of *nullah*—the main latrine—unusually renders it unsuitable for drinking or household purposes.

(b) *The Mine.*

In parts of the mine the ventilation appears to be satisfactory and in some places excellent, but in the shafts and chambers where mining is proceeding the atmosphere is necessarily stuffy and even oppressive. In the cold weather it is stated that the atmospheric conditions in the mine are never really unpleasant. In fact during the early part of the hot weather the decreased heat and increased humidity prevailing underground renders the atmosphere cooler and more than that prevailing outside. During the rains, however, when the air becomes extremely moist as well as hot, work is scarcely possible and it is largely on this account that work is suspended during the months of July and August.

No records in regard to temperature and humidity are, however, available.

There is an absence of sanitary arrangements in the mine and the air, specially in deserted parts of the mine (used as ventilating shafts) is in places contaminated by human excreta. The atmosphere of the mine is also rendered impure by the excreta of mules as well as by the innumerable naked lights of the miners.

V.—Recommendations.

Putting aside the possible significance to be attached to the prevalence of a species of round worm amongst the miners as a matter requiring further investigation, it is concluded that the miners at Khewra are not afflicted with disease to any marked or unusual degree.

It is nevertheless considered that their economic condition is not entirely satisfactory and that it would be possible, without an undue expense or interference with the *status quo* to improve their general health and incidentally to increase the output of salt and possibly the revenue derived therefrom. In view of the fact that the Salt Department is one of the revenue producing departments of the Government of India it would seem that the health of the miners has a special claim on the consideration of Government. This is perhaps more especially the case since the miners, though free men and not Government servants in the usual sense of the word, follow an hereditary calling which renders them unwilling to leave their present employment and possibly unfit to take up other vocations.

This work is arduous and though not carried out under bad conditions, long hours in darkness and in a necessarily polluted atmosphere is conducive both to anaemia and to poor physical development. It is significant that those who have been employed longest at this work exhibit these conditions in the most marked degree.

On the other hand the prisoners who are specially selected on account of good physique although they only load salt in the open, have the benefit of special arrangements in regard to diet and fresh vegetables. These men appear robust and do not exhibit any appreciable degree of anaemia. It is in fact difficult to avoid the conclusion that the anaemia of the one and the robust health of the other are in large measure attributable to a difference in their environmental conditions.

(1) *Food Supply.*

In these circumstances it is thought that something might well be done by the Salt Department to assist the miners in the matter of their food supply, more especially in connection with the provision of a suitable *bazaar* where food stuffs, including fresh vegetables, could be obtained at reasonable rates. In this connection it is suggested that, given piece of suitable land within a few miles of Khewra, the Salt Department acting on behalf of the miners, might run a small market garden for the purpose of growing vegetables for sale at cost price to the miners. As an alternative to this proposal it is suggested that, if the employment of the prison labour is to be continued and extended (for out door work) at Khewra and if a jail is erected in place of the temporary camp jail, prison labour might be utilised for the purpose of providing both the jail population and the miners with vegetables. This suggestion is made as it is understood that the extended use of the prison labour at Khewra is at present under consideration.

(2) *Co-operative Bank.*

The opening of a co-operative bank by the miners, with such assistance and supervision as may be necessary by officers of the Salt Department, would, it is thought, be attended with very great benefit and would be regarded as a boon by all except perhaps by the *bunniaks* and *shroffs*.

(3) *Village Site.*

As a general policy to be gradually carried it is recommended that the present site of the village should be abandoned in favour of a more commodious site in the open plain.

At a very small cost—the Salt Department is self-contained—a model village could, it is thought, be laid out and built by the miners themselves, in accordance with plans approved by the Director of Public Health, in which provision for sanitary requirements would be made. The present mouth of the mine is now much nearer to the plain than formerly and with the move of the village it would be possible to move the hospital and some of the workshops. This proposal, which would be highly advantageous from the sanitary stand point, has therefore something to commend from the point of view of general convenience.

(4) *General.*

It is extremely difficult in the present restricted area to carry out an efficient sanitary *bamdoqast*, more especially in view of the lack of control and the almost hereditary attraction of the *nullah*.

It should, however, be feasible for the Salt Department to provide incinerators and latrines at convenient places and for the village *malba* fund to provide the cost of a small conservancy staff.

There is refuse dump alongside the hospital. Here at least excreta and refuse could readily be disposed of by incineration, but I derived the impression that the lamp of the western medicine was burning very dimly at the Civil Hospital at Khewra. The value to the Salt Department and to the miners of a keen and energetic medical officer not liable to transfer would be inestimable but service at Khewra is not popular.

In regard to the mine contamination by human excreta could be largely prevented by providing a latrine in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the mine and by insisting upon its use before entering the mine in the early morning.

A small conservancy staff together with a few receptacles inside the mine would also be of advantage. It is understood that the installation of an electric light plant is under consideration for lighting the mine. This will have a material influence in maintaining the purity of the air since it will do away with the need for oil lamps and tapers.

Finally it is suggested that the temperature and humidity conditions prevailing in the mine should be regularly estimated by means of wet and dry bulb thermometers. Such records, if maintained throughout the year, would throw valuable light on the atmospheric conditions prevailing in the mine and indicate the need, when occasion arises, for improving its ventilation.

(5)

Note by Mr. J. A. Skillidy, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, on the nature of the work done by the Labour Bureau attached to the Department of Industries and Labour and the circumstances under which it was abolished.

The formation of the Labour Bureau under the Board of Industries and Munitions, Government of India, began in May 1920 with the creation for a period of 2 years of the temporary appointments of a Controller (Labour Bureau), and a Lady Adviser. The need for the formation of the Labour Bureau was carefully considered, and it was thought essential to set up at once an organisation for the study of labour problems, both for internal purposes and *vis-a-vis* other countries represented in the International Conference. It was realised that ultimately it might be necessary to organise a fully developed department of labour with a high official controlling it; but, for immediate purposes it would be sufficient to start on a comparatively small scale. A Labour Bureau to work under the Board of Industries and Munitions was therefore proposed. The Bureau was to be in the charge of a special Controller, whose chief duty at the start would be to collect all available information on labour conditions in India, and classify and tabulate it for consideration by the Board of Industries and Munitions. He would also have to collect information of labour conditions and legislation in European countries, in America and in the overseas dominions of the British Empire. He was to be provided with a Lady Adviser specially charged with the investigation of problems connected with the labour of women and children. The proposals were accepted, and the Controller and the Lady Adviser functioned as part of the Secretariat of the Board of Industries and Munitions. The Bureau consisted of these two officers and a section of the Secretariat staff of the Board.

2. In September 1920, the Government of India submitted to the Secretary of State proposals for the creation of a permanent Department of Industries as a regular Department of the Government of India, and the Government of India recommended *inter alia* the continuation of the appointments of Controller (Labour Bureau) and Lady Adviser as a permanent measure as part of the new Department of Industries. The proposals for the creation of the new Department, including the proposal for placing the two appointments of Controller and Lady Adviser on a permanent basis as part of the Department, were accepted by the Secretary of State, and the new Department came into being from the 15th February 1921.

3. The Labour Bureau under the Department of Industries did not form a separate organisation, but functioned as of the Secretariat of the Department of Industries. The work of the Labour Bureau was indistinguishable from the work of the Labour Branch, and the work which was done is best explained in a note written by Mr. Clow in 1922. A copy of the note is annexed. It was decided in July 1922 that, as a measure of economy, the appointment of Lady Adviser should be retrenched. This decision was reached in view of the paramount necessity of retrenchment in expenditure by the Government of India. The appointment was abolished in 1923 with effect from the date of expiry of the leave that was granted to the incumbent.

4. The appointment of Controller (Labour Bureau) was continued for only a little longer after January 1923. The Retrenchment Committee of 1922-23

at page 132 of its Report, dated the 1st March 1923, reported on the Labour Bureau as follows :—

“We consider that the work done by the Industrial Intelligence Section and the Labour Bureau could be discontinued without serious inconvenience. It is represented that a certain amount of labour and other legislation is pending in the immediate future, but this could, in our opinion, be more appropriately arranged for by placing an officer temporarily on special duty than by making permanent additions to the establishment.”

The Retrenchment Committee further recommended a regrouping of the different departments of the Secretariat. After examination of these recommendations, it was decided to constitute a new Department of Industries, Posts and Telegraphs and Public Works, which would deal *inter alia* with labour legislation, inter-provincial migration, Factories Act, and the International labour organisation. These arrangements came into force on the 16th April 1923 from which date the Labour Bureau ceased to exist as such, but its Controller became Under Secretary and its work was taken over by the Labour Branch in the new Department.

Note by Mr. A. G. Claw, I.C.S., on the work done in 1922, in the Labour Branch of the Department of Industries and Labour (Government of India Secretariat).

The work of the Labour Branch may be grouped under the following heads :—

- (1) Legislation,
- (2) International,
- (3) Intelligence,
- (4) Administration,
- (5) Miscellaneous.

(1) The legislation already passed includes the Factories Amendment Act, the whole preliminary work for which was done in the Labour Branch. This involved a complete revision of the existing Factories Act. The Labour Branch has also had to deal, from the labour aspect, with bills prepared in other branches and departments dealing with such subjects as Mines, Ports, etc. Proposals for legislation on labour subjects by provincial governments also fall under this head.

Impending imperial legislation includes a bill for the provision of workmen's compensation and a bill for the registration and protection of trade unions. Both these subjects are entirely new to India. The whole preparation of the subjects falls on the Labour Branch. Various proposals and suggestions made in the legislature for legislation regarding labour have to be dealt with in this Branch, e.g., legislation for the prevention of strikes, legislation relating to internal emigration, etc. The Labour Branch is at present examining the question of conciliation and arbitration on the Railways and in public utility service.

(2) The International work is chiefly in connection with the International Labour Office of the League of Nations which came into being in 1919. The work in connection with this covers—

- (i) the selection of and arrangements for delegations to the annual conference,
- (ii) the preparation of the various subjects to be discussed, and the instructions to Government delegate in this connection,
- (iii) the action to be taken on the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference, their submission to the legislature, and their enforcement when adopted,
- (iv) the enquiries from the International Labour Office and the supply of information and periodical returns to it. Many of these returns are statutory. Special work has been undertaken in connection with different subjects, such as India's claim to representation on the Governing Body, the possibility of the introduction of maternity schemes, appointment to the staff of the International Labour Office, etc. In addition to this, there is a certain amount of con-

respondence with other Governments (England, the Dominions, U. S. A.), etc., chiefly in connection with the obtaining and the supply of labour information.

(3) On the Intelligence side the Labour Branch collects information on various subjects regarding labour. This information is collected with a view to

- (1) advising the Government of India on labour questions that arise,
- (2) supply information to the public, to the legislature, to the Government and to the Secretary of State. The regular returns which the Labour Branch is required to furnish include—
 - (a) telegraphic reports of all important strikes to the Secretary of State,
 - (b) weekly reports on the labour situation to the Secretary of State; these are also for the information of the Government of India,
 - (c) a monthly review of the labour situation for officers of the Central and local Governments throughout India,
 - (d) a quarterly statistical return of industrial disputes (originally promised to the legislature and now supplied to the public).

Special enquiries recently made under orders of Government include an enquiry into the conditions of labour in the coalfields, the examination of labour problems in the provinces, a review of the conditions of women's labour, and of welfare work. In addition, a number of miscellaneous requests for information have to be dealt with. These come from official sources, from the legislature, from non-officials, and from abroad.

(4) The Branch is responsible for the administration of Acts relating to labour, as far as the Government of India is concerned. The administration of the Factories Act involves the general control of the rules issued under it, the issue of rules relating to the necessary register and returns, the receipt of the annual reports and statistics, cases relating to Factory Inspectors throughout India, application from employers for relaxation of the provisions and the general supervision of the working of the Act. The administration of the Assam Labour Act involves the scrutiny of the budgets of the Assam Labour Board, the preparation of rules under the Act, the provision of the Government of India's contribution to the Board.

The Branch has also to deal with cases relating to industrial labour employed by the Government of India. In the railways, printing presses, salt mines, ordnance factories, etc., the Central Government is a large employer of labour. Collectively, it is much the biggest employer of industrial labour in the country. In connection with all the types of labour instanced, questions arise which are referred to the Labour Branch. The institution of works committees in the Government presses and salt mines was due chiefly to the Labour Branch, and the lead thus given has been followed by employers throughout the country. In this connection a considerable amount of propaganda work had to be undertaken, and propaganda was also carried on welfare, housing, index-numbers, conciliation and the international aspects of labour. The efforts made have met with considerable success, notably as regards works committees and welfare.

The subject of internal emigration is also entrusted to the Labour Branch. This, though a central subject, is at present an agency subject and in connection with this is small in consequence: it is, however, likely to increase, specially in view of the probability of a demand for the revision of the law relating to Assam Labour.

(5) In addition the Branch has to deal with a wide variety of miscellaneous subjects. General questions of labour policy are numerous. Trade unions in India require careful watching, and the Controller of the Bureau is sent by the Government of India to the annual sessions of the Trade Union Congress. A census of wages was undertaken in consequence of the decisions of a Committee of Members of the legislature, and, though curtailed for reasons of economy, it has not been altogether abandoned. A special enquiry into humidification in textile factories was started in 1921 and is still in progress. The construction of index-numbers to measure the cost of living was raised first by the

Finance Department with a view to resolving difficulties in connection with establishments. The subject was referred to the Labour Branch. Owing to lack of staff and funds it was not possible to pursue the question far, but a start was given to provincial governments in the matter.

Practically all the work is new. It has been caused by—

- (a) the formation of the International Labour office and the participation of India in it,
- (b) the growth of a labour problem commensurate with that of European countries. This began in 1919, and will not disappear.

It may safely be alleged that no Government which has to deal with labour questions of the magnitude and complexity of those of India employs a staff that is less than fifty times that employed by the Government of India, both in number and in cost.

(6)

Statistics showing sickness among the workers of the Government of India presses, Calcutta and Delhi, for the period from February to January 1931.

Period.	Total number of men on the rolls.	Total number of working days.	Total absenteeism in days.	Total number of days lost on account of sickness.	Total number of days lost from Malaria fever.
<i>Government of India Press, Delhi.</i>					
1st quarter (February to April).	335	25,125	2,890	938	319
2nd quarter (May to July).	335	24,120	3,775	1,130	268
3rd quarter (August to October).	335	24,120	2,608	1,131	878
4th quarter (November to January).	335	24,790	2,216	875	598
<i>Government of India Press, Calcutta.</i>					
1st quarter (February to April).	845	50,032	8,399	4,177	537
2nd quarter (May to July).	845	50,803	8,410	3,149	239
3rd quarter (August to October).	833	48,335	6,088	3,257	24
4th quarter (November to January).	882	50,598	7,754	3,610	223

(7)

Demi-official letter from Mr. J. A. Woodhead, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, to Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour in India, No., 335-M. I. (2)/29, dated the 6th November 1929.

The following figures show the number of seamen engaged and discharged. These figures exclude those engaged and discharged on Home trade ships as

the law does not require such seamen to be engaged and discharged before a Shipping Master.

Year.	Bombay.			Calcutta.		
	En-gaged.	Dis-charged.	Total.	En-gaged.	Dis-charged.	Total.
1922-23	39,695	42,142	81,837	45,965	39,479	85,444
1923-24	36,739	38,389	75,128	49,801	42,836	92,637
1924-25	35,827	35,253	71,080	50,697	44,318	95,015
1925-26	34,880	34,919	69,799	55,844	47,348	103,190
1926-27	34,455	35,010	69,465	59,361	52,836	112,197
1927-28	33,661	35,209	68,870	58,289	52,627	110,916
1928-29	35,833	37,752	73,585	57,245	52,446	109,691

2. Captain Darvell, the Shipping Master at Calcutta, in January 1926 made the following estimate of the number of seamen available:—

The Registers for seamen were opened in 1887 and between 1887 and January 1926, 2,01,150 names were entered on the registers.

In 1922 the Calcutta Branch Shipping Office, where the registers are maintained, calculated that the number of seamen in possession of continuous discharge certificates was	104,000
Add number of new continuous discharge certificates issued between 1922 and 1926	29,879
	133,879

Captain Darvell at that time estimated that about 4,000 men are signed on each year by the Masters of Home trade ships.

I don't know how the figure of 1,04,000 was arrived at and I cannot say if it is accurate. I am open to correction but I presume it is somewhat of a guess.

We have no corresponding figures for Bombay.

3. The number of new recruits now signed on yearly at Calcutta is about 5,000. The following figures show the reduction made in new recruits owing to the decision not to issue a continuous discharge certificate to a new hand unless the man has obtained actual employment.

Number of first issue continuous discharge certificates issued to new recruits—

During 1st half year 1922	5,231
During 1923	9,766
During 1924	8,605
During 1925	6,277
At present	about 5,000

III.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(8)

Extract from the Report of the Superintending Engineer, Hasdeo Circle, on the recruitment and working of departmental labour in the Hasdeo Circle for the year 1928-29.

The scheme has been in operation for 5 years in the Kharung and 4 years in the Maniari Divisions.

Numbers to be recruited.

The proposals for 1928-29 are given in statement 1* attached and were sanctioned

The labour obtained is given in statement 2.* The summary of these statements for unskilled labour only is given here with a comparison of the figures for 1927-28 :—

Division.	Year.	Unskilled labour proposed to be recruited.	Unskilled labour to whom advances were given.	Departmental unskilled labour arriving on work.	Advances given.	Advances per labour recruited.
Kharung .	1927-28	3,280	4,103	5,272	Rs. 25,195	Rs. 6.14
	1928-29	1,100	2,999	2,858	17,169	5.72
Maniari .	1927-28	3,000	4,196	2,442	22,634	5.39
	1928-29	5,300	7,230	6,848	34,480	4.77
Total .	1927-28	6,280	8,299	7,714	47,829	5.76
	1928-29	6,400	10,229	9,506	51,649	5.05

Nearly 1,800 more labour arrived on work in 1928-29 than in 1927-28. The percentage of arrivals on work to labour recruited remained constant at 93 per cent., and the advances per head have decreased by over 12 per cent.

Cost of recruitment.

The cost of recruiting is shown in the statement appended.

Attendance of labourers.

From December to May inclusive there are approximately 148 working days on which the attendance figures are based :—

	Kharung.	Maniari.
Average attendance of departmental labour from December to May inclusive	2,630	5,098
Working days	148	148
Labour days	3,89,240	749,504
Wages earned	83,210	239,204
Earnings per head per day in annas	3.42	5.07

The low figure for the Kharung Division is due to the large proportion of local labourers living in their own villages and working for only a portion of each day. The figure for the Maniari Division is undoubtedly high as an average wage for men, women, and children in Chhattisgarh. The average wage earned for both divisions is 4.51 annas.

Advances and Recoveries (ordinary labour).

Upto 1926-27 all advances have been recovered or written off. From 1924 to 1927 Rs. 50,192 were advanced in the Kharung Division and the irrecoverable amount is Rs. 1,672 or 3·3 per cent.

In the Maniari Division Rs. 10,698 were advanced in the two years 1925 to 1927, and Rs. 826 has been written off as irrecoverable, or 7·7 per cent. The figures, especially for the Kharung Division, are satisfactory.

For the season 1927-28, 89·8 per cent. of the advances have been recovered in the Kharung Division, 2·7 per cent. have been written off and 7·5 per cent. are still outstanding.

On the Maniari 94·5 per cent. of the advances have been recovered, 1·4 per cent. have been written off and 4·1 per cent. are still outstanding.

Many defaulters could not be found by the *Tahsildars'* peons during 1928 and, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, the cases were filed and reopened in the rains of 1929 in the hope that the defaulters would return to their villages for agricultural operations. It is too early yet to say what amounts will have to be written off finally but it is not likely to be less than 9 per cent. on the Kharung or more than 5 per cent. on the Maniari. While the percentage recoveries on the Maniari increased those in the Kharung decreased. I have found that in a number of cases service of summonses or warrants by the *Tahsildars'* peons has been evaded. The *Tahsildar* reports that the defaulters cannot be found and the amounts outstanding are recommended to be written off. Subsequent enquiry by the Recruiting Subordinates, however, shows that the defaulters are either in the village or can easily be traced. It is only by prolonged enquiry that the amount really irrecoverable can be ascertained.

For the season 1928-29 in the Kharung Division 81·2 per cent. of the advances have been recovered, 0·8 per cent. have been written off and 18·0 per cent. are outstanding.

In the Maniari Division 87·6 per cent. of the advances have been recovered, 0·4 per cent. have been written off and 12·0 per cent. are outstanding. Large recoveries are still being made and it is not possible to say at present what amounts will eventually be irrecoverable.

E E E E E E E

Enclosure.

Statement showing cost of recruiting and payments to labour in the Maniari and Kharung Division for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

	Maniari.		Kharung.		Cost per head arrived on work.			
	Number of arrivals on work.		Number of arrivals on work.		Maniari.		Kharung.	
	1927-28. 2,447	1928-29. 6,848	1927-28. 5,272	1928-29 2,658	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railway fares, subsistence allowance and hutting allowance.	6,667	20,668	6,386	1,198	2.73	3.02	1.21	0.45
2. <i>Mukaddams</i> wages	1,427	9,973	4,096	2,180	.58	1.46	0.78	0.81
3. Cost of special establishment for recruiting or proportional cost of establishment.	5,141	13,043	6,152	2,562	2.10	1.90	1.17	0.96
4. Wages paid to labourers for work done	92,000	2,39,204	1,39,012	83,210	37.60	34.93	26.37	31.30
5. Advances irrecoverable . . . . .	..	1,337	2,138	870	..	0.20	0.40	0.33
6. Perishable tools and plants	332	3,231	441	1,488	0.14	0.47	0.08	0.56
7. Tools and plant	635	1,702	1,948	416	0.26	0.25	0.37	0.16
8. Carriage of tools and plant	18	111	927	100	..	0.02	0.18	0.04
9. Miscellaneous	47	3,983	5,454	1,683	0.02	0.58	1.03	0.63
Total	1,06,267	2,93,252	1,66,554	93,687	43.43	42.82	31.59	35.25
Value of work done	1,17,441	2,98,272	1,86,396	1,23,057	48.09	43.56	35.34	46.29

(9)

Extract from letter from the Manager, the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Limited, "The Empress Mills", Nagpur, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, No. 5533, dated the 5th May 1930.

(1) *Basis on which the liability under the sickness insurance scheme was worked out at Rs. 25 per mensem for 6 weeks and Rs. 15 per mensem for 8 weeks.*—On going through our files I find that in the later part of the year 1920, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, who is one of the Members of the Royal Commission on Labour, submitted to our Managing Agents, Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., a copy of the draft rules* he had framed regarding the sickness benefit scheme. These rules were considered at a Meeting of the Managers of our Mills in Bombay and cast into the present form in the year 1921. No details are, however, available as to the basis on which the Company's liability was worked out.

(2) *Cost of the Dust Removing apparatus used in the Empress Mills.*—This apparatus was supplied to us in the year 1927 by Messrs. Cook & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester. The cost of the entire Plant including motors and others electrical equipment required to drive it and which were supplied by Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd., Park Works, Manchester, comes to Rs. 32,000 (for 108 cards).

(3) *Cost of additional establishment required to cope with the work involved in "weekly payments"* :—The approximate extra cost under this head will amount to Rs. 43,700 per annum, which extra cost works out to about 125 per cent. of the charges for the existing system of monthly payments.

(4) *Figures to show whether there is an increased desire on the part of workers to work hard in order to earn more money consequent on the increase in the cost of their living* :—I have already stated in the Memorandum† of my written evidence that the reduction in hours of work has not in any way improved the efficiency of our Spinning Department and has effected only a slight improvement in the efficiency of our Weaving Department. The improvement in the Weaving Department is accounted for by the fact that as the weavers are paid on piece work they had to be a little more attentive lest their production, which had a direct relation with their earnings, should be adversely affected due to shorter working hours.

It is indeed very difficult to say if there is at all any sustained effort on the part of the workers to work harder in order to earn more money consequent on the increase in the cost of their living. For, even in the case of the Weaving Department, where there is a slight improvement in efficiency for the reason explained above, it is not possible for us to form an opinion on the tendency of the workers, much less to keep any statistics in this regard in view of the fact that the weavers at our Mills do not work continually on fixed standard sorts, but have to work on new sorts and qualities which continue to change at short intervals. The irregular attendance of the weavers also makes it increasingly difficult for us to form any idea as to whether they make any sustained effort to work harder with a view to earn more.

(5) *Copy of the handbill explaining the scheme of sickness insurance such as was distributed among the workers* :—

I enclose herewith a copy of the handbill in Marathi explaining the scheme of sickness insurance. About 1,000 printed copies of this were distributed among our workers in the various Welfare Work Centres, as only 10 per cent. of our workers are literate. Considerable propaganda was, however, carried on by means of individual talks during the last four years and is still being continued. I am also sending 20 type-written copies of the translation, in English, of the handbill.

*Not reproduced here.

† Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume III, Part I, page 93.

‡ Not printed.

THE EMPRESS MILLS' SICKNESS BENEFIT FUND.

The local Welfare Work Secretaries have noted during their daily rounds in the various *bustees*, the most pitiable condition of the millhands and their families when they are down in bed with serious illness. They have nothing whatever to eat, and find it extremely difficult to maintain themselves, as they have made no provision for such emergencies, and have no funds to draw money from or any such means to depend upon. The degree of suffering varies according to the nature and duration of illness, and the number of wage-earners in a family. Who could describe the sufferings of a family which depends upon one single person; the condition is most pathetic, when this person falls ill and is confined to bed. There is no need any more for any of the workers to suffer such miseries, since the kind-hearted and benevolent Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, has started the "Sickness Benefit Fund" to alleviate such sufferings, and every workman, no matter what his or her income is, can draw from this fund, provided he or she is a regular subscribing member of the fund.

Three years ago the Manager circulated printed leaflets for the information of you all workers, explaining the enormous benefit that could be derived from this fund, but none of you have taken the trouble to think over the subject seriously and take full benefit of the fund. We are therefore reprinting and circulating these for your information, hoping you will think over it seriously and avail yourselves of the benefits of the fund. Every millhand, irrespective of his or her position, can be a subscribing member of this fund. A special leaflet enumerating the various benefits is printed and circulated along with this for your information. Let me assure you, it is very beneficial to you. There is much to gain and nothing to lose. After hurriedly reading the leaflet, some of you might say, why at all have all this botheration of a membership when we are not likely to fall ill. It is quite likely, some of you might be disposed to think that way, but I know for certain, they will be very few. No sane and thoughtful person will ever say anything so silly, for he could see for himself the various personal benefits. Can anyone of you ever boast of defying illness? None whatever, and yet if some silly person will go to the extent of boasting to defy, you all will ridicule him, for you all know that sickness comes unawares; don't you therefore think it wise to be prepared to counteract the attacking enemy. Not only that, but it is the bounden duty of every sane and responsible person of a family to prepare a good defence, to ward off all such attacks. Even granting for a while that very few of you will be eligible to the benefits of the fund, you ought to feel happy and proud with the thought that the benefits of the contribution you make towards the fund will be enjoyed by your own less fortunate sick brethren. I feel sure such a noble and philanthropic thought ought to make each one of you feel happy and proud, for there is no Joy greater than the Joy of doing something useful to our fellow-creatures who are less fortunate than ourselves. I assure you, this fund will be utilized only for such purpose and nothing else. A subscribing member of this fund, when a victim to a prolonged serious illness, need never have the misfortune of witnessing the sufferings of his starving children or suffer the agonies of starvation personally. When healthy and strong, going about your daily work, each one of you could very easily contribute a small sum of four or eight annas towards this fund, which will be very handy in time of need.

Any subscribing member when seriously ill in bed, should immediately send for the Y. M. C. A. Welfare Work Doctor, who will come to examine and treat him in his house. He will do his utmost to make the patient comfortable at the same time submit a written report on the condition of the patient to the Manager.

Anyone wanting to know more about this fund should ask their Welfare Work Centre Secretaries who will gladly explain them the whole scheme fully.

Every workman desirous to be a subscribing member of this fund should register his name in the office of his Departmental Chief Officer.

It is my earnest desire and request that each one of you should be a subscribing member of this most useful and beneficial fund.

I would again urge you to make up your mind and get enlisted without further delay.

Come along, why linger long!

RULES.

1. This is a voluntary Fund and not compulsory.
2. The benefit of the Fund shall be open to all employees of the Mills, irrespective of their salaries or wages.
3. Any employee of the Mill can become a member of the Fund by contributing 8 annas and 4 annas monthly to the fund.
4. Any member of the Fund whose sickness is prolonged beyond 3 days will be entitled to the benefit of the Fund as from the fourth day of the sickness.
5. In the case of sickness a member should obtain a Certificate from either the Mill Doctor or the Welfare Work Doctor.
6. Each member paying 8 annas a month will, on production of the Mill Doctor's or the Welfare Work Doctor's Certificate be paid an allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 per month up to 6 weeks for the number of days he is sick, and at the rate of Rs. 15 per month up to 8 weeks further on if the sickness be prolonged. The allowance will, in any case, cease after a period of 14 weeks.
- 6-A. Each member paying 4 annas a month will, on production of the Mill Doctor's or the Welfare Work Doctor's Certificate, be paid an allowance at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per month up to 6 weeks for the number of days he is sick, and at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per month up to 8 weeks further on if the sickness be prolonged. The allowance will, in any case, cease after a period of 14 weeks.
- 6-B. For the purpose of calculating the rate of benefit any two periods of sickness, unless separated by an interval of at least 12 months, shall be reckoned as one sickness.
7. The allowance will be the same, irrespective of the pay, position or length of service of the member claiming the benefit of the Fund.
8. A member, whether he has had occasion to take advantage of the benefits of the Fund or not, shall not be entitled to any refund of the amount contributed by him on his ceasing to be a member of the Fund, or leaving the service of the Company.
9. On all questions of administration of the Fund the Mill Manager's authority shall be final.
10. In case of serious injury to a member, such member who has already received a lump sum as compensation for the injury will not be entitled to the benefit of the Fund.
11. A member obtaining the benefit of the Fund shall obey the instructions of the Doctor attending him and shall answer any reasonable inquiries by the Manager of the Fund as to the instructions given by the Doctor.
12. No member shall have right to Sickness Benefit unless he has been a member for two months and has paid two monthly contributions.

Your Well-wisher,

S. C. L. NASIR,

Senior Secretary, Welfare Work (P. M. C. A.)

NAGPUR,

WELFARE WORK OFFICE,

1st November, 1925.

IV.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(10)

Memorandum by the Government of Bihar and Orissa on the acquisition of Zamindari rights by mine owners in the Jharia and Giridih Coalfields.

The local Government have been requested by the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, to furnish a comprehensive note indicating (1) the extent to which mine-owners have acquired *zamindari* rights in the Jharia and Giridih coalfields, with a view to recruit labour and to obtain a better hold on their labourers, (2) the extent to which the *zamindari* rights so acquired have enabled them to keep a hold on their labourers, and (3) the policy of the local Government in the matter.

2. The local Government have consulted the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, the District Officers of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, the Director of Land Records and the Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur, in order to ascertain the facts. The following extracts from the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, states the facts, as far as they are known, with regard to the Giridih coalfield:—

"The East Indian Railway Company and the Bengal Coal Company own *zamindari* or tenure-holders' rights in the land which contains their mines and also covers a fair amount of cultivation and village sites. It can, however, hardly be said that these rights were acquired with a view to recruit labour and have a better hold on their labourers. It appears that they were acquired to obtain the mines, to be able to control the approaches to the mines, to have the land for housing their labour and staff, erection of plant, workshops, etc. They do not possess any *zamindari* rights beyond the colliery area as some of the mine-owning companies do in Manbhum.

"Paragraph 136 of the Settlement Report of Hazaribagh describes the position as found at the settlement. The record of the Giridih area was attested in 1911-12.

"Paragraph 136 runs as follows:—

"136. Service holdings in colliery villages.—In the colliery villages around Giridih, service holdings for coal cutters are very common. The East Indian Railway colliery villages are entirely peopled with service tenants who are brought to their holdings at a low rent with the condition of rendering a certain number of days' service in the mines. If they do not render this minimum, they are liable to ejection. All the old tenants, who had right of occupancy when these villages were purchased for the collieries, have been replaced by service tenants. In some of the villages bought by the other collieries some of the original raiyats are still to be found holding lands on the same conditions of service. These were represented by the landlords as having only the *naukrans* status. But by accepting a change in the conditions of their rent, they had not forfeited their rights of occupancy and the landlords' claim was rejected.

"It is to be observed that this system for retaining labour for the mines cannot be brought into practice in future; for section 101 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act prohibits the creation of tenancies in future carrying conditions both of rent and of service. Any service holding created after 1908 must be rent-free."

"The actual record-of-rights agrees with this description; the special incidence of the service tenancies under the railway being recorded as follows:—

"East Indian Railway Company: service holding.—The tenant does the work of cutting coal. After the end of the period of agreement or if the conditions of the agreement are broken, the landlord can evict the tenant from the land without going to court."

"Mr. Lancaster has already given evidence to the Royal Commission on the policy adopted in dealing with this land, and has supplied figures of area, number of miners holding land, etc

"An entry found in some holdings under the Bengal Coal Company where the tenant had reclaimed rice land is as follows:—

"Service holding. Special incidents.—As long as the tenant is required for coal cutting at Giridih mines, he remains a service tenant and liable to ejection for failure to perform his service; but when the services of the tenant are no longer required, he will have the right to retain possession of his holding upon payment of a fair rent."

"The uplands and homesteads under this company are, with a few exceptions, recorded as rent free service holdings.

"With regard to the reference in the settlement report given above that this system of retaining labour cannot be brought to practice in future, because by section 101 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act any service holding to be legal must be rent-free after 1908. The actual wording of section 101 is as follows:—'From and after the commencement of this Act—(a) no tenancy shall be created with any prædial condition of rendering personal service; and (b) no new prædial condition shall be imposed on any tenancy in existence at the time of such commencement.' There is no doubt that new service tenancies must have been created in the East Indian Railway Company collieries since 1908 with both rent and the condition of service. This is admitted by the Superintendent of the collieries, who says that the rent received from this land is insignificant, but if it is not legal to give out tenancies with these conditions, he will be prepared to give them out rent-free in future.

"To sum up, the mine-owners in the Giridih collieries have obtained *zamindari* or tenure-holders' rights in the villages or parts of villages containing their mines, and the area contains also cultivated land and village sites. They have not obtained such rights in outside villages in order to recruit and maintain a hold over labour. The possession of cultivated land which they can give to labour helps them to maintain a hold over that labour. The matter was enquired into in the district settlement and their position as landlords was not found to be abused. I am of opinion that it is an advantageous one for both the mine-owners and the labour, and that no action by Government is required unless abuses are found in the future."

3. The statement* attached to this memorandum gives particulars of all the known villages in which colliery proprietors in the Jharis coalfield have acquired *zamindari* rights. The following report summarises the general results of an enquiry made by an officer specially deputed in the Jharis coalfield.

"From enquiries made at some of the collieries I find that the acquisition of *zamindari* right in the colliery area is not with either of the above objects (i.e., to recruit labour and to keep a better hold over it) but for the purpose of facilitating mining operations, and in particular to avoid paying heavy compensation for surface lands which are dropped in the course of mining. In a very few instances have *zamindari* rights been acquired outside the colliery area with a view to securing labour and these cases were in years gone by some thirty years ago when labour was hard to secure and there was keen competition for labour.

"The East Indian Coal Company acquired *zamindari* rights in some villages in Tundi, but—as Tundi was always a recruiting ground for mining labour, this company was unable to secure more than 30 head of labour above what they normally recruited in that area. The company has now sold its *zamindari* rights. The Burrakar Coal Company's *zamindari* does not lie in this subdivision and no labour is obtained from there for the company's collieries in Jharis. The same is the case with the Equitable Coal Company. I discussed the matter with Mr. A. J. Smith, Manager of the Jharis Raj, whose experience in this part of the world extends to a period of 40 years and he tells me that the collieries can exercise no control over the raiyats whose lands fall within their colliery area, and any attempt to do so has always resulted in the labourers refusing to work in the colliery and seeking work elsewhere, so that coercion is not resorted to."

4. The opinions given by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners of Manbhum and Hazaribagh, the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, the Director of Land Records and the Settlement Officer agree closely with the views expressed in the reports quoted above. The acquisition of proprietary rights by colliery companies is fairly frequent, but it would be erroneous to

*Not printed.

assume that such rights are usually acquired for the purpose of obtaining a hold over a potential labour supply. Instances of that nature are extremely rare and the only cases definitely known are those of the East Indian Coal Company, Equitable Coal Company and the Burrakar Coal Company. But apparently in these cases the rights acquired have long ceased to be used for this purpose. *Zamindari* rights are ordinarily acquired by mining leases—

- (a) in order to obtain the surface land necessary for developing the mine, constructing buildings, plant, tramways, labourers' dwellings, etc.
- (b) in order to obtain control over jungles for the supply of pit-prop building materials, etc.
- (c) in order to avoid complications and the payment of heavy compensation when the surface is dropped as the result of mining;
- (d) in some cases *zamindari* rights are passed along with mineral property as a matter of course.

These four reasons cover practically all the cases that have occurred.

5. Where land has been so acquired portions of it have often been settled in small plots with persons working on the colliery, and these small holdings have been used for the purpose of attracting a permanent labour force or of inducing labourers on the colliery to settle down there instead of going away to their homes 3 or 4 days in a week, as is the common practice of mining labour in the coalfield. The local Government see nothing objectionable in such a practice so long as the law is complied with. Section 101 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act requires that where service holdings of this nature are created, they shall be rent free. It appears that in the Giridih coalfield the terms of that section have not been strictly observed and that small rents have been imposed. Similar practices were found during settlement operations in Manbhum as stated in paragraph 111 of the Final Settlement Report; and where the settlement authorities found that rent was charged for such a holding, they recorded it not as a service holding from which the tenant can be ejected, but as an occupancy holding from which the raiyat cannot be ejected so long as he pays his rent. It appears from the passage cited that the recording of these plots gave rise to a considerable amount of dispute and that the mine-owners, seeing that they were losing their control over lands which were in many cases service tenancies in origin, were not always over scrupulous in the means that they adopted to retain their control. But that does not warrant the inference that any large number of mine-owners tried to use their position as landlords to exploit their tenants for the purpose of mining labour.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum and the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, who are most closely concerned with this area, consider that this passage of the settlement report is likely to create a misleading impression. They point out that labour is no longer a negligible force in the coalfield and that the industrial peace that reigns in that quarter is due to treatment which the workers generally regard as fairly liberal. Since the settlement was completed, tenants have learnt to safeguard their interests and to insist upon their legal rights. The tenancy law protects occupancy raiyats from exploitation and their rents cannot be enhanced except by proceedings before the Deputy Commissioners or settlement courts. They cannot be ejected from their holdings except for failure to pay the rents recorded by the Settlement department or for misusing their holdings. Prædial conditions, such as the imposition of service in mines, cannot be imposed upon them. The local officers think that if any real coercion were taking place, complaints would certainly have come to their ears. In addition to this, the depression in the coal industry during the last five or six years has resulted in a surplus of colliery labour and there is no longer any need for coal owners to resort to any unfair means to secure labour.

7. The local Government have not found it necessary to lay down any policy in this matter. They are in any case powerless to prevent the acquisition of proprietary rights by mine-owners. The estates in which the coal-fields lie are permanently settled and the proprietors of those estates have an unfettered right to transfer their property. Government, therefore, cannot prevent any mine-owner from buying *zamindari* rights. They have not found it necessary and

they do not think it necessary to take any special steps to prevent the exploitation of tenants in view of the facts stated in the preceding paragraphs. The condition of the tenants themselves and the provisions of the law are quite sufficient to protect them. They do not see anything reprehensible in a colliery owner giving his labourers small holdings on which to settle as an inducement to stay near the colliery, and they have no reason to believe that such power as the landlords possess is abused to any serious extent. The landlord is much more likely to get a contented labour supply from among his tenants by giving them small concessions in the way of grazing, jungle cutting, setting off of rent against wages earned, etc., than by using unfair means of coercion. They do not know of any particular instance in which unfair means have been used. They agree with the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh that arrangements which have been found to exist in Giridih are generally advantageous both to the mine-owners and to the labour force.

(11)

Extracts from letters received from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, containing information regarding the number of days lost by sickness, other than accidents by the employees of certain factories in Bihar and Orissa.

While the Royal Commission on Labour in India was in Patna, Mr. Dain was* asked *whether it would be possible to obtain some information as to the number of days lost by sickness other than accidents. Further enquiries were made from the firms mentioned in the memorandum† of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with the following result.

2. Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Company state: "We give below approximate figures for each month from January to November 1929, showing the number of working days lost by employees who have been granted medical certificates for leave of absence due to sickness, other than accidents, and alongside, give the number of employees on the roll which, multiplied by the number of days in the month gives the total men-working days in the month. The percentage of absenteeism due to sickness has also been calculated. The percentage should not be regarded as being absolutely accurate because employees are sometimes absent owing to sickness, and who do not produce medical certificates having attended other doctors or hospitals, or may have been absent for sickness without supplying us with any reason for such absence.

*Leave taken for sickness not included in the figures shown below, will not, in our opinion, materially alter the percentage.

	Days.	Total men-working days.	Percent.
January 1929	3,310	760,306	.44
February 1929	2,750	681,632	.40
March 1929	3,017	761,949	.39
April 1929	2,833	740,760	.38
May 1929	2,850	770,753	.37
June 1929	2,785	753,030	.37
July 1929	4,334	779,061	.55
August 1929	2,443	784,362	.31
September 1929	3,641	780,980	.47
October 1929	3,936	798,250	.49
November 1929	3,166	764,130	.41

3. The Ryan Sugar Company state that last year they lost by sickness 220 out of approximately 67,673 working days.

4. The Indian Leaf Tobacco Company say that the absence among their permanent staff owing to illness is one per cent. of working days; no information can be given about the coolie staff.

* Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume IV, Part II, pages 9-10.

† Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume IV, Part I, pages 36-37

5. The Sri Bihariji Rice and Oil Mills (Darbhanga) say that in 1929 about 901 persons worked 22,651 days, of which 276 days were allowed as holidays for sickness. There were no accidents. The figure are admittedly only approximate.

6. The *Biswanath Rice Mills* cannot supply any figures.

7. The *Balugaon and Kaluparaghat Ice Factories (Puri)* give the following figures for 1929.

	1 Number of working days.	2 Days lost by sickness.	Percentage of 2 only.
Balugaon	3,264	134	4.1
Kaluparaghat	2,940	186½	6.3

It is added that the above figures are accurate and that there was no loss of time due to accidents.

8. *Hingir Rampur Coal Company* (Sambalpur) report that 1,600 days were lost owing to sickness and that Rs. 200 was paid as sickness benefits. The company state that these figures are actual and that "the proportion the above figures bears to the total number of working days in the year is 1 in 13,069". The last statement is not understood.

9. *Barachakia Sugar Company* (Champan) is unable to give even approximate information.

10. *Pursa Sugar Factory* (Champan) can give no information.

11. *The Bengal Iron Company* write as follows :

"The figures given are a very close approximation and are for the period 1st January 1929 to 31st December 1929.

Persons.	Days off for sick- ness.	Days paid for	Days not paid.
282	1,501	1,324	177

These figures are exclusive of superior clerical and supervising staff and refer to skilled labour and all on time payment.

As regards piece workers, such as quarrymen these mainly leave for their homes when sick but 185 persons under this head were treated in our hospitals and received *khoraki* for 483 days".

12. *The Japaha Sugar Factory, Muzaffarpur*, gives the following figures which approximate :—

Number of men employed in a year	3,501
Total days worked	82,770½
Total days absent	16,839
Total days absent due to illness	125½

13. *Messrs. Arthur Butler and Company, Muzaffarpur*, report that 95½ days were lost in 1929 owing to sickness and that the proportion of sickness to total number of working days is 1 in every 186. The above figures are actual. There was no sickness owing to accident.

14. *The New Sawan Sugar Company, Saran*, furnishes the following figures:—

Total working days lost through illness	110
Proportion of total days lost to total days worked	0.00009

15. *The Markowrah Sugar Factory, Saran*, reports that the total number of working days lost by sickness during 1929 was 115 and that the proportion which this figure bears to the total number of working days is .01 per cent.

(12)

Note by Mr. J. H. Lang, Inspector of Mines, on the sizes of tubs and weight of coal carried per tub in the Raniganj, Jharia and Giridih Coalfields.

A circular letter asking for the kind of tub, approximate number, dimensions, capacity in cubic feet and the average quantity of coal carried was issued to 402 managers. Replies from 297 collieries using tubs were received, of which there were 165 from Jharia, 128 from Raniganj and 4 from Giridih.

An examination of the replies shows that the most common tub in use is the 30 cubic feet capacity tub usually of the dimensions of 4' x 3' x 2' 6". A number of collieries, however, have 30 cubic feet tubs of various dimensions. The next most common tub is the 27 cubic feet capacity mainly of the dimensions 4' 6" x 3' x 2'. The other sizes vary so much that none of them can claim to be in any way standard and no useful information can be had from an analysis of those sizes. The following table shows the number of collieries using 30 and 27 cubic feet capacity tubs and the number of mines classified according to the quantity of coal carried per tub. Each district is shown separately. The fact that the total exceeds 297 is accounted for by the fact that many of the collieries employ both sizes of tubs.

Coalfield.	Size of tub.	Capacity in cubic feet.	No. of mines in which used.	No. of mines classified according to the amount of coal carried per tub.						
				10 cwt.	11 cwt.	12 cwt.	13 cwt.	14 cwt.	15 cwt.	16 cwt.
Raniganj	4' x 3' x 2' 6"	30	87	1	2	13	34	34	2	1
Jharia	Do.	30	118	...	...	8	68	40	12	...
Giridih	Do.	30	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Raniganj	Various dimensions.	30	17	...	...	2	4	11	...	...
Giridih	Do.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jharia	Do.	30	33	1	...	...	20	10	2	...
			256	2	2	23	116	96	16	1
Raniganj	Various dimensions, but mainly 4' 6" x 3' x 2'	27	25	3	2	5	12	3	...	...
Jharia	Do.	27	33	...	1	7	17	5	3	...
Giridih	Do.	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
			59	3	3	12	30	8	3	...

The two cases in which only 10 cwts. of coal are carried in the 30 cubic feet tubs are in third class seams in which a large allowance has to be made for stone loaded in the tubs. A good deal of the variation in the amount carried is due to the difference in the supervision of the loading in the different collieries. In some the tubs are loaded over the brim while in other it is not uncommon to see the tubs underloaded.

The following table shows the number of mines using tubs of various capacity.

Size of tub in cubic feet.	No. of mines in the different coalfield according to the size of tubs used.			
	Raniganj.	Jharia.	Giridih.	Total.
Less than 27 c. ft.	9	29	2	40
27 c. ft.	25	33	1	59
27 to 30 c. ft.	8	30	..	38
30 c. ft.	104	151	1	256
Over 30 c. ft.	24	57	..	81
Mine cars (2½ tons capacity)	..	2	..	2

These returns show that 107 of the mines sending in returns use tubs of different capacity, two of them actually using 6 different sized tubs, while one of them had 9 different types of tubs although some were of the same capacity. The capacity ranged from 20 to 30 cubic feet.

The accompanying table classifies the collieries using more than one size of tub according to the number of sizes used.

No. of different capacity tubs.	Raniganj.	Jharia.	Total.
2	21	41	62
3	4	22	26
4	2	13	15
5	..	2	2
6	..	2	2
	27	80	107

It will be noticed that there is a greater variety in the Jharia coalfield than in the Raniganj coalfield.

(13)

Note furnished by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India regarding hours and shifts worked in mines.

Coal mines.—From the table appended it will be observed that there is a preponderance of mines working one or two shifts of twelve hours. From this it should not be assumed that workers are actually required to work 12 hours because a shift at present simply denotes the maximum number of hours of a period during which work is permitted to continue in a mine. A workman is allowed to enter a mine for as much as three hours after a shift has commenced and leave 2 or 3 hours before the shift terminates. At mines where the shifts are of shorter duration the latitude allowed for entering and leaving the mine is progressively reduced and where 8 hours shifts are in operation it is customary to allow only one hour for persons to enter and leave the mine.

Mines other than coal mines.—With the exception of copper, lead, mica and a few of the tin, wolfram, steatite and manganese mines the minerals are produced from open excavations and consequently the hours of work are limited to the hours of day-light. Definite hours and shifts have not been introduced in the majority of the mines but the hours do not exceed twelve and the average is not more than eight. At Bawdwin lead ore mine and at 5 of the tin mines where the mineral is obtained by dredging three 8 hourly shifts are worked, and at 3 other

lead ore, 1 tin and wolfram and 1 copper mine two 8 hourly shifts are in operation. There has been an unavoidable delay in requiring the owners of mines other than coal mines to submit notices of the hours of shifts in accordance with Section 23-B (1) of the Indian Mines Act; but steps are now being taken in the matter. Several months will elapse before complete information will be available.

TABLE SHOWING HOURS AND SHIFTS WORKED IN COAL MINES IN DECEMBER 1930.

	No. of mines working					Total.
	8 hours or less.	9 hours.	10 hours.	11 hours.	12 hours.	
<i>Bihar and Orissa.</i>						
Single shift	19	8	27	8	43	105
Two shifts	8	13	14	6	171	206
Three shifts	8	..	..	..	..	8
					Total	319
<i>Bengal.</i>						
Single shift	7	2	9	..	11	29
Two shifts	4	4	..	1	111	120
Three shifts	5	..	..	..	..	5
					Total	154
<i>Assam.</i>						
Single shift . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Two shifts . . . . .	..	8	..	..	..	8
Three shifts	1	..	..	..	..	1
					Total	8
<i>Central Provinces.</i>						
One shift	2	..	..	..	4	6
Two shifts . . . . .	..	..	1	..	12	13
Three shifts	5	..	..	..	..	5
					Total	24
<i>Punjab.</i>						
Single shift . . . . .	..	..	16	..	..	16
Two shifts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three shifts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Total	16
<i>Baluchistan.</i>						
Single shift	7	..	..	..	..	7
					Total	7
<i>Total for all coal mines.</i>						
One shift	35	11	52	8	58	104
Two shifts	7	23	15	6	294	345
Three shifts	19	..	..	..	..	19
					Grand Total .	528

(14)

Note by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India on maternity work in the major coalfields.

Jharia Coalfield.

Some months ago the Jharia Mines Board of Health sanctioned an experimental maternity scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 6,000 per annum. In November last a Maternity Supervisor was appointed to supervise the work of midwives employed at a group of collieries in the centre of the coalfield. Midwives have already been appointed at some of the collieries and others are being obtained as quickly as possible.

The Eastern Coal Company, (Bhowra, Kankanes and Pootki collieries) have had a Maternity Supervisor of their own since August 1930. She has done most excellent work in training indigenous *dais* and herself attending women and children. A Child Welfare centre was opened at Bhowra colliery in December.

Baniganj Coalfield.

For some years past the Asansol Mines Board of Health has maintained three certificated midwives to give free attendance and advice to the women of the Mining Settlement. Last year they were called upon to attend an average of not more than 6 or 7 maternity cases monthly. During the year a scheme for the training of village *dais* was prepared by the Chief Sanitary Officer, and the Board sanctioned an experiment at two chosen centres at each of which 11 *dais* were trained. Of these 22 *dais* 20 passed the examination and were awarded certificates. They each received a small box of obstetric instruments and a reward of money. The result of the experiment will be considered at the next meeting of the Board, when, it seems probable, an extension of the experiment to other centres will be sanctioned.

During the year a propaganda officer was appointed to give lantern lectures on cholera and small-pox. A few lectures on midwifery and domestic hygiene were included in the course.

(15)

5. An account by Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Limited, Jamshedpur, of the working of the departmental welfare committees, the labour advisory board, the conciliation committee and works committees.

Following the strike of March 1920 a Labour Association was formed at Jamshedpur and was recognised by the Company some time afterwards. The Company negotiated with the Labour Association on various matters brought to its notice, but in September 1922 the men struck work against the advice of their leaders. As there was no object in continuing to negotiate with a Union that obviously was unable to enforce the decision of its Executive, recognition was withdrawn. The Company in the meantime had instituted Departmental Committees and a Central Welfare Committee with the Labour Inspector as Secretary. Side by side with these Welfare Committees, a Labour Advisory Board was also established to whom were referred special cases in which employees of the Works complained of unfair treatment. The Central Welfare Committee held nearly 40 meetings and the Labour Advisory Board met on numerous occasions, but after the strike of 1922 both ceased to function. In 1924 a Conciliation Committee was formed consisting of Messrs. C. R. Das, Chaman Lal, Andrews and Manu Subedar and four employees of the Steel Company, with Mr. C. R. Das as President. The function of this Committee was to consider mutual representations made by employees and employees of the Jamshedpur Works. Changes were subsequently made in the personnel of this Committee. A result of the representations made by the Conciliation Committee was the re-recognition of the Labour Association in 1925. The Company has continued without further interruption to recognize the Association since then and for some weeks prior to the cessation of work in 1928 Mr. C. F. Andrews, the President of the Labour Association, negotiated with the Company on behalf of the Association, but finally told the General Manager that in certain respects he was satisfied that the men's attitude was unreasonable and did not consider his mediation would, under the circumstances,

be of any further use. While the strike of 1928 was in progress the Labour Association elected Mr. S. C. Bose as its President. Mr. Maneck Homi who had taken an active part in leading the strikers formed a separate Trade Union under the name of the Labour Federation the reasons given for bringing a rival organization into existence being that Mr. Maneck Homi and his followers did not approve of the Terms of Settlement arrived at with leaders of the Labour Association in September 1928. In March 1929 the Company also extended recognition to the Labour Federation, this organisation in the meantime having been registered as a Trade Union under the Indian Trade Unions Act. The Company has since then discussed cases arising out of employment and other matters with both the Labour Association and the Labour Federation. Prior to the recognition of the Labour Federation the Company had tried to revive interest in Departmental Shop Committees. Many workmen who were members of the Labour Federation would not actively participate in making them a success until the Company had recognised their Union. After the Labour Federation had been recognized, the formation of Shop Committees was discussed with the Union, and in Appendix I* in the answers to the Questionnaire the procedure of these Committees are described.

* Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume IV, Part I, page 166.

V.—BENGAL.

(16)

(i) Statistics* showing length of service of adult labour employed on 1st August 1929 in 11 jute mills in Bengal.

Serial No	Number employed.		Length of service in years.†					
			30 and over.	25.	20.	15.	10.	5 or less.
1	Males	6,237	605	273	456	683	1,111	3,109
	Females	902	38	28	38	43	122	635
		7,139	641	301	494	726	1,233	3,744
2	Males	2,176	69	50	126	123	200	1,608
	Females	573	31	7	28	32	63	412
		2,749	100	57	154	155	263	2,020
3	Males	4,729	156	193	231	353	686	3,110
	Females	1,282	36	40	57	60	119	970
		6,011	192	233	288	413	805	4,080
4	Males	4,491	150	166	231	329	721	2,894
	Females	461	2	5	10	47	110	287
		4,952	152	171	241	376	831	3,181
5	Males	7,357	631	398	584	706	1,248	3,790
	Females	1,356	55	33	61	94	215	898
		8,713	686	431	645	800	1,463	4,688

6	Males	6,189	497	263	477	616	1,138	3,198
	Females	1,426	49	41	29	110	170	1,027
		7,615	546	304	506	726	1,308	4,225
7	Males	10,710	144	134	459	836	1,661	7,576
	Females	2,271	13	15	61	89	288	1,805
		12,981	157	149	520	925	1,849	9,381
8	Males	3,880	†	†	410	341	663	2,475
	Females	198	†	†	4	7	30	157
		4,087	..	..	414	348	693	2,632
9	Males	4,802	221	238	344	350	739	3,010
	Females	1,571	49	51	59	103	229	1,080
		6,473	270	289	403	453	968	4,090
10	Males	4,397	188	170	295	477	736	2,531
	Females	1,287	18	19	19	99	237	895
		5,684	206	189	314	576	973	3,426
11	Males	6,336	262	200	359	396	801	4,318
	Females	2,223	39	27	105	123	308	1,623
		8,559	301	227	464	519	1,107	5,941
Total of 11 Mills		74,963	3,251	2,351	4,443	6,017	11,493	47,408
Males		61,413	2,923	2,085	3,972	5,210	9,604	37,619
Females		13,550	328	266	471	807	1,889	9,789

* Abstracted from statistics furnished by the Government of Bengal.

† 2½ years or over, between each period, is counted as 3, i.e., 27½ years=30 years.

‡ The Mill started in 1907 only.

(ii) Statistics showing extent to which non-Bengali workers have settled in Jute mill areas.

Figures collected on 1st August 1929 from eleven selected concerns, including male and female labour.

Category A.—Number of non-Bengali persons born in Jute Mill lines or neighbourhood who have been employed solely in Jute Mills and who do not normally leave the neighbourhood for a native village.

Category B.—Number of non-Bengali persons not born in Jute Mill lines or neighbourhood who have worked in Jute Mills for not less than 5 years and who, normally, do not take annual leave to visit their native villages.

Category C.—Number of non-Bengali immigrants who have not worked for 5 years or more without taking leave to visit their native villages.

Serial No.	Full labour complement.	Number of Bengalis.	Non-Bengalis.															Total.
			Hindustani.			Oriya.			Madras.			Bilaspuri.			Other classes.			
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
1	8,720	1,221	129	1,318	3,632	..	40	131	..	53	120	1	46	187	55	108	1,679	7,499
2	6,888	692	159	415	4,113	..	14	976	..	13	88	1	6	200	..	..	4	6,196
3	5,013	498	126	129	3,212	..	7	371	..	153	98	..	2	286	..	..	..	5,115
4	6,424	1,519	46	222	3,639	..	48	488	..	22	274	..	5	147	..	1	13	4,905
5	8,461	6,492	37	557	599	..	29	165	..	..	6	6	15	538	..	19	..	1,969
6	8,967	1,001	91	288	5,519	..	21	520	..	1	36	1,252	..	238	..	..	..	7,966
7	2,757	305	169	304	1,850	..	21	162	..	3	11	..	4	109	..	..	19	2,452
8	8,600	1,792	60	63	4,602	5	17	1,217	..	13	259	..	..	47	14	..	511	6,808
9	12,996	1,066	884	1,738	7,844	10	151	592	..	2	43	621	..	36	..	..	9	11,930
10	5,528	2,973	75	509	941	2	285	645	..	..	..	..	31	76	11	..	..	2,555
11	4,599	3,701	..	51	168	..	2	663	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	898
Total	79,553	21,260	1,776	5,594	35,919	17	615	5,930	169	351	3,486	8	109	1,875	80	128	2,236	58,293

(iii) Labour Turnover statistics from selected non-textile factories for May to October 1929.

The statistics here given are a summation of the figures submitted by 33 selected non-textile factories in Bengal. The table below is a summary of the statements furnished by the Government of Bengal, which give figures separately for Bengal, Hindustanis, Oriyas, Madrasis, Bilaspuris, etc.

Month.	Number of days worked.		Employed at beginning of period.	Discharged.	Resigned to go away.	Given employment.	Absent at least one full week without leave.	Given employment after absenteeism of more than one full week.
	Total.	Average per mill.						
May 1929	807½	26·2	62,238	2,261	1,307	3,724	2,053	1,630
June 1929	788½	23·8	62,841	2,024	1,372	5,564	1,753	1,124
July 1929	871½	26·4	63,435	2,881	1,092	4,623	2,008	1,170
August 1929	875	20·5	64,492	4,484	944	5,321	2,018	1,285
September 1929	809	24·5	63,447½	2,939	870	3,183	1,918	1,073
October 1929	737	22·3	62,741	2,775	860	2,748	1,888	1,286
Total	4,948½	149·7	3,79,194½	17,064	6,445	25,163	11,635	7,568

(iv) Labour Turnover statistics from jute mills for April to September 1929.

The statistics here given are a summation of the figures submitted by 63 jute concerns in Bengal comprising 80 mills. The table below is a summary of the statements furnished by the Government of Bengal, which give figures separately for Bengalis, [Hindustanis, Oriyas, Madrasis, Bilaspuris, etc.

Month.	Number of days worked.		Employed at beginning of period.	Discharged.	Resigned to go away.	Given employment.	Absent at least one full week without leave.	Given employment after absenteeism of one full week or more.
	Total.	Average per mill.						
April 1929	1,199	19.0	312,976	3,962	14,444	18,111	19,194	16,703
May 1929	1,221	10.3	331,630	3,974	16,918	19,238	22,226	18,894
June 1929	1,165	18.5	311,731	3,481	14,485	17,039	10,796	17,812
July 1929	1,314	20.9	312,738	3,969	12,868	16,713	18,360	18,036
August 1929	862	15.3	304,025	3,032	12,341	12,190	17,210	16,467
September 1929	1,212	19.2	311,168	3,378	9,344	13,868	16,489	17,449
Total	7,073	112.2	1,884,268	21,816	79,400	97,059	113,275	105,361

(v) Leave and Absenteeism statistics from jute mills for May to October 1929.

(v) Leave and Absenteeism statistics from jute mills for May to October 1929.

The statistics here given are a summation of the figures submitted by 36 jute concerns in Bengal comprising 45 mills. The table below is a summary of the statements furnished by the Government of Bengal, which give figures separately for Bengal, Hindustanis, Oriyas, Madrasis, Bilaspuris, etc.

Month.	Number of days worked.		Employed at the beginning of period.	Leave granted.		Persons suspended.		Absenteeism due to sickness.	
	Total.	Average.		Persons granted leave.	Average number of working days lost per person.	Persons suspended due to misbehaviour, etc.	Average number of working days lost per person.	Persons granted sick leave.	Average number of working days lost per person.
May 1929	740	20.5	184,090	10,056	11.3	608	14.0	6,038	7.5
June 1929	605	18.5	183,474	8,045	12.0	657	9.8	6,650	7.5
July 1929	857	23.8	185,018	10,430	11.2	578	10.5	6,060	8.3
August 1929	571	15.9	184,502	7,300	11.5	699	11.0	5,132	8.3
September 1929	602	19.3	182,273	8,344	10.2	368	11.9	5,646	7.9
October 1929	749	20.8	182,898	8,636	11.0	549	9.1	5,553	8.1
Total	4,214	118.8	1,102,255	52,811	67.2	3,459	66.3	36,285	47.6

(vi) Leave and Absenteeism statistics from selected non-textile factories for May to October 1929.

The statistics here given are a summation of the figures submitted by 30 non-textile factories in Bengal. The table below is a summary of the statements furnished by the Government of Bengal, which give figures separately for Bengalis, Hindusthanis, Oriyas, Madrasis, Bilaspuris, etc.

Month.	Number of days worked.		Employed at the beginning of period.	Leave granted.		Persons suspended.		Absenteeism due to sickness.	
	Total.	Average.		Persons granted leave.	Average number of working days lost per person.	Persons suspended due to mis-behaviour, etc.	Average number of working days lost per person.	Persons granted sick leave.	Average number of working days lost per person.
May 1929	790	26.3	59,837	9,654	7.0	157	5.9	3,695	9.9
June 1929	717	23.9	60,496	9,723	7.6	93	6.8	3,925	7.7
July 1929	793	26.4	60,959	10,231	8.0	125	6.8	4,220	8.9
August 1929	774	25.8	62,051	8,484	6.6	117	11.0	4,601	10.5
September 1929	736	24.5	61,041	8,179	7.5	125	13.2	4,654	11.5
October 1929	667	22.2	60,279	9,368	7.2	164	5.7	3,856	7.0
Total	4,477	149.1	364,663	55,639	43.9	781	49.4	24,951	55.5

(17)

Life Histories of 20 workers employed in the Bengal Jute Mill area in 1929.

1.—Sheikh Babu Jan (Moslem), from Chapra, Bihar, a weaver, Angus Jute Mill.

Comes of an agriculturist family. Has been in Angus for four or five years. Left his family behind. Has been back once, about two years ago.

Described as work in the mill, probably a weaver.

Eats twice daily whatever has been cooked between work times in daylight hours. Sleeps after work till the dawn. Takes no physical recreation.

Rupee 1 a day. Sends to his family what is left at the end of the month after his own wants are satisfied.

Is in the hands of the mahajans. Describes the system. Borrowing is not encouraged at Angus and there are no mahajans within the lines. But there are certain houses just outside bounds, where they can get into touch with these men. Boatmen also act as money-lenders or "go-betweens."

The system is this :—

Method A.—Through the mahajan's middle man.

Loan one rupee—Interest 4 pice per week. (1 rupee=64 pice.)

Loan over one rupee—Interest 2 pice per week.

N. B.—Interest not paid weekly is added to the principal, and interest is paid on the sums so enhanced, at the above rate.

Method B.—Through the grocer.

Credit is given on purchases, up to Rs. 24, for a period extending over nine weeks. Interest on Rs. 24 is Rs. 3 for the first week (2 annas per rupee), and 12 annas for each subsequent week. Thus the total amount due at the end of—

One week is Rs. 27-0,

Two weeks is Rs. 27-12,

Three weeks is Rs. 28-8,

and so on, for Rs. 24 borrowed or taken in kind.

2.—Behari Rai, Brahmin, from upcountry, a spinner, Angus Jute Mill.

Has been in Angus for six years. His family live on their land and cultivate it. Some of his village folk who worked at Angus told him what a good place it was, and so he came.

"There is ease at Angus. Men are not dismissed for no reason. Angus takes care of people who meet with accidents."

These and other things his village people said, and he came, and found them true. He found other things also—likes his clean house and the open airiness (khula jaga) of the workmen's quarters; approves the school and the doctor khana. He has been home twice during his six years. He has an old mother, but there are three brothers to care for her, and they are older than himself, so he can stay on at Angus with a contented mind. He has children. His wife looks after them.

Employed as a Spinning.

He is not communicative about his domestic arrangements, his earnings or expenditure, but discourses upon custom and principles with much intelligence. He says that caste, or fellow-men, determine how much any individual should spend, that caste in itself carries an obligation as to spending.

* The above is a selection from the life histories collected by members of the Indian Jute Mills Association and furnished to the Royal Commission on Labour by the Government of Bengal.

Thus as a Brahmin he is forced to spend far more than if he were less highly born. But as to debt, they go into debt from necessity, not from desire (*shok*). He would never go into debt because he wanted to buy something beyond his means which he did not possess. To keep the body alive debt was unavoidable. In response to questions he said: "Yes, there were other things than food which were necessities such as he, e.g., the marriage of his children with expenditure of an expected figure, the performance of the ceremonies throughout life, and at death, etc." He had no ambitions. His children he wished to be as himself. He wanted to stay at Angus till he could work no longer; and then he wanted to return to his village and buy land, and live upon the land, and sit in his doorway at the time of the setting of the sun.

3.—Ram Kalavayan and his wife, Parvati (Hindus), Mala caste, from Dighaghat, Behar, piece-workers.

The man worked here first for many years. Then returned to his village and brought his wife.

Piece-workers in the mill. The man weaves. The woman's description of her work indicates winding.

They are up at 5 a. m.

5-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. at mill.

Recess.

1-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. at mill.

The woman cooks and does all the house work in between the mill work. The man brings in the wood collected from the compound. The children also pick coal from the mill ashes and bring it home for firing.

Rice and dal, potatoes, brinjals, and any available vegetables, and chapattis. They cook twice a day, once at mid-day, once in the morning, and drink tea at 5 a. m. before going to the mill to work. Tea drinking is a habit acquired at Angus. They live better here than in their villages or than their people live still.

A girl, aged 5, and a boy, aged 2. They cannot tell when or how often they have been away on leave, but say that they do remember that the boy was born when they were on leave.

Are not clear about amount earned; say it varies.

They cannot tell how much they spend a day on food or how much at any time on anything.

Their house is cleanly kept. They have one room and two beds. The fire-place is in a corner of the room. In the verandah they stack wood and coal. They say Angus is a splendid place; that the air is good here and their health good. They have learnt to take a daily bath in the tank. Their clothes are not very clean, and the children are rather unkempt, hair unoiled (a characteristic omission). The woman says she has no time to attend to them. When they have money they live well. When funds are low they live less well, cut down a vegetable or so. Dal and rice they always eat and chapattis of coarse rye or wheat. Rs. 5 a month they send to the man's old mother. This they never interrupt. Savings, if any, are put into ornaments. They have no dealings with mahajans.

4.—Noormahamad, a weaver, Titaghur No. 2 Jute Mill.

This upcountry Muhammadan young man was born at Badlapur in the district of Jaunpur in the year 1903. His father, who had no fields of his own, used to work in the fields of others and with great difficulty managed to defray the expenses of his family of five members. As he was not in a position to send his son to school he used always to take Noormahamad along with him to the fields to learn the work of peasantry. As ill luck would have it the father of Noormahamad one day died of cholera. Now this Noormahamad had a maternal uncle of moderate means, who was an inhabitant of the village in which this poor family lived, and who used to send rice for the family, so that being helped by this uncle and some of the neighbours, Noormahamad, his mother and three other children, two boys and one girl, were saved from starvation for the time being. Noormahamad was only a boy of 20 when his mother was compelled to send him to work in some of the jute mills near Calcutta, being advised to do so by many of her well-wishers, some of whom were mill employees of this province. He started as a shifter boy, but very soon became a spinner. Now as

many of his villagers were in the weaving and as he saw they had a good income he cherished an ambition to be a weaver and, in order to fulfil this object, used to go in his leisure to the Weaving Department to help his villagers in their work. Noormahamad thus acquired good practice in the art of weaving. Soon afterwards he was fortunate enough to secure a weaver's job. He has become a skilled weaver now by dint of diligence and earns about Rs. 40 per month. He lives in the rented house of a bariwala of this province for which he pays one rupee per month. He eats in a boarding-house only a little way from the mill and his food costs him Rs. 8 per month. With the improvement of his pecuniary means his mind has become a little refined. He takes tea twice daily, smokes biri (Indian cigarettes) and at the week-end is in the habit of going to the cinema in Calcutta, but as he always remembers his past poverty and being rather a virtuous Muhammadan himself has never indulged in any other vice. The only intoxication he indulges in is the drinking of toddy. These items cost him Rs. 5 per month. He goes to his mullock (native village) once a year to see his mother, brother and sister. He remits a small sum of Rs. 15 to his mother every month. As he is now a young man about 25 years old he has got married. This has put him to some debt no doubt, but he is sure to clear it off in time provided no stroke of misfortune comes on him.

5.—Mangari, a female worker, Titaghur No. 2 Jute Mill.

She was born at Neitar in the district of Mirzapore. Her father used to work in the leather godown. At the age of ten she was married. After she had passed a few days in the house of her husband her father brought her to his own house. At that time the father, and mother and daughter began to work together in the store house for their subsistence. When Mangari grew to be a young lady she went to her husband's house. Her husband was in straightened circumstances, so he left his native home and came to Titaghur with his wife.

On her arrival she was posted in the house of a relative of her husband. Her husband was first employed in the Weaving Department. A few days later she resumed work in the Preparing Department drawing Rs. 8 per month. After five years' work in the jute mill a daughter was born to her. Her father, who lived in retirement in his ancestral home, died of heart failure. As soon as the news of her father's death reached her she immediately hastened to her home. After a few days' stay there, she again returned to Titaghur with her bereaved mother who was also employed in the same department; five years after her husband's life was cut short by the fell disease cholera which was caused by excessive drinking liquor. The deceased husband left behind at his death his wife, daughter and aged mother in destitution to mourn his loss.

After the death of her beloved husband began the turning point of her life. She continued as usual to work in the mill with her mother. She proved all along to be a good and steady worker. On no account did she absent herself from the mill. She lives economically.

Her sister is a barren lady and through her request she has been induced to marry again. The husband has landed property in his native land, but as he had no male issue by his first wife he married the widow.

Now they live peacefully by working steadily in the mill.

6.—Gania, a female worker (native of Sudhghara in the Monghyr district), Titaghur No. 2 Jute Mill.

Her father's occupation was cultivation. When she was ten years of age her parents left their home as a result of adverse circumstances and came down to Titaghur, the place of the great jute industry. They all were employed in jute mills.

After two months' service in the mill she was married and at that time was working as a half-time shifter. She earned Rs. 5-8 per month. When she grew up to be a young lady she went to the home of her husband. After a few days' rest they again entered the mill and served in the Preparing Department. This time she got the increased pay of Rs. 8 per month. Her husband was in the habit of drinking and smoking ganja and in addition to this he was prone to gambling, so that he spent nearly the whole amount of his earnings. His wife was on the contrary of frugal habits and learned thrift from her deceased mother. She tried her best to retain the ornaments which she got as dowry from her parents, but on account of her husband's extravagance, recklessness and indulgence in drinking to excess she ran into great debt and could not retain them.

any longer. Recently her husband stole the money of the bariwalla and was arrested and condemned to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Gania is a woman of extraordinary ability and is noted for her economical habits. Even the arrest of her husband did not daunt her.

She now gets Rs. 11 per month and manages to live from hand-to-mouth with great difficulty.

She has been working satisfactorily for the last 24 years.

7—Gobardhan, native of Kosri in the Muzaffarpur district and worker, Titaghur No. 2 Jute Mill.

His father was a husbandman. Gobardhan had two brothers. They helped their father in his agricultural pursuits. After the demise of their father their land was equally divided, and the income being inadequate to meet their family expenses Gobardhan left his ancestral home to try his fortune when he was twenty years old.

He came to Titaghur and stayed there with his relative who secured for him a job as a cooly in the Preparing Department in the local jute mill where he worked for eight years on a monthly wage of Rs. 12. During that period he went to his native village where he resided with his brothers for three months. His brothers got him married. He spent Rs. 100 to celebrate his wedding ceremony. Being hard pressed he again came to Titaghur for work. A few months later he was raised to the post of Cooly Sirdar. He is now getting Rs. 22 per month. A year afterwards he again returned to his native land and stayed there for a short time, then brought his wife to Titaghur. They both lived in a bariwalla's house paying Rs. 1.4 per month for house rent. He got his wife employment in the mill and she began to earn Rs. 9.8 per month. After the birth of a child his wife was taken to her parents. Meanwhile his brother-in-law with whom he lived died in Titaghur and Gobardhan fell in love with the widow of the deceased brother-in-law. Through the help of a sirdar he secured a job for her in the same jute mill. His father-in-law being poor was unable to maintain his daughter any longer and sent her with her child to her husband at Titaghur. They all worked together for 15 years. Saving a large amount of money a year Gobardhan began to lend money to his fellow-workers at a very high rate of interest. During his stay at Titaghur he has contracted the habit of drinking tari. He spends Rs. 6 a month on liquor and Rs. 2 on pan biri. He gets much profit by selling the milk of cows and goats which he keeps for this purpose. He is now 50 years old. Recently he purchased a plot of land from his relative in his native village. At present he, with his wife and illicit lover, continues to work in the mill and lives in affluent circumstances.

8.—Palais, a native of Eatadapur in the Ganjam district of Madras Presidency and sardar, Titaghur No. 2 Jute Mill.

His father was a weaver by caste and had five sons. Palais from his boyhood was trained in his father's trade. When Palais was ten years old he married. His father finding himself unable to maintain his large family left his home and came to Titaghur with his family.

Palais was 20 years old when he first came to Titaghur. He took a room in the Company's cooly line and secured a job in the Spinning Department as a cooly earning Rs. 8 per month. After a few months' work he was dissatisfied with such a small amount of income so he gave up the job and obtained employment in the Preparing Department as a rover. His wage there was Rs. 10 per month. In the meantime he returned to his native land and after staying there for a few days brought his wife and found her employment in the Preparing Department. A few months passed in this way, then he became a drawing sirdar with a salary of Rs. 16 per month.

Two years later he was raised to the post of head sirdar with a monthly income of Rs. 25. He has four children. In course of these few years Palais with his wife and children returned to his native land and lived there for six weeks. They again returned to Titaghur for mill work. Subsequently he spent Rs. 300 on the marriage ceremony of his three daughters in quick succession. During the period of the sickness of his wife a woman frequented his house. Her personal charms was attractive, and Palais sirdar soon got enamoured of her and began to live with her as her husband. She gave birth to four children. Both his wife and kept woman worked in the jute mill. They began to collect wood

from the distant forests on the off days and would sometimes sell it in the neighbouring markets. He is addicted to drink and spends Re. 1 per week on it and 10 annas on pan biri. He has become liable to a debt of Rs. 200 for the marriage ceremonies of his illegitimate daughters. He has pawned the ornaments of his wife. They are still working in the jute mill.

9.—Bochu Nilkanto (Madrasl), drawing sardar, Shamnuggur Jute Mill.

Bochu Nilkanto was born in the village of Bramontarla in the Ganjam district. His father was a weaver or Tanti by caste. He weaved cloth and sold it in the market which was the only source of income he had to support his family. On the death of his father his mother came to Serampore with him when he was 12 years old. His mother secured a job in the Serampore Cotton Mill while he got a job as a spinning shifter in the India Jute Mill. He worked there for two years and then left the place in order to secure some better job at Titaghur. Here he got a job as a spinner in the Titaghur Jute Mill, while his mother worked as a breaker feeder. Both of them remained at Titaghur for four years, then went home. His mother got him married and he then returned from his home with his mother and wife to Shamnuggur where he got a job as a rover on a wage of Rs. 2-13 per week. His mother and wife worked here as drawing feeders and lived in the Company's cooly lines with a nominal rent of annas 6 per month per room. Here he associated with bad company and thereby got into bad habits of drinking and gambling. Therefore he spent everything he earned and began to borrow money in time of need. His mother died here so he had to incur more debt to perform the "Sradh ceremony". He worked five years in his present job as a rover and was then promoted to assistant drawing sardar on a wage of Rs. 5-5-3. He paid regularly interest to the money-lenders of anna 1 per rupee per month on the total amount. After a time his money-lenders pressed him hard to pay the money and he was compelled to borrow money from Kabulis paying interest at the rate of anna 1 per week per rupee. His debt was too high to pay the interest regularly to the lenders and the money-lenders regularly pressed him for the money. Being unable to clear the debt he was compelled to leave this place and went to Jagatdal where he worked as a rover in the Alliance Jute Mill, but the money-lenders went there and pressed him hard. For this reason he sold his wife's ornaments to clear his debt. He came back again to Shamnuggur and got drawing sardar's job on a wage of Rs. 4-13 per week. Now he spends Rs. 3 per month for drinking. After working in this job he was transferred to drawing line sardar on a wage of Rs. 6-2 per week, but on account of bad habits of drinking and gambling he incurred more debt and is still in the hands of the money lender. He is now 40 years old and does not go to his native country. His health is good.

10.—Dor Basona (Madrasl), rover, Shamnuggur Jute Mill.

Dor Basona was born at Battilee in the district of Ganjam, Madras Presidency. His father was a weaver by caste and worked as a weaver and supported his family by the income of the products. Dor Basona helped his father all along with his work, but owing to the downfall of the cloth market he was bound to incur debt to maintain his family and instructed Dor Basona to go up to Calcutta to seek for a job with his neighbour who is a jute mill worker in Calcutta. Dor Basona came with his neighbour to Titaghur and stayed with him there. His neighbour tried to get him a job. After a week or two he secured a cooly's job in Titaghur Jute Mill in the Preparing Department on a wage of Rs. 2-3 per week. After working for a year or two he went home. His father got him married there. On his return from home he came up to Shamnuggur and got a jute cutter's job in the Shamnuggur Jute Mill on a wage of Rs. 2-15 per week. He used to send Rs. 6 regularly to his father per month. Hearing the death of his mother he went home and stayed there for a month or two. This time he came back with his father and wife, and now is working as a rover on a wage of Rs. 3-1-6 per week. His wife is working as a drawing feeder in the Preparing Department on a wage of Rs. 2-3 per week while his father works as a cooly on a wage of Rs. 2-11-6 per week. He is now 35 years old, and does not drink. He likes to stay here and has saved some money. He has given some gold ornaments worth about Rs. 200 to his wife.

11.—Jumrati Miah, weaver, Kinnison No. 1 Jute Mill.

Caste (Sheikh Momin), age 49. Born in Sallapore village, Chapra district, his parents were hand-loom weavers and with the assistance of their son and daughter they earned about Rs. 4 per week. At the age of 20, trade being

very dull at his village, an uncle brought him down to the mills in Calcutta, where he could earn more money working a power loom. His first job was in Union South Mill as a daily weaver. After 12 months he secured a loom in the same mill earning Rs. 5-6 for six days' working. He managed to save Rs. 2 per week out of his earnings, which he sent home to help his parents, with their rents, etc. He was able to go home for two months in the year to see his people. After having worked eight years in Union South Mills, he joined a friend staying in Titaghur and secured a job in Kinnison No. 1 Mill as a weaver, his wages averaged about the same, Rs. 5-6 per week for six days. He has continued at Kinnison as a weaver for 16 years going home at the end of every year for four months to attend his lands. He sends Rs. 10-12 every month from Titaghur to maintain his family. At present he earns Rs. 6 for four days and Rs. 7 for five days.

Jumrati Miah was married at the age of 15. His father provided the money out of his savings for marriage expenses. There are three sons—the eldest works on his father's land, the other two attend school at Sallapore. Jumrati lives in the Grand Trunk Road Kutcha Lines, Titaghur, and pays Re. 1-12 per month rent for the house. He has never touched intoxicants in his life. His wife lives at Sallapore attending to household duties and comfort of the family.

Not being well developed physically he does not look very healthy, but states that he has never had any serious illness.

12.—Narsama Kurmi (Madrassi female), Rover Feeder, Howrah Jute Mill.

Was born in Ganjam, age 24 and is the daughter of Chandraya Kurmi, an agricultural labourer. Her father had a plot of land about three bighas but it was insufficient to support the family of three sons and three daughters as well as the parents. The father died when the witness was very young, and her brothers endeavoured to carry on. They managed to keep the family together for a number of years by hiring themselves out to work for other land-holders besides doing work on their own land.

Witness was married at the age of 13 or so. Her husband was on the railway and got a salary of Rs. 23 per month. He died of consumption after they had been married two years. There were no children.

After the death of her husband the witness found she could not earn a living in her native place, and her brothers were not willing to receive her back into the family on account of the extra work it would give them to keep her.

One day she heard from a man who had just come from Calcutta and was on holiday in his native place, that there was work for women in the jute mills in Calcutta, and that it did not matter whether one was a widow or not.

Accordingly she borrowed her fare from her married sister and set out for Calcutta by herself in search of work. Her fare was over ten rupees.

She arrived at Howrah terminus and was there directed by a Hindu whom she had met on the train. He put her on a tram car and told the driver to put her off at the Madrassi lines. Witness could not at that time speak Hindustani. The tramway man told her to get off about the place that she lives in now, and there she saw some people of her own country to whom she was able to speak.

One of the Madrassis took her to a sirdar of the mill, and after promising to pay him the sum of two rupees from her first wages, he said he could get her a job.

(This statement was retracted on being read over to witness; but it is probably true.)

He gave her work in his line in Howrah Mills as a receiving maghi at a drawing machine. She got wages amounting to Rs. 2-4 or so. Later she got work as a feeder on a roving machine at Rs. 2-14. She likes that work best.

Witness has been in Bengal for five years altogether. Has not been in Howrah all the time; for after a while she had trouble with a sirdar and was obliged to leave, when she went up to Serampore, and from there to Tittaghur. Has also worked in Rishra. Came back to Howrah after she had been on leave in her country as she found the sirdar who had annoyed her gone.

Would not think to her own place to try to work now, as there is not enough to be made at any work she could get. Knows the people there are half starving.

Prefers Howrah to other bazars because she came here first and found good water. Food is cheaper in other places but does not think the quality is so good. Fuel is very dear in Howrah. House rent is dear also. Witness lives with three other women in one room in the house of the Keeper of Dubarria Bazar, Ramkristopur, for which witness has to pay As. 12 per month as her share.

Finds it possible to live on her pay, and can save a little. Has been able to return to her native place several times. Has just been able to buy a pair of gold ear-rings for herself at a cost of Rs. 14 the pair. Has some other jewellery.

	Rs. a.
Cost of food per week	1 10
Cost of pan per week	0 5
House rent and sundries	0 6

Has to buy about six saries in a year, costing about Rs. 1-10-6 each.

13.—Kamala (Oorya female), drawing machine feeder, Howrah Jute Mill.

Was born at Narsingpur in Cuttack, age 20 years. Father worked on the railway and was shifted to Howrah in the course of his duties some eight years ago. Family joined him a little later. Mother and one sister.

Three years ago the father died leaving the family unprovided for. The mother and two daughters were obliged to work, and all found work in the Howrah Jute Mills.

Witness married, some three years ago, a worker in the Howrah Mills, who works at a roving machine. Husband has been sick for the last three months and has not been able to work. Witness has had to provide for him. Has no children. Wages of witness amount to an average of Rs. 2-8 per week, and upon this the two people cannot live. Has been obliged to borrow the sum of Rs. 20 and pays interest at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per month. Gave no security. Hopes to repay when the husband is better. Husband will not take medicine from the mills dispensary as he says it will break his caste. Resides with her husband in the house of Abdul Sirdar in Thekeapara, Howrah.

Prior to the illness of the husband the married life of the witness was happy enough. Both were able to go to their native place for a holiday this year for three months, and it was on their return to Howrah that husband took ill. Usually had enough money to live well and save little, but finds living very hard now.

14.—Myna Khandayet (Oorya), jute selector, Howrah Jute Mill.

Born at Puri in Orissa, the son of a labourer on the land, his age is 45. His father was at one time possessed of a little land, but on account of bad harvests and famine, had to sell it little by little till it was all gone. Thereafter had to eke out an existence by working for hire. Witness recollects the hard struggle the parents had to maintain themselves and their family. Witness had only one brother that he recollects of but there may have been other children that died. Both parents died a long time ago, but the brother still lives in the old place. He is older than the witness.

Witness was obliged to seek work outside of his native place some time after his parents died. He had married in the meantime. Work was hard to get and food was scarce. Having heard of the good wages paid to workers in the mills in Bengal he decided to come here. Borrowed money to pay his fare. On arrival was lucky enough to find work almost at once in the Howrah Jute Mill as a jute cutter on a pay of Rs. 2 a week average. That was 17 years ago. Later he was given the post of jute selector which brings him in now about Rs. 5 a week, quite often more.

He resides in the house of Sitaram in Mullickphattack, Howrah. Witness's wife has never come to Bengal and he has had to keep her all the time in her own country. He sends her about ten rupees a month. He also has sent money to his brother, who is now in chronic ill-health, regularly since he came

to Bengal. Witness has never gone to any other mill as he is known here now and has a good job which he cannot afford to lose.

For many years was not able to take a holiday to go to his country, but later was able to go for about a couple of weeks. Now goes every three years or so but only for two weeks. Has no children. One son of the marriage died at the age of seven of cholera.

Cannot save money on account of the money he has to send home. Now eats a little opium because of body pains he had some three years ago. Feels the better for the drug. Could not do the work he does without it. Eats pan also to the extent of some four annas worth a week. Monthly expenditure may be shown as—

	Rs. a.
Food	7 0
House rent	1 0
Clothes	1 0
Opium (1 tolah)	1 14
Pan	1 0
	<hr/>
	11 14

15.—Abdul Khan, cooly, Preparing Department, Champdany Jute Mills.

He was born in the village Tikari, 14 miles off from the town of Gaya. His father, Akbar Ali Khan, was a gardener in the estate of Raja Rung Bahadur of Gaya. His father used to remit money to his mother and brothers at Tikari and would go home two or three times a year. He had three elder brothers, two of them in the service of the Raja and they stayed with their father. One was at home and used to do manual work in the fields belonging to his father. He had two sisters. They were married and went with their husbands.

He was at home for fourteen years and did not get any education as there were no facilities in the village at that time. When he was a boy of fifteen years old his cousin, who was a sirdar in the Champdany Jute Mills in the district of Hooghly, brought him there and had him admitted in the said mill as a shifter boy in the Spinning Department on a wage of 10 annas per week. He remained in the same job for five years. After that he worked as a spinner for nine years at Re. 1-8 per week. After working there fourteen years he went to his mulluk and was married, and stayed for three months at home, then he returned to Champdany Jute Mills leaving his wife at home and got a job in the Preparing Department on a wage of Rs. 2-8 per week. He lived in a kutcha house (2 rooms and little verandah) in the lines of Champdany Bazar, and paid a rent of annas 10 per month. He has not been to his native land since then.

After two years he brought a young woman from Barrackpore and lived with her at Champdany. When his mother heard this news she came with his wife and elder brother to Champdany. His elder brother returned home leaving his mother and wife with him. The mother died within a week of her arrival. Thereafter he lived with his wife and the woman whom he brought from Barrackpore in the same house in the bazar for which he paid Re. 1-4 rent per month.

He had four sons and three daughters by his wife, but the woman referred to had no issue and died ten years ago. He is now living with his wife. One son, who works as a coachman of a hackney carriage in Champdany, gets Rs. 20 per month, this son lives with his wife in a house of his own and does not give any support to his father. He had three daughters married, two of them died and the other one is living with her husband at Champdany. He spent Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 at the time of marrying each daughter. He is not in the habit of taking any intoxicating liquor. His age is seventy (approximately) and he is working as an oiler in the engine room on a wage of Rs. 4-4 per week.

He has no debts and no surplus money with him, his income enables him to live without incurring any debt.

16.—Biro (Oriya), calender cooly, Champdany Jute Mills.

He was born at Kurangiri in the district of Cuttack. His father, Bimbardhar, was a farmer and lived on cultivation, Bimbardhar had four sons, three of them died before attaining maturity. The income of his father was not sufficient for the maintenance of the family and he could not give any education to his son. When Biro was sixteen years of age he was sent to Rishra in the district of Hooghly, Bengal, with one of his countrymen who then stayed there. Through his help he secured a job as a drawing cooly in Rishra Jute Mills, and earned Re. 1-8 per week. After working only ten months he went to his native land and stayed there for a year. He then came to Champdany and obtained a job of a gardener in the European quarter of the mill at Rs. 2 per week. He worked there for a year and left the mill for his mulluk, where he remained for only ten months. He returned to Champdany and got a job in the presshouse on piece work, earning approximately Rs. 3-8 per week. He left the work and went home. After six months he came back and was employed as a Calender Sirdar in the Finishing Department on a wage of Rs. 5-8 per week. He worked there for two years, then left and went to his home up-country again. There he was married at the age of 26 and lived with his wife. For two years he lived on cultivation. At that time he had two sons and one daughter and it had become impossible to maintain his family on the earnings he made, so he was compelled to come back to Champdany where he was employed as a calender cooly on a wage of Rs. 4-8 per week. He had two sons and two daughters. The sons and one daughter died in their childhood, the other daughter married and he incurred a debt of approximately Rs. 300. He visits his native land once a year and stays there five or six weeks. He is now at the age of fifty. He was never addicted to drink. His debt will take a long time to clear off.

17.—Mongal, a Bilaspuri worker, Victoria Jute Mill.

He was born at village Mochi, district Bilaspur. His father had some land and Mongal and his two brothers helped him with the cultivation.

When Chinoo, the father, died, the land was divided between the three brothers. Owing to the failure of crops Mongal was unable to pay the rent for his share for two or three years. The zemindar therefore attached his land and he lost it.

He then set off with his wife and daughter to look for work on the railway and was in the employ of the Bengal Nagpur Railway for about a year.

He then went to Fort Gloster Jute Mill where he worked in the Batching Department for about eight months.

This place, however, did not suit him or his family very well, so, knowing that his brother-in-law Bhikari was a Recruiting Sirdar at Victoria Mill, he made up his mind to try and get work there.

Bhikari looked after them on their arrival and got them taken on in the Batching Department, where they have now been working for the last nine years.

They were also given a room rent free in the Company's lines.

Their united average income is Rs. 23 to 24 per month. Mongal has no permanent debt, but from time to time borrows small sums on the "Kisti" system.

His first wife died six years ago but he married again.

He has been home twice since he came to Victoria, staying for six or seven weeks each time.

He intends to go home again next year and this time he hopes to purchase some land and remain at home permanently.

If his plans fail he will return to Victoria.

18.—Jhmrathi Miah, a Bihari Muhammadan weaver, Victoria Jute Mill.

He was born in village Chak Barkooriah, district Muzafferpore, his father being a hand-loom weaver there.

In his youth he learned to work a hand-loom. He then left home and went to Telinipara with his brother who was a weaver in Victoria Mill.

He at once obtained employment in the Spinning Department as a shifter, but after working there for some time he started work as a cop winder. He then changed to the weaving and for the last 20 years has been working as a sacking weaver. He has been in Victoria for over 30 years altogether.

Four or five years after he came to Victoria he was married. Sixteen years later this wife died, her only son having died as a baby. He married again and now has his old mother, his wife, three minor sons and a daughter living at his native village where he has a house of his own and a plot of land.

This land has been let out to a tenant who gives him half the produce of the land, his share amounting to about 10 to 12 maunds rice and three to four maunds wheat. This is stored in his house for the use of the members of his family.

His average monthly income is Rs. 25. In order to repair his house he had to take a loan of Rs. 300 from his landlord, for which he pays interest at 4 per cent.

He hopes to be able to clear off his debt in two or three years.

As soon as he is old enough, his eldest son will come down and help him with his income.

He lives in a rented house for which he pays Re. 1 per month.

He goes home about every three years and stays for a couple of months.

19.—Khedoo Miah, a Muhammadan weaver, Victoria Jute Mill.

He was born in village Ojha Amlaki in the Balia district. His father, Daulat Miah, was a handloom weaver and Khedoo was trained in this work also.

As, however, they could not make enough from their hand-loom, Daulat sent his son with some of his fellow-villagers to look for work in a jute mill.

He came to Victoria and soon learned how to work a power loom. He worked as a weaver in Victoria for 28 years, but now he is an old man and is working as a daily weaver.

As a weaver his monthly income was Rs. 25 a month, but at present it is only Rs. 15 to Rs. 16.

His son, who was also a weaver in the same department, is now a Daily Sirdar, and he is getting about Rs. 25 per month.

He has a wife, a daughter, his son's wife and two grand-children living at home. Though his son gives him all his income he has never been able to save anything, but he has no debt.

He lives in a rented house for which he pays Re. 1 rent per month, and he and his son go home every two or three years for two or three months.

20.—Mohan Noonis, a Hindu worker in the Machine Sewing Department, Victoria Jute Mill.

He is the son of a cultivator and was born in village Leduhi in Balia district.

On his father's death, while Mohan was still a boy, he was taken charge of by a relation who was a worker in Samnuggur Mill. This relation leased out Mohan's land and took him and his mother with him to Samnuggur, where he obtained work as a hand hammer. He worked there in this capacity for three years.

His mother then returned to her native village as she did not like the idea of the house remaining unoccupied for so long.

Mohan and his relation crossed the river and obtained work as mason's coolies at Victoria Mill which was then under construction.

When the mill was completed and started they both got work as hand hammers. Mohan remained in this job for over three years and then he changed to the machine sewing where he has been working ever since.

Shortly after he came to Victoria his mother died at home, and the relation who had befriended him also died. Mohan, however, was quite happy at Victoria, and instead of going back to his native village, preferred to stay on at Telinipara.

He has now been working in Victoria Mill for over 40 years.

He has a wife, one son and five daughters. He had another son who was also working in Victoria as a Shifting Sirdar in the Spinning Department but he died.

His wife and three of his daughters work in the Hand Hemming Department, and have a total monthly income of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. He himself earns about the same amount. The income from his land at home is about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 a year.

He has also a cooly line in the mill bustee consisting of 50 rooms. These bring in Rs. 40 a month, less municipal tax and zemindar's rent.

The land on which these houses are built is his own.

He has no debts and no vice and lives very happily with his wife and children.

He goes home every third or fourth year for two or three months.

(18)

Statistics relating to Lascar Seamen for the port of Calcutta, furnished by Captain H. F. Darvell, Shipping Master, Calcutta.

Registers have been maintained since 1837, i.e., for the past 42 years.

There are now in use 982 registers, with the registers is a Card Index system, this, however, is incomplete as shewn here:—

Number of Cards completed	125,029	
Number in arrears	108,713	
<i>Registered seamen—</i>		
The number of seamen registered to November 1929, i.e., to whom continuous discharge certificates have been issued		233,742
<i>Deceased—</i>		
Of this number we may estimate 25 per cent. are now deceased as men much older than the recruits of to-day took out continuous discharge certificates in past years, when the recruiting was open and unchecked, we therefore deduct	58,435	
<i>Left sea-service—</i>		
In addition to this figure the number of men who although still alive have voluntarily given up the sea (will include the aged men, and the 1st voyagers who give up after the 1st voyage) or men who are invalidated permanently, we may estimate 15 per cent., therefore deduct	35,062	
		<hr/> —93,497
Approximate figure of men available for employment		<hr/> 140,245
<i>At sea—</i>		
On engagements, i.e., in employment at sea on Foreign Articles at any time are approximately	50,000	
On engagements, i.e., on employment at sea on Coasting Articles at any time there are approximately	3,000	
Approximate total of employed	53,000	
<i>Men in Calcutta—</i>		
Seamen actually in Calcutta at any time (this will include those who are permanently residing here both Indians and Goanese and those standing by for ships we may estimate)	12,000	
<i>Men in the Country Districts—</i>		
This will leave a figure for the men away at their homes in the country districts, cultivating and resting	75,245	
Total effective as above		<hr/> 140,245

1914-15	.	.	.	7,101
1915-16	.	.	.	8,285
1916-17	.	.	.	7,404
1917-18	.	.	.	5,856
1918-19	.	.	.	7,346
1919-20	.	.	.	5,821
1920-21	.	.	.	4,963
1921-22	.	.	.	7,918
1922-23	.	.	.	10,562
1923-24	.	.	.	9,126
				74,382

During these 10 years from 1914 to 1924 74,382 new men were recruited as new seamen, and issued continuous discharge certificates with which they could go to sea if they could find jobs. A check on this procedure was commenced in 1925, the number enrolled gradually reduced by my orders until later this open enrolling or recruiting was stopped altogether and no new men were permitted to take out a continuous discharge certificate unless a job was open for him, and a written request to issue a continuous discharge certificate was obtained from the Master or officer of the vessel who undertook to sign him on and this is only done in these days when a vessel is signing on her crew. These new recruits now-a-days all get away to sea and average about 5,000 new men yearly.

(19)

Note by Captain H. F. Darvell, Shipping Master, Calcutta, on the difficulties to be met with in attempting to carry out the recommendations of the Clow Committee Report.

Directed by Government in December 1924 to examine the whole question of the establishment of a Recruitment Bureau for seamen at the port of Calcutta in the light of the Clow Committee report and correspondence forwarded to me for perusal, these covering the work of the Committee and embodying the ideas and opinions of all parties interested including the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the matter contained in these documents was thoroughly examined, and with many years of experience with lascar seamen ashore and afloat to assist me, it appeared to me that the scheme outlined for this Bureau bristled with difficulties, these difficulties were apparently seen to exist by Government also by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who gave little encouragement to the scheme.

The main object of the scheme was understood to be the alleviation of the corruption and bribery said to exist owing to the system of the supply of crews through licensed brokers and *ghat serangs*.

From the outside, however, I concluded that the reports on bribery and corruption had been greatly exaggerated by interested parties; the practice however of bribery and corruption certainly existed amongst the Indian seamen as all knew.

Following a careful examination of the whole question I informed Government of the conditions existing in an early and confidential report* and these conditions it appeared to me the Clow Committee had not taken cognizance of.

Concerning the difficulties to be contended with the Committee had missed the significance of the existence of the huge mass of men to be dealt with; the loose and indiscriminate enrolling of men and boys that had been going on for years past had seriously overstocked the market, and much of this was useless material, possibly unfit for sea service of any kind as they were never at that time medically examined before being granted a certificate.

Numbers of these men and boys entering unchecked and eager to take up the sea calling were apparently only too willing to pay anyone who would place them on a vessel.

My present day figures were furnished† to the Commission during my examination and earlier figures had been furnished to Government during the first months of my work together with my plans for checking this influx, and my plans for checking the bribery practices prevalent amongst the seamen.

* Not reproduced here.

† Royal Commission on Labour Evidence, Volume V, Part II, pages 260-261.

In my opinion with the existence of this vast number of men far in excess of the requirements we had the field in which the practice of bribery and corruption was likely to be a fairly extensive one.

The recommendation of the Clow Committee for the establishment of a State organisation, i.e., an employment bureau for the supply of crews from the numbers of men whose names were to be entered on elaborate and numberless registers had no doubt been thoroughly examined by Government between the years 1922 and 1924, and being directed myself to further examine the whole question I did so and reported to Government the following difficulties we were to contend with, whilst of my own volition I proceeded at once to work, and directed my personal efforts towards the elimination of certain of the prevalent practices and the early contact of the licensed brokers and *ghat serangs* with the crews they were supposed to be supplying, and in this, after a certain time had elapsed I considered I had been fairly successful.

Outlining the difficulties to be met with in the pursuance of this Bureau scheme. Firstly, we have the vast number of men to be dealt with, these out of all proportion to the requirements for the available ships, and even if we could succeed in distributing the available employment amongst these men, the best of the men who are invariably sought after by the Masters and agents would have much less average employment than they now enjoy, the procedure would be grossly unfair to the steady seamen who may wish for a continuity of engagements to enable them to qualify for the bonuses and pensions several of the shipping companies now give their seamen after a long period of continuous service in the company.

Secondly, there are about sixty different ratings employed on ships carrying Indian seamen and the number of bureau general registers would run into many hundreds as each rating would require its own register. It was also proposed that separate registers should be maintained for each Line that so desired, and separate registers were to be maintained of types of crew that do not normally sail together.

The compiling of more and more registers would go on indefinitely with the new recruits coming along steadily to replace the men falling out and deceased, and the work of removing names from one rating register to another next higher rating register as men are promoted would go on continuously and there can be no doubt that in course of time the Shipping Office would not hold the registers.

A large and ever increasing staff would be required to work these registers and extended premises would be necessary, the registers were to be compiled firstly from the names already on the Branch Shipping Office record registers, which still contain the names of some thousands of deceased seamen who had died in the districts throughout the past years and of whose deaths we have no record.

From these employment registers for this proposed State organisation when they were completed, the ratings required to make up a ship's crew were to be selected by agents or Masters and Officers, and the scheme was to be directed towards the provision of jobs for the seamen in order of rotation, the very important leading ratings, the *serangs* were to have practically no power or choice where the putting together of a crew was concerned.

There had been put into practice no such scheme as this for the recruitment of crews in any other country to my knowledge, the roster system had been experimented with in England with European seamen but had failed, and there we had seamen each man of whom can stand alone and look out for himself, not minding with what men he sails or on what ship he engages, whereas the lascar seaman cannot stand alone, on board ship he needs the support of his friends from his district and will seldom engage unless they are to be with him.

Only a few of them can stand alone and find for themselves; they engage in groups and the rejection of an important man from a group by a medical officer means that the whole group may step out and refuse the engagement offering. The *serang* it is stated by masters, officers and agents must always have the main say in the putting together of the crew for his department and with this I agree, he must hold them together, he, however, must have associated with him good *tindals* whom he knows will work under him and not undermine his authority or try to usurp his job, two or three *tindals* are usually carried and these have their groups of friends or supporters from their

home district with them, in practice it may be said that the lascar crew just put themselves together at the outset, the *serang* having the greater say in the construction of the crew.

Until the lascar seaman (engine department or deck) can stand alone, i.e., until he acquires assurance in himself it cannot be seen how a lascar crew could be put together to be of any use on board ship when taken from registers kept by a State organisation.

The Clow Committee too in putting up this Bureau scheme emphasised the point that unnecessary interference by the State with the conditions of labour in any country is undesirable and Government had no doubt taken note of this in that report.

In the final report too the Committee admitted that the maintenance of the registers was a very complicated question, how complicated the question would be I have endeavoured earlier in my statement to describe.

There could be no end to the registers and how the officials at the Shipping Office could compile roster sheets from these registers to be a success, and then locate and obtain the men who were next wanted for the particular job cannot be seen, as lascar seamen will only go to sea when they choose, and only with those with whom they feel they could sail congenially, at certain seasons of the year too, during the harvest and marriage seasons thousands will not leave their homes for the sea.

The men wanted, if found, might not want the particular ship available, or would not sail with the selected *serang*, or with the others selected, and there existed the possibility that we might drift into a situation with the Bureau impossible to extricate ourselves from, with vessels delayed and masters and owners holding the Government responsible.

Thirdly, here a very important point indeed. There are in existence some thousands of seamen employed in the coasting services, these covering the very important mail and passenger steamers in these waters. The crews of these vessels are all engaged on coasting agreements, i.e., Home Trade Articles *vide* Section 32 Part II of Act XXI of 1923, Indian Merchant Shipping Act, and with these seamen, undoubtedly the best of all Indian seamen, the Shipping Office and Bureau could have no connection as these crews are signed on by the Masters of the vessels personally, no Shipping Office representative present or officiating. With the changes made in the Coasting Articles (Home Trade) crews during the currency of each of these 6 months Agreements the total men employed here amount to approximately 4,000 of all ratings.

These mail steamers sometimes enter port and sail again in a few hours and whilst there possibly the Articles have expired and a whole new crew or part crew are required; it cannot be seen how a Bureau could handle this situation and find suitable men from numberless registers and get the ship away in time.

Licensed brokers and *ghat serangs* now act for the Masters or agents only as outlined in the report* dated the 9th March 1926, forwarded to the Government of Bengal; they have now-a-days no connection with a crew until that crew has been selected for service by the Master and officers or the Agents and placed before the Shipping Master or his Deputy for signing on, and they are not permitted to recommend any *serang*, *tindal* or other crew member in the first place, they only officiate for the payment of the advances, and onwards as contact people until the crew join the vessel and at the last hour just prior to sailing they must if required find substitutes to replace any absent men; they are held responsible for this but actually in practice substitutes required are brought along by other members of the crew and are usually the friends of some one or other already in that crew.

In the report above referred to and attached* to this note will be shown more clearly than my brief note can show the existing conditions, the idiosyncrasies of this type of seaman and other information in connection with additional work these licensed brokers and *ghat serangs* perform for the masters and the agents of the vessels; all this essential work they have undertaken for many years past, and this must be carried on.

In placing before Government at the time the difficulties to be met with, I submitted to Government a draft* form of a preliminary register for use should Government decide to proceed with the original scheme with the suggestion in that event to proceed with all caution as failure would mean serious dislocation.

* Not printed.

(18)

Note by Captain H. F. Darvell, Shipping Master, Calcutta, on the difficulties which have led to the rejection of the system suggested in paragraph 7 of the Clow Committee Report for recruitment of serangs.

The two methods for the selection of *serangs* and butlers as drawn up by the Commerce Department, Government of India, were placed before the local agents of the Shipping Companies and Masters of Ships and agreed to by them. They were put into practice from the 2nd September 1929, and whichever method the agents or Masters decided to use the suggestion contained in paragraph 7 of the Clow Report, i.e., "the nomination of *serang* or butler for the job available if discharged from a vessel of that particular line not more than three months' before" was not considered.

It was recommended in the first place by the Clow Committee in order to encourage continuity of employment and all agents and Masters agree that continuity of employment should be encouraged as it enables men to qualify earlier for the bonuses and pension-monies certain of the Companies grant to their men after so many years of service with the Company.

The suggestion has not been rejected by the Shipping Masters, it simply was not considered in connection with methods 1 and 2 devised and accepted.

In actual practice we go one better than this to encourage continuity of employment and any agent or Master may on the termination of engagement following the discharge of a *serang* or butler nominate this particular *serang* or butler for engagement for the next voyage in the ship and in these cases no muster from the men on the registers is called for.

At the meeting at Calcutta in July 1929 between the local agents and the Secretary to the Commerce Department, Government of India, when methods No. 1 and 2 were discussed and the agents agreed to put them into practice here, the adoption of the suggestion in para. 7 of the Clow Report was as earlier stated not considered; there could, however, in my opinion be no objection to this procedure if the agents and Masters agree to it. It would however, be the cause of some clamour and protest from the bulk of the *serangs* and butlers waiting for jobs on the spot and it would encourage the *serangs* up country who know just when ships are arriving to communicate with the officers of the ships who are known to them offering their services and this would mean that the not un-common charge of bribery would be advanced in connection with those cases.

This, however, is the only objection to this suggestion, I can see.

I would point out that the roster system in connection with the musters has not been adopted, it is mentioned in a memorandum* drawn up by Sir Geoffrey Corbett, that at a later date when the number of unemployables have been reduced it should be considered whether selection by roster is practicable. The roster system, however is considered impracticable by the agents and Masters as it would take away the right of the agent or Master of free selection of *serangs* or butler best suited for the particular vessel and the trade the vessel is employed in, and the agents have informed the *serangs* and butlers that the method of selection adopted does not insure for the men engagement in order of rotation.

* Not reproduced here.

VI.—ASSAM.

(21)

Extract from letter from Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Tea Districts Labour Association, Calcutta, to the Joint Secretaries to the Royal Commission on Labour, No. WCI/1/831, dated the 6th February 1930, regarding the liquidation of village debts of emigrants to the Assam plantations.

The sum of Rs. 15,300 was paid during the last four years by Local Agents for the liquidation of village debts of emigrants.

2. We wish further to state that, as a general rule, village debts are only paid on behalf of family parties migrating with a view to settling on an estate; debts of single males are not paid, nor of such as go up for short terms with the understanding that they are to be repatriated at garden expense on expiry of the term.

(22)

Extract from letter from M. K. Cantlie, M.A., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Sibagar, Jorhat, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour No. 2485-M., dated the 17th May 1930.

Some gardens increased their wages in 1921; others in 1922. The year 1921 should, therefore, be taken alongside 1929. The method has been to decrease the minimum tasks rather than to increase the minimum wage. Speaking generally, the minimum task expected of the labour has decreased by one-fourth. Instead of 40 *nais* he hoes 30 *nais* for 0-4-0 annas and instead of pruning 20 bushes he prunes 14 bushes for 0-4-0 annas. In other words, the rate of wages for any particular amount of work has increased by about 33 per cent.

(23)

Extract from letter from the Secretary, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, to the Joint Secretaries to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, No. 944-O., dated the 23rd June 1930.

3. Your second request is for the considered opinion of this Association on the question of labour exchanges in the tea districts, on the assumption that employers would not be permitted to recruit except through this Agency. Proceeding on the assumption that this request has particular reference to Assam, I have to state that this Association does not consider the establishment of labour exchanges in the tea districts would serve any useful purpose except, perhaps, to check enticement which does not exist to such a serious extent as to warrant the expense which the establishment of labour exchanges would entail. Moreover the system of recruitment which is suggested, if applied to newly imported labourers, would mean a departure from the present methods of recruitment through sardars who recruit their relations or friends from their home villages. And although it is not contended that all the coolies who are recruited by the sardar are his relations and/or friends, the largest percentage of those recruited come within that category, and it is the considered opinion of this Association that any system which interferes with the free choice by the emigrant of his destination will be a most retrograde step. A further difficulty, it is anticipated, would arise as regards the employment, through the labour exchanges which the Commission suggests, of *faltoo* or casual labour.

4. The reasons against making coolie lines, which are situated on private property, free to public access relate partly to the interests of the coolies themselves and partly to the interests of the employers. The principal reasons are :—

(1) The desirability of protecting the labourers and their families from epidemic diseases, particularly cholera and small-pox, when these diseases break out in the neighbouring villages. Medical arrangements on Tea Estates are far ahead of those existing in the rest of Assam.

(2) The desirability of protecting the labourers, who are in general unsophisticated, credulous, and easily victimised, from people who would exploit their inexperience, such as Kabulis, money-lenders and others.

(3) The desirability of excluding agitators and mischief-makers who aim at stirring up trouble for Political purposes. Tea garden labour is easily misled by such persons and is liable to resort to violence when excited.

(4) The right of an employer to exclude emissaries of other employers, or independent traffickers in labour who want to entice away his labourers.

(5) The right of an employer to prevent persons other than his employees from living in the houses which he provides free to his employees and from enjoying and perhaps doing damage to the amenities and conveniences provided in the lines.

While it is considered by the Industry that, on the above grounds free access to the lines cannot safely be granted to the public, it must be remembered that the labour force is not confined within the boundaries of the estate but may wander abroad to markets or in pursuit of sport, business or pleasure : it must also be remembered that no obstacles are put in the way of the labourers' friends when they desire to visit the lines.

5. You finally ask for a statement of the considered views of the Association as to the possibility, if recruitment of labour is to be free, that the control and regulation of wages and labour conditions in Assam should be placed under the control of a public body on which public opinion would be represented, the object being that public opinion in India might be assured of the satisfactory control of general conditions in the tea gardens. In their evidence* before the Royal Commissioners at Shillong, this Association's representatives endeavoured to make it clear that the Assam tea industry while admitting the necessity for some mild measure of control of recruitment for an interim period, looked forward to the day when the province would be placed on the same footing as tea elsewhere in India. This Association does not consider that conditions on tea estates are so unsatisfactory, as compared with other industries in India and with those in the districts from which the labourer emigrates, as to necessitate conditions in Assam being regulated in the manner suggested. The Association is in doubt whether the proposal to which this question relates is for the constitution of a controlling body simultaneously with the grant of freedom in recruiting, or for the constitution of such a body as a means whereby freedom in recruiting may ultimately be achieved. The reply given above is based on the latter alternative interpretation of the question. If the former reading of the proposal is the correct one the Association would be prepared to consider the question again from this angle.

(24)

Extract from letter from the Secretary, Assam Branch Indian Tea Association, Dibrugarh, P. O., to the Joint Secretaries, Royal Commission on Labour in India, No. 401, dated the 12th July 1930.

I enclose the following four statements :—

1. Percentages of average daily working strength of men, women, and children to total number of labourers on the books for the months of March and September during the years ending June 1923 to 1929, both inclusive, compiled from the Reports on Immigrant Labour in Assam.

*Royal Commission on Labour, Evidence Volume VI, Part II, pages 250-253.

2. Percentages of family earnings for the months of March and September during the years 1923, and 1929, compiled from the Reports on Immigrant Labour in Assam.
3. Percentages of average daily attendances on 31 Tea Estates in the Assam Valley and 15 Tea Estates in the Surma Valley from 1st January to 31st December 1929, with percentages of those absent through sickness, or leave, and areas under tea and rice (*khet*) cultivation.
4. Percentage of average daily attendance and of *khet* land to Tea area with number of coolies per acre in respect of all Tea Estates in the Hailakandi District of the Surma Valley.

The reason for forwarding the third statement is due to the fact it is considered the months of March and September taken in the Government returns do not give a true percentage of absenteeism, owing to the *Khet* season being approximately July, August and December.

From a perusal of these figures it will be observed that whereas the wages in the Assam Valley, (excluding the Goalpara District, in which there is little tea), have increased anything between 15 per cent. to 46 per cent. since 1923 and in the Surma Valley between 15 per cent. and 43 per cent., for the same period, the percentage of attendance is lower now than it was in 1922, thus clearly supporting this Association's evidence* that higher wages have not resulted in more work.

No. 1.—Statement showing the percentage of average daily working strength of men, women and children, to total number of labourers on books in tea gardens in Assam, for the months of March and September during 1923 to 1929, compiled from Reports on Immigrant Labour in Assam.

	Percentage.						
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Men . . .	78.3	78.3	77.6	75.8	74.4	77.8	76.5
Women . . .	71.5	72.5	71.5	70.9	74.4	74.7	73.3
Children . . .	70.2	72.0	69.9	74.3	74.4	71.8	69.1

*Royal Commission on Labour, Evidence Volume VI, Part II, pages 131 to 139.

No. 2.—Statement showing the percentage of increase in family earnings between 1923 and 1929, compiled from the Reports on Immigrant Labour in Assam.

District.	1923.	1929.	Percentage of rise.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Lakhimpur Sadar	25 8 8	32 1 8	26
North Lakhimpur	21 4 11	25 11 0	21
Sibsagar	20 8 6	24 6 2	19
Jorhat	19 12 5	23 10 1	20
Golaghat	19 14 4	22 12 1	15
Darrang Sadar	20 0 5	26 1 2	30
Mangaldai	20 3 6	29 4 0	46
Nowgong	20 1 4	23 0 8	15
Kamrup Sadar	18 13 10	23 2 1	23
Goalpara Sadar	17 4 11	27 6 2	58
Goalpara	13 2 0	26 11 0	103
Cachar Sadar	16 3 9	19 1 9	17
Hailakandi	16 15 10	19 9 2	18
North Sylhet	15 4 10	21 4 0	39
Karimgunj	15 10 9	21 13 10	40
South Sylhet	16 3 1	23 3 7	43
Habiganj	16 4 0	21 11 7	34
Average for the Assam Valley	22 0 7	25 14 0	
Average for the Surma Valley	16 4 0	25 14 0	

No. 3 (a).—Statement showing percentage of average daily attendance on 31 Tea Gardens in the Assam Valley from 1st January to 31st December 1923, with percentage of those absent through sickness or leave, and areas under tea and rice (*khet*) cultivation.

Serial No.	Name of District or Sub.Division.	Average total labour.		Average Percentage.				Acreage under plantation.	Acreage of <i>khet</i> land.
		On Book.	At Work.	At Work.	Sick.	Leave	Absenteesism.		
1	Lakhimpur	457	329	72	7	5	16	335	29
2	Do.	870	631	76	4	5	15	441	211
3	Do.	3,286	2,235	67	(Not supplied.)			..	1,140
4	Do.	1,112	830	75	1	24	..	632	255
5	Do.	1,259	961	76	1	23	..	766	320
6	Do.	2,037	1,559	76	9.5*	*	..	1,376	700
7	Do.	2,492	1,318	53	2	13	32	(Not supplied.)	
8	Do.	1,079	649	60	1	14	25	Do.	..
9	Do.	361	257	71	3	15	11	Do.	..
10	Do.	1,997	1,367	71	1	16	12	1,000	720
11	Do.	2,076	1,690	81	3	14	2	..	..
12	Sibsagar	1,907	1,267	65	6	(Not supplied.)		1,101	450
13	Do.	620	396	64	3	1	32	430	260
14	Do.	1,624	1,205	71	6	13	10	1,016	245
15	Do.	1,301	867	66	4	16	14	..	..
16	Do.	1,513	1,044	68	4	15	13	..	..
17	Do.	2,004	1,702	84	2	14	..	1,103	580
18	Jorhat	3,323	2,574	76	(Not supplied.)			1,827	645
19	Do.	3,179	1,860	59	(Not supplied.)			1,375	476
20	Do.	1,058	722	68	(Not supplied.)			805	230
21	Do.	1,434	1,135	79	(Not supplied.)			1,375	103
22	Golaghat	1,432	973	67	5	23	5	845	453
23	Nowgong	1,247	805	64	8	4	24	1,034	285
24	Do.	871	589	66	5	21	8	667	40
25	Do.	1,699	912	54	1	3	42	852	1,580
26	Mangaldai	1,073	637	59	(Not supplied.)			373	398
27	Do.	1,025	663	64	(Not supplied.)			..	..
28	Do.	1,089	658	61	4	23	12	20	250
29	Do.	1,225	818	67	1	32	..	..	508
30	Darrang	1,917	1,357	76	(Not supplied.)			..	Little <i>khet</i> land.
31	Do.	3,030	2,009	74	(Not supplied.)			..	Large area of <i>khet</i> land.

* Figures for sickness and leave together.

No. 3 (b).—Statement showing percentage of average daily attendance on the 15 Tea Gardens in the Surma Valley from 1st January to 31st December 1929, with percentage of those absent through sickness or leave, and areas under tea and rice (*khet*) cultivation.

Serial No.	Name of District or Sub-Division.	Average total labour.		Average Percentage.				Acreage under plantation.	Acreage of <i>khet</i> land.
		On Book.	At Work.	At Work.	Sick.	Leave.	Absenteeism.		
1	Cachar Dist.	2,446	1,723	70	5	7	18	1,441	1,485
2	Do.	663	504	76	4	10	10	603	209
3	Do.	840	640	76	1	23	..	861	300
4	Do.	482	368	77	4	14	5	556	48
5	Do.	1,231	925	75	6	13	6	523	343
6	Do.	1,093	733	67	5	28	..	693	434
7	Do.	1,280	1,068	83	4	..	13	(Not supplied.)	
8	Do.	494	319	64	7	29	..	398	198
9	Sylhet Dist.	3,268	2,408	74	5	10	11	2,452	219
10	Do.	1,244	856	69	3	20	8	868	{ 352 182
11	Do.	1,991	1,406	68	3	29	..	1,420	..
12	Do.	1,132	884	78	5	17	..	1,100	327
13	Do.	658	569	87	3	7	3	(Not supplied.)	
14	Do.	2,161	1,684	78	7	12	3	(Not supplied.)	
15	Do.	1,412	942	67	2	6	25	1,124	650

No. 4.—Statement showing percentage of average daily attendance and of *khat* land to tea area with the number of workers per acre in respect of all Tea Gardens in the Hailakandi District of the Surma Valley.

Serial No.	Number of coolies per acre of tea.	Average working percentage of labour.	Comparative percentage of <i>khat</i> land to tea area.	Remarks.
1	1.74	71	49	
2	1.70	75	50	
3	1.97	68	99	
4	0.82	69	70	
5	0.98	71	26	
6	0.84	65	30	
7	1.44	72	55	
8	1.43	71	58	
9	1.57	77	67	
10	1.86	56	38	
11	1.30	70	55	
12	1.94	68	58	
13	1.23	58	41	
14	1.69	80	56	
15	1.24	72	44	
16	1.52	68	51	
17	1.16	80	107	

(25)

Statement furnished by the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association showing the number of rations and dieting charges in the Labac Central Hospital from 1925 to 1929.

Year.	Total number of Rations.	Total cost of Rations.			Average cost per Ration.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1925	38,289	9,189	1	0	0	3	10
1926	46,539	10,722	2	6	0	3	9
1927	46,982	11,033	10	3	0	3	9
1928	40,289	9,386	4	0	0	3	8
1929	40,379	8,759	15	3	0	3	5
	Average cost	of daily ration			(1925-29) . 0-3-8.		

(1) Statement of expenditure of the Bundoo Tea Estate on anti-malarial survey works, for the years 1926 to 1929 (excluding the Labac Hospital expenditure).

As furnished by Dr. G. C. Ramsay, O.B.E., Medical Officer to the Labas Medical Practice, Silohar.

Year.	Malarial Establishment.	Labour.	Crude Oil.	Kerosene Oil.	Anti-Malarial mixture.	Larvacide Oil.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1926 . . .	362 13 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	362 13 5	} Garden expenditure only
1927 . . .	288 14 9	105 2 9	17 8 0	229 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	640 13 6	
1928 . . .	124 10 6	172 3 6	50 0 0	156 15 0	.. ..	.. ..	503 13 0	
1929 . . .	.. ..	145 7 0	12 11 0	43 0 6	138 8 0	20 0 0	359 10 6	
Total . . .	776 11 8	422 13 3	80 3 0	429 3 6	138 8 0	20 0 0	1,867 2 5	

H) Statement of expenditure of the Labac Tea Estate for malaria control, from 1st April 1926 to 31st December 1929 (excluding Labac Central Hospital expenditure).

Particulars.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Doctor Babu's pay . . . . .	..	..	300 0 0	213 12 2	513 12 2
Catching larvae, oiling, planting hedges and draining, etc.	9 2 6	25 0 9	752 7 6	1,011 8 9	1,798 3 6
Value of kerosene oil and crude oil . . . . .	..	..	235 1 0	270 6 0	505 7 0
Total expenditure	9 2 6	25 0 9	1,287 8 6	1,495 10 11	2,817 6 8

(iii) Statement of expenditure of the Labac Central Hospital for malarial survey works from 1926—1929.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment	3,891 4 9	2,955 10 3	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	9,346 15 0
Building Expenses	225 4 6	428 1 0	..	..	653 5 6
Equipments	630 12 9	421 11 0	683 5 9	525 1 9	2,260 15 3
Total	4,847 6 0	3,805 6 3	1,883 5 9	1,725 1 9	12,261 3 9

Note regarding welfare of children in the Labac Tea Estate.

A pregnant woman gets leave for fifteen weeks usually from the eighth month of pregnancy but she never returns to work until she is passed medically fit for work. Pregnant women are given an allowance of Re. 1 per week for fifteen weeks and a free blanket is given when the child is born. She also gets the following if necessary :—

Free milk.

Free feeding bottles.

Free giazo.

Free virol.

Free lactagol.

Free Cow Gate food, etc., etc.

A foster mother in some cases at Garden expense.

(27)

Extract from Annual Report of the Digboi Labour Bureau, for 1929, furnished by the General Manager, Assam Oil Company, Limited, Digboi.

The labour situation throughout the year, except for a minor strike, which is commented on elsewhere in this report, has remained normal, conditions with regard to housing and water supply have improved and further housing, etc., is being built at the time of writing.

Supply of Labour.

Labour both skilled and unskilled except in certain isolated cases has been adequate, and at the end of the year there were about 750 men of all grades waiting for employment. These men have come to Digboi of their own accord and in most cases are prepared to wait two or three months to obtain employment. They usually live with friends in Company quarters while waiting.

Registration.

The existing system which takes a man's thumb impression and identification marks will be improved and extended.

On a man applying for work, his finger prints and photo are taken, and he is given a registration card bearing his photo, number, caste, religion, identification marks, etc. These finger prints are properly classified and the number remains constant throughout his service. If he leaves the Company and returns two or three years later he still has the same number.

Every man has an individual history card on which full records of his service, increases of pay, certificates, recommendations, etc., are kept. On the return of a man after a lapse of a few years there can be no doubt of his previous position in the Company in the event of his having lost his certificates.

Engagements and Discharges.

Statistics are given in Appendix (A).*

A new system for the engagement of labour came into force from January 1st, 1930. The Labour Bureau centralises all applicants for work and registers them under different categories. It has been found that certificates other than those which bear a thumb impression are of little value, as they can be bought for a few rupees. Skilled men applying for work are therefore tested and graded before engagement.

Departments requiring labour indent on the Labour Bureau and the first man on the list of the particular race and qualifications required are engaged

* Not printed.

and sent to the Department. The Labour Bureau then arranges all details with Accounts Department for putting the men's names on the pay roll. This system obviates the necessity of applicants bribing the foreman of the Department under whom they wish to work before their names are recommended to the Officer-in-Charge of the Department.

All men discharged are given individual discharge advices by their departments. The men present these personally to the Labour Superintendent, when they have the opportunity of voicing any grievance they have or think they have. The Labour Superintendent takes up the case with the department and if he has been unfairly discharged arranges for his re-instatement or gives him work in a similar capacity elsewhere.

All transfers involving increases in rates of pay or from a department to department are recorded in the Labour Bureau on individual history sheets.

Grievances.

Any man, who has a grievance, has direct access to the Labour Superintendent. There is no necessity for him to appeal through the head of his department. His case will be enquired into and if genuine will be rectified. Since the signer's arrival in December 1929 up to the middle of January, twenty-eight complaints of a serious nature were received and investigated. Appendix "B" gives an idea of the nature of the complaints. The number of cases given in this Appendix are probably more than normal as many old cases were put forward in the hope that they would receive sympathetic treatment and many habitual offenders concocted grievances to try the strength of the new man. The main difficulty is to distinguish between the genuine grievance and the habitual grouser or the man with an axe to grind. Witnesses on both sides can be brought for a few annas and there are no perjury laws to interfere with evidence. Police methods are never adopted, as the Labour Bureau definitely avoids all connection with the Police.

Unfortunately no statistics of the number of cases investigated throughout the year have been kept.

Housing.

As soon as housing is built it is handed over to the Labour Superintendent, who is entirely responsible for its allocation. Repairs are carried out by Engineering Department at his request.

Owing to the quick growth of the Field, building progress has not kept pace with labour expansion. This has led to overcrowding and a certain amount of discontent. Sanction for additional housing to accommodate a stabilised pay roll has been asked for and will be put in hand as soon as possible.

Some of the housing areas can be very much improved. Unfortunately in the past barracks have been put down without any attempt at a recognised lay-out. They have grown unit by unit. The country is naturally broken and intersected by small *nullahs*, and barracks were built on all the high ground available, without any attempt at initial drainage. The result, now that many more quarters are required, is that valuable building ground, near the different centres of work, has not been utilised to its best capacity. More barracks put into these areas would merely create a slum.

One area suitable for both Refinery and Fields employees has been reserved for part of the further housing which will be built. This has been surveyed. All small *nullahs* will be drained into larger *nullahs* and the whole area laid out on a definite scheme allowing for roads, recreation spaces and the separation of different communities. A further area in Mulibari and Bapung for Fields' employees will be laid out in the same manner.

There are certain old types of lines in the Fields' areas which will shortly require replacing. They are in bad conditions, but are just habitable and better than no housing at all. As new quarters are built men living in these will be moved out and they will be replaced at an early date. Being old quarters they naturally occupy some of the best building land available.

No serious complaints against the type of housing provided have been received from the men. Individual grumbles are heard by junior men with

large families. These are accommodated if possible in one of the numerous old type quarters which are slightly larger than existing standard quarters, but in many cases they just have to take what is offered or make private arrangements of their own.

A system of flush latrines and septic tanks for all areas is now under construction and should be completed within the next few months. A scheme will also be put in hand for planting suitable shade trees in the different housing centres.

The percentage of men housed in December 1929 is given in Appendix "C".

Time-Keeping.

It has been decided that all time-keeping shall be centralised under the Labour Superintendent. A European Time-Keeper has been engaged.

At present time-keeping is kept by Departments, but with the rapid growth of the Field, heads of department have not the time at their disposal to give the matter the attention it requires. Time-keeping has therefore gradually fallen into the hands of *Babus* and abuses have crept in.

The centralising of time-keeping will help to cut out possible sources of corruption. For instance absent men being marked present and the proceeds shared on pay day between the individual absent and the *Babu*, who marks him present. Another more serious phase is the marking of men absent, who do not conform to the wishes of the *Babus* over them. Centralising also helps in the case of short pay complaints, as there are two departments instead of one for verification as to whether the man did work on the day in question or not.

With the introduction of time-keeping it has been decided to lengthen the mid-day break from 1½ to 2 hours. This will ensure that men have sufficient time in the middle of the day to cook their food and have a rest.

Fines.

Fines inflicted are placed to the credit of the Fines Fund and are used in helping all classes of employees to obtain grants in aid of religious institutes and festivals, to organise sports and to repatriate genuine sick cases, discharged on medical grounds.

Cost of Living.

Prices in Digboi are unfortunately high as compared with the nearest big *bazaar* at Tinsukia. The Company has built a *bazaar* and rents out the stalls to different applicants. It is difficult, however, to enforce reasonable prices, merely by issuing *bazaar* rates. Credit sales upset any scheme of this nature, as the shop-keepers must charge high prices to protect themselves from bad debts.

The Company also keeps a rice store, but as sales are for cash only they are not large. As soon as a reliable identification system has been completed, it is intended to open sales on a credit basis. Good rice will be imported and sold at prices to cover working expenses. As sales increase, it is anticipated that rice prices in the *bazaar* will automatically drop. It is not intended that the *bazaar* should be undersold; the Company Store will act as a deterrent to profiteering at our employees expense. As the activities of the Store increase, other necessities will be sold.

No cost of living figures taken over an extended period can be given. Comparative *bazaar* prices between Tinsukia and Digboi are shown in Appendix "D".

Compensation.

Employees have a very real grievance over the present delays in the payment of compensation by the Deputy Commissioner at Dibrugarh, who is the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act. One case quoted in detail and the delays which occurred for the first half of 1929 are given in Appendix "E".

VII.—MADRAS.

(28)

Note dated 8th March 1930, furnished by Lieut. Colonel C. H. Brock, representative of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, on the average recruiting expenses of all Estates subscribing to that Association.

As requested by the Commissioners I have drawn up a statement of the average recruiting expenditure of all Estates which are situated within British India subscribing to the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

In examining these figures it must be borne in mind that the various products employ a varying proportion of labourers per acre, and further the geographical position of the planting districts and recruiting areas tends to increase the difference in expenditure on Estates.

It must further be noted that the major portion of the cost of the Labour Department is collected by voluntary subscriptions, that is to say, though all Estates represented on the Association share to a certain extent in the cost of the Labour Department through their subscriptions to the United Planters' Association of Southern India general funds, only those Estates which require full assistance given to them by the Labour Department contribute towards this expenditure by means of a special cess which is approximately three-quarters of the total cost of the Department. In the area subscribing through district Associations to the United Planters' Association of Southern India, of the tea area 76 per cent. subscribe to the special cess and 24 per cent. do not; of the coffee area of 67 per cent. subscribe to the Labour Department cess and 33 per cent. do not; of the area cultivated with rubber and minor products only 11 per cent. subscribe to the Labour Department cess, 89 per cent. subscribing to the United Planters' Association of Southern India general funds only. Hence in the totals of the various products shown in the annexed schedule, the first gives the amounts expended per acre by those who subscribe to the Labour Department cess; the second shows the recruiting expenditure of those Estates who do not subscribe to the Labour Department especially; and the third figure gives the average for all whether subscribers or non-subscribers.

The amounts expended by Estates on the labourers' travelling expenses and the supply of free blankets varies to a very great degree. Even in the tea districts, where the average is put down as Rs. 6-6-3 per acre, some Estates expend as much as Rs. 15 or more, owing to the bulk of the labour that they recruit being transported from a far greater distance. Other Estates, on the contrary, are a great deal less owing to proximity of their recruiting grounds, and in some cases blankets being not issued free to the labourers. The expenditure in the coffee districts is a great deal less per acre, as the bulk of their labour is recruited close to the planting districts; and the rubber districts recruit practically the whole of their labour locally, that is, the labourers' village are within a few hours' walk of the Estates themselves. Further, the differences per acre between the expenditure of tea and coffee and rubber are enhanced by the fact that whereas the tea estates on the average actually employ 1.22 coolies per acre, coffee is employing 0.88 of a cooly per acre and rubber 0.37 of a cooly per acre.

It is difficult to obtain accurate figures as to the loss of advances. Those given are based on the returns made by one of the biggest tea companies subscribing to the Association. During the past few years this loss has been comparatively negligible, though it is true that prior to the past 10 years, the losses were abnormally high. This change has been brought about partly because the conditions, wages and welfare have so improved that there is comparatively little difficulty in attracting labour to the Estates, but it is also largely due to the work of the Labour Department in supervising recruiting in the low country, and checking recruiting malpractices and dishonesty both on the part of the labour suppliers and labourers themselves under the advance system.

*Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume VII, Part II, page 217.

Enclosure.

SCHEDULE.

Items.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber and minor products.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Subscribers to the Labour Department</i>			
Cost of the Labour Department .	2 10 0	1 5 0	0 10 8
Average cost of way expenses and free blankets.	6 6 3	2 5 7	0 4 6
Average loss of advances outstanding.	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Average commission paid to labour suppliers on the pay earned by labourers.	12 2 1	5 0 4	2 8 2
Total cost to Estates subscribing to the Labour Department.	22 2 4	9 2 11	3 11 2
Cost to Estates represented on the United Planters' Association of Southern India, but not subscribing to the Labour Department.	19 0 4	8 1 11	3 2 8
Average cost to all Estates represented by the United Planters' Association of Southern India.	21 6 4	8 13 4	3 3 7

Average cost per acre for all products :—Rs. 15 11-11 per acre.

(29)

Letter from Mr. L. A. Hawks, Manager, Singara Tea Estate, Coonoor, Nilgiris, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, dated the 29th March 1930.

I wish, however to make a few explanatory remarks :

With regard to the figures quoted *by Sir Alexander Murray of the monthly balances due by the *maistries* on the Estate from July to December—this is a period when festivals are frequent, principal of which are *Deepavali*, *Ayuda Puja*, *Mahalaya Amavasi*, *Vinayaka Chaturthi*, etc., consequently during these months the advances recovered are small and in fact it is a custom to issue advances prior to the festivals named. This accounts for the small reduction in the outstanding advances during these months. Although no pressure has been brought to bear on the coolies to pay off their debts, and no interest is debited to them since January they have voluntarily reduced their debts to a total of approximately Rs. 300. I attribute this great reduction in the debts to the fact that the labourers realize the benefit of the extra 5 per cent. commission paid to those without advances.

In connection with Sir Victor Sassoon's remark† that the payment of 1 pie per lb. more than on other gardens for plucking and the *maistry's* 5 per cent. commission more than is customary is an encouragement, to which I agreed. The additional rate of commission is a direct encouragement to the coolies to pay off their debts but the additional 1 pie per lb. paid for plucking is in consequence of the more careful work required to give the fine quality of leaf which I insist upon. The pay of 3 pies per lb. paid on most gardens is ample for the usual medium style of plucking.

*Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume VII, Part II, pages 318-319.

†Royal Commission on Labour Evidence Volume VII, Part II, page 319.

With regard to Mr. Cliff's question* as to how many houses there are on the Estate, to which I am stated to have replied about 95 to 100. I have since checked the number and found the total number is 156.

With regard to Sir Alexander Murray's request† for a statement showing the number of workers, the total quantity of work done, and the average wages earned by a man, woman and a child I sent this statement to you two days after the Royal Commission left Coonoor (reproduced below).

These figures related to December and January, which I may remark are two of the worst months of the year, as owing to cold weather, the coolies do not turn out well to work in these months, neither are they good crop months and consequently the coolies earn less than in the months when the growth of tea is at its best. It may be remembered in considering this statement of the wages earned by the coolies, that they received in addition every week cash payments for extra work done, and that these payments are not included in the statement, consequently the average earnings of all coolies is considerably higher than the figures given in the statement. On most estates including my own, weeding contracts are given out and payments made for these contracts are also not shown in the check roll. These weeding contracts involve large sums of money annually.

Statement showing the average earnings of man, women and children employed on the Singara Tea Estate, for the months of December 1929 and January 1930.

	December 1929.			January 1930.		
	Total number of coolies.	Total earnings.	Average per head.	Total number of coolies.	Total earnings.	Average per head.
Men . . .	1,991	Rs. A. P. 871 15 7	Rs. A. P. 11 6 0	2,049	Rs. A. P. 939 14 9	Rs. A. P. 12 6 0
Women . . .	1,574½	402 7 0	6 10 2	1,998½	510 2 2	6 14 3
Children . . .	1,190	224 6 0	4 14 0	1,422	316 15 3	6 0 0
Maistry's Commission.	..	129 10 9	..	..	230 12 4	..
. . Total . .	4,755½	1,628 7 4	..	5,469½	1,997 12 6	..
Men with commission.			13 0 0			15 5 3

January and December are rather poor months and show poor average. A man can easily earn 10 to 11 annas a day. Women pluckers can earn up to Re. 1 a day, if they wish to.

*Royal Commission on Labour, Evidence VII, Part II, page 319.

†Royal Commission on Labour, Volume VII, Part II, page 321.

VIII.—RAILWAY.

(80)

[The statement below is supplementary to Appendix I (v) to the joint memorandum for all Railway Administrations, printed on page 232 of Vol. VIII, Part I, of the Evidence Volumes of the Royal Commission on Labour.]

Comparative statement showing the number and cost of certain typical classes of subordinate staff employed on the different Railway systems in India during 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1928-29.

Railway.	Department.	Designation.	Subordinate Staff.								
			Number.			Cost.			Average cost per Subordinate.		
			On 31st March 1914.	On 31st March 1921.	On 31st March 1929.	During 1913-14.	During 1920-21.	During 1928-29.	1913-14.	1920-21.	1928-29.
N. W.	Traffic	(a)	2,582	2,570	2,826	Rs. 14,43,418	Rs. 21,09,547	Rs. 29,85,166	Rs. 559	Rs. 821	Rs. 1,057
		(b)	1,112	1,179	1,078	3,97,674	6,83,856	8,12,260	358	580	754
		(c)									
		(d)	1,930	2,501	2,078	5,03,298	7,94,034	6,76,237	157	317	325
		(ii)	4,430	5,576	4,808	5,57,719	13,17,546	11,67,713	126	236	243
		(iii)	921	1,069	1,720	77,224	2,14,896	3,87,701	84	201	225
	Mechanical	(d)	37	43	42	1,50,750	2,28,190	2,71,730	4,074	5,307	6,470
		(e)	*	*	39	*	*	2,91,374	*	*	7,471
		(f)	7	9	17	29,475	49,900	1,09,186	4,211	5,533	6,423
		(g)	799	892	902	6,90,600	9,38,940	21,50,497	864	1,053	2,384
		(h)	2,884	3,350	2,365	2,88,720	7,70,880	15,33,668	100	230	648
		(i)	1,483	1,844	1,375	11,23,524	16,82,947	23,46,824	768	1,024	1,707
E. B.	Traffic	(a)	860	1,052	1,184	8,16,000	8,93,160	11,95,944	600	849	1,010
		(b)	398	352	308	1,24,656	1,52,844	2,06,244	313	434	674
		(c)									
		(i)	200	228	233	71,832	98,760	1,87,712	359	433	720
		(ii)	3,544	3,864	3,869	3,78,324	6,82,304	7,32,336	107	171	189

E. B.	Traffic	(iii)	1,175	1,269	614	85,020	1,62,840	84,324	73	128	164
		(d)	13	22	20	49,716	98,760	1,02,360	3,824	4,482	5,118
		(e)	788	892	2,084	1,95,564	3,64,560	8,10,840	248	409	389
	Mechanical	(f)	2	4	5	8,400	21,840	32,700	4,200	5,460	6,540
		(g)	345	434	419	4,32,480	5,91,264	7,96,296	1,254	1,132	1,900
		(h)	48	59	64	3,33,680	5,17,080	6,45,744	6,951	8,764	10,090
		(i)	439	452	432	5,71,860	7,83,488	8,96,724	1,308	1,733	2,076
		(a)	1,307	1,791	3,016	8,52,000	16,20,000	28,80,000	652	905	955
	Transportation	(b)	814	775	680	2,40,000	3,62,000	5,08,800	295	493	748
		(c)									
(i)		1,600	2,074	2,500	3,42,000	5,64,000	7,44,000	214	272	298	
(ii)		2,327	2,850	4,192	3,00,000	6,24,000	10,44,000	129	220	249	
(iii)		1,698	1,939	3,195	1,08,000	2,76,000	4,92,000	64	142	154	
E. I.	Mechanical	(d)	49	68	77	2,16,000	3,48,000	4,32,000	4,408	5,118	5,610
		(e)	3,640	4,979	4,698	8,76,000	12,24,000	14,52,000	241	246	309
		(f)	17	19	28	72,000	1,08,000	1,80,000	4,235	5,684	6,643
	Transportation	(g)	906	1,264	1,475	10,44,000	19,20,000	24,36,000	1,152	1,519	1,651
		(h)	2,480	2,622	3,022	3,96,000	6,84,000	9,36,000	160	261	310
		(i)	815	976	1,358	10,68,000	17,28,000	22,32,000	1,310	1,770	1,644

- (a) Represents Station and Assistant Station Masters.
- (b) Represents Signallers.
- (c) Represents Inferior Staff.
- (c) (i) Represents Shunting Staff.
- (c) (ii) Represents Points Staff.
- (c) (iii) Represents Gatemen.
- (d) Represents Foremen Running sheds.
- (e) Represents Shed Staff (Mechanics).
- (f) Represents Loco. Inspectors.
- (g) Represents Drivers.
- (h) Represents Firemen.
- (i) Represents Guards.

⊞ * Information not available.

⊞ NOTE.—The figures of N. W. Railway for 1913-14 and 1920-21 do not include cost on account of allowances, the information being not available.

Comparative statement showing the number and cost of certain typical classes of subordinate staff employed on the different Railway systems in India during 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1928-29—contd.

Railway	Department	Designation.	Subordinate Staff.								
			Number.			Cost.			Average cost per Sub-ordinate.		
			On 31st March 1914.	On 31st March 1921.	On 31st March 1929.	During 1913-14.	During 1920-21.	During 1928-29.	1913-14.	1920-21.	1928-29.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
A. B.	Traffic	(a)	299	429	555	1,20,841	2,40,192	3,86,405	404	581	696
		(b)	139	184	180	34,863	64,637	72,340	251	351	402
		(c)	24	71	112	2,979	11,366	21,504	124	160	192
	Mechanical	(d)	381	582	777	42,304	76,824	1,25,874	111	132	162
		(e)	153	49	59	7,088	6,468	9,558	46	132	162
		(f)	4	11	11	14,737	46,221	46,031	3,684	4,203	4,185
		(g)	64	94	95	19,238	35,628	52,284	301	379	550
		(h)	1	3	2	8,033	13,620	11,995	3,032	4,540	5,997
		(i)	82	100	119	1,02,765	1,59,100	1,84,647	1,253	1,591	1,551
		(j)	106	170	225	36,306	75,520	90,708	343	444	403
Transportation	(k)	74	110	146	66,271	1,05,544	1,49,630	896	959	1,032	
	(l)	600	626	709	22,338	32,991	44,361	38	53	63	
	(m)	354	354	425	9,765	11,532	13,960	25	32	33	
B. & N.-W.	Traffic	(n)	49	65	101	665	1,118	2,329	14	17	23
		(o)	1,189	1,243	1,371	8,384	14,785	17,494	8	12	12
		(p)	1,202	1,315	1,312	5,338	10,395	10,600	4	8	8
	Mechanical	(q)	7	7	7	2,224	2,730	2,605	318	380	372
		(r)	418	361	409	7,769	10,511	14,136	18	30	34
			

Burma	Transportation .	(g)	280	280	300	12,739	20,254	22,595	49	72	78	
		(h)	334	337	342	4,435	7,015	8,802	13	21	25	
		(i)	305	405	470	14,874	19,414	29,251	50	48	62	
		(a)	530	582	770	40,810	43,068	61,600	77	74	80	
		(b)	175	160	198	5,950	7,680	9,900	34	48	50	
	Traffic . . .	(c)										
		(i)	624	737	996	8,112	14,003	19,920	13	19	20	
		(ii)	65			715			11			
	Mechanical . . .	(iii)	604	591	659	5,438	6,501	7,908	9	11	12	
		(d)	19	23	29	5,852	1,074	10,527	308	358	363	
(e)		531	597	782	23,895	31,641	45,356	45	53	58		
Transportation .	(f)	1	1	3	350	425	1,275	350	425	425		
	(g)	335	363	483	63,985	85,668	1,14,954	191	236	238		
	(h)	635	687	961	29,210	49,484	69,192	46	72	72		
	(i)	202	203	296	24,846	22,939	38,184	123	113	129		
	(a)	893	1,024	1,301	4,74,570	7,07,770	11,18,400	531	691	859		
Traffic . . .	(b)	323	306	500	1,04,978	1,41,850	3,27,300	325	463	655		
	(c)											
	(i)	108	263	220	25,570	65,910	1,16,750	237	251	531		
Mechanical . . .	(ii)	2,460	2,556	2,442	2,39,080	3,80,500	4,27,780	97	141	175		
	(iii)	226	490	521	14,050	51,560	78,490	62	105	151		
	(d)	20	27	49	71,560	1,65,960	2,15,070	3,578	6,147	4,389		
Transportation .	(e)	224	317	341	1,27,260	3,14,700	3,72,890	588	993	1,094		
	(f)	5	10	13	23,400	62,300	77,790	4,680	6,230	5,984		
	(g)	348	473	581	9,02,460	11,47,290	16,50,000	2,593	2,426	2,840		
Mechanical . . .	(h)	398	618	742	1,59,430	3,53,630	4,58,880	401	572	618		
	(i)	287	391	457	4,95,980	7,15,760	9,11,820	1,728	1,831	1,995		

- (a) Represents Station and Assistant Station Masters.
- (b) Represents Signallers.
- (c) Represents Inferior Staff.
- (d) (i) Represents Shunting Staff.
- (d) (ii) Represents Points Staff.
- (d) (iii) Represents Gatemen.
- (e) Represents Foremen Running Sheds.
- (e) Represents Shed Staff (Mechanics).
- (f) Represents Loco. Inspectors.
- (g) Represents Drivers.
- (h) Represents Fireman.
- (i) Represents Guards.

Comparative statement showing the number and cost of certain typical classes of subordinate staff employed on the different Railway systems in India during 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1928-29—concl'd.

Railway	Department.	Designation.	Subordinate Staff.								
			Number.			Cost.			Average cost per Sub-ordinate.		
			On 31st March 1914.	On 31st March 1921.	On 31st March 1929.	During 1913-14.	During 1920-21.	During 1928-29.	1913-14.	1920-21.	1928-29
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
B., B. & C. I.	Traffic	(a)	1,314	1,410	1,594	7,82,558	10,38,635	19,67,925	598	737	1,235
		(b)	793	717	723	2,83,716	3,32,430	6,62,075	358	464	916
		(c)									
	Mechanical	(i)	787	1,032	960	1,31,280	3,32,916	3,31,860	167	323	346
		(ii)	2,046	2,562	2,639	2,64,928	4,87,948	6,00,672	129	190	228
		(iii)	1,930	2,052	2,702	2,03,120	2,44,480	4,15,004	105	119	154
	Transportation	(d)	25	31	32	1,11,558	1,75,837	1,94,886	4,462	5,672	6,090
		(e)	*	300†	1,207	*	5,33,577†	9,24,197	*	1,779	705†
		(f)	2	7	9	6,745	39,027	44,365	3,372	5,575	4,929
		(g)	380	503	700	4,91,449	9,52,873	21,48,455	1,292	1,894	3,069
Traffic	(h)	689†	820†	1,176	2,01,785†	34,785†	6,18,958	293†	42†	526	
	(i)	639	673	671	6,89,400	8,41,940	15,75,050	1,079	1,251	2,347	
	(j)										
M. & S. M.	Traffic	(a)	*	1,115	1,378	*	8,97,394	12,16,860	*	805	883
		(b)	*	394	227	*	1,87,824	1,06,650	*	477	470
		(c)									
	Mechanical	(i)	138	179	215	25,806	70,460	75,113	187	394	349
		(ii)	*	*	1,858	*	*	2,72,070	*	*	146
		(iii)	933	1,258	971	75,233	1,56,357	1,24,845	81	124	129
		(d)	17	21	21	62,118	1,22,310	1,18,615	4,830	5,824	5,648
		(e)	4,009	5,572	5,598	9,26,526	23,62,183	24,36,277	231	424	435
		(f)	2	4	13	4,141	13,891	70,461	2,071	3,473	5,420
		(g)									

Transportation .	(g)	439	499	591	9,58,259	12,33,466	14,52,084	2,183	2,472	2,457
	(h)	208	277	297	1,19,430	1,61,295	2,12,281	574	582	715
	(i)	*	431	458	*	5,38,598	5,89,040	*	1,249	1,294

(a) Represents Station and Assistant Station Masters.

(b) Represents Signallers.

(c) Represents Inferior Staff.

(c) (i) Represents Shunting Staff.

(c) (ii) Represents Points Staff.

(c) (iii) Represents Gateman.

(d) Represents Foremen Running Sheds.

(e) Represents Shed Staff (Mechanics).

(f) Represents Loco. Inspectors.

(g) Represents Drivers.

(h) Represents Firemen.

(i) Represents Guards.

* Not available.

† Represents figures for B. G. section of B., B. & C. I. Railway.

‡ Excludes certain staff on the M. G. section for which information is not available.

[The statements below is supplementary to Appendix Y to the joint memorandum for all Railway Administrations, printed on page 282 of Volume VIII, Part I, of the Evidence Volumes of the Royal Commission on Labour.]

Particulars of debits raised against staff on the different railways in India, during the month of March 1929.

Railways.	Issue of unnecessary telegrams.			Loss or damage to railway property.			Loss or damage to parcels and goods.			Under charges in fares and freight.			Short remittances and base coins.			Miscellaneous debits.		
	No. of Staff.	Total pay.	Debit.	No. of Staff.	Total pay.	Debit.	No. of Staff.	Total pay.	Debit.	No. of Staff.	Total pay.	Debit.	No. of Staff.	Total pay.	Debit.	No. of Staff.	Total pay.	Debit.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
E. I.	86	3,979 6	66 10	184	5,879 15	104 8	79	8,355 11	324 4	543	35,686 0	2,596 2	249	18,703 0	694 9	86	2,241 12	225 3
E. B.	48	5,923 5	180 6	443	21,026 14	669 11	67	3,327 0	379 0	184	18,836 4	634 15	18	1,699 0	44 8	24	1,418 0	107 13
B. N.	34	2,617 0	57 1	76	4,976 0	88 11	10	1,863 0	35 6	1,867	85,121 0	5,728 13	55	4,070 0	66 5	77	5,005 0	207 4
N. W.	103	7,908 12	177 10	690	21,614 0	870 0	28	2,003 8	94 6	19	1,191 0	125 0	20	1,173 0	53 14	169	9,752 0	552 0
G. I. P.	378	29,039 0	333 7	912	67,066 0	898 11	54	3,111 0	142 14	574	60,977 8	12,720 4	63	4,467 8	768 4	14	1,946 6	36 11

Particulars of debits remitted on appeal.

Railways.	No. of Staff.	Total pay.	Actual Debit.	Amount of debits remitted on appeal.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
E. I.	782	51,931 0	3,460 9	15 0
E. B.	11	894 0	87 13	04 1
B. N.	1,819	1,05,352 0	6,163 6	1,755 14
N. W.	7	739 0	30 0	30 0
G. I. P.	1,011	68,611 12	13,783 4	2,247 11

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India, during the period April to December 1930.

Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
		NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.									
		<i>Loco. Workshops, Moghalpura.</i>									
1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	4,636	4,622	4,599	4,560	4,552	4,510	4,454	4,431	4,416	
2	Total number of men working days	116,107	115,389	107,408	118,955	109,223	117,719	107,248	102,200	88,478	
3	Total number of men-days worked	105,345	100,422	92,954	108,893	94,149	101,090	91,919	87,498	75,689	
4	Total absence in men-days	10,762	14,967	14,454	12,062	15,074	16,629	15,329	14,704	12,809	
5	Total number of men-days lost on account of sickness	1,841	2,055	2,255	2,558	3,639	3,462	2,679	2,469	2,214	
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	545	691	729	824	882	943	893	694	782	
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	547	691	538	1,303	1,912	1,825	1,623	1,331	1,133	
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	749	673	988	431	845	694	353	444	299	
6	Total wages paid	264,726	267,966	266,068	276,390	261,836	263,094	240,019	230,118	210,399	
7	Wages paid for men-days actually worked	239,594	229,726	218,427	241,239	223,010	238,263	204,587	200,625	171,716	
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	1,837	1,990	1,870	2,170	2,281	2,386	1,788	1,666	1,816	
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	925	1,175	1,224	1,566	1,632	1,757	1,220	1,207	1,435	
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	912	815	646	604	649	629	568	459	381	
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	23,295	36,250	45,771	32,981	36,545	22,445	33,644	27,827	36,867	

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India, during the period April to December 1930—*contd.*

Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—<i>contd.</i>										
<i>Carriage and Wagon Shops, Moghalpura.</i>										
1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	5,065	5,044	5,022	4,921	4,923	4,879	4,876	4,877	4,865
2	Total number of men working days	126,797	121,333	115,789	127,965	118,111	127,613	117,106	116,998	97,368
3	Total number of men days worked	115,075	108,896	99,245	110,033	101,180	107,616	98,285	101,995	84,998
4	Total absence in men days	11,722	12,637	16,544	17,932	16,951	19,997	17,821	15,001	12,370
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	1,551	1,485	1,804	1,941	1,902	2,234	2,115	1,677	1,488
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	575	505	599	740	612	379	563	408	401
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	770	839	892	900	1,003	1,828	1,240	1,060	910
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	206	141	313	301	287	27	312	209	177
6	Total wages paid	285,170	288,412	274,602	287,074	271,359	276,230	270,396	217,932	199,966
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	263,304	256,835	233,181	259,004	243,083	258,412	235,934	192,656	174,745
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	1,374	928	1,013	2,041	1,578	1,982	1,814	1,959	1,805
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	1,374	928	1,013	1,346	995	768	1,261	1,527	1,243
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	..	..	..	695	583	1,106	553	432	562
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	301	..	108	..	..	..
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	20,492	20,649	40,408	26,029	26,698	15,836	32,648	23,317	23,416

Workshops at Sukkur.

1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	1,786	1,786	1,787	1,785	1,798	1,816	1,817	1,803	1,803
2	Total number of men working days	44,721	44,705	42,894	48,145	44,784	47,432	43,821	43,274	36,096
3	Total number of men days worked.	41,095	39,646	38,220	42,020	39,911	42,473	39,268	39,102	32,458
4	Total absence in men days	3,626	5,059	4,674	5,525	4,873	4,559	4,353	4,172	3,638
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	331	650	573	457	344	334	197	475	454
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	105	117	100	55	71	58	53	81	75
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	153	259	283	124	98	27	97	241	196
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii).	73	274	190	278	175	249	47	153	183
6	Total wages paid	98,048	103,939	99,175	101,828	96,303	100,141	92,066	87,775	88,882
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	87,870	89,690	82,441	90,678	86,191	93,127	80,117	79,679	79,511
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	421	361	502	658	113	452	320	435	436
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	188	11	14	184	..	256	263	49	50
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	66	28	105	182	29	42	39	243	188
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	167	322	283	292	84	154	18	143	198
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	9,757	13,888	16,232	10,492	10,999	6,562	11,629	7,661	8,935

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India, during the period April to December 1930—*contd.*

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Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
				<i>NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—contd.</i>						
				<i>Wagon Repair Shops, Karachi.</i>						
1	Total number of men employed on last working day of each month	735	733	735	734	733	733	732	730	729
2	Total number of men working days	18,421	18,847	17,840	19,178	18,098	19,150	17,588	17,248	14,871
3	Total number of men days worked	16,557	16,748	16,234	18,077	17,106	18,120	16,412	16,344	13,839
4	Total absence in men days	1,864	1,899	1,406	1,099	990	1,030	1,156	902	1,032
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness:—	76	82	145	160	54	22	164	190	20
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	7	..	32	26	16	..	10	13	..
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	..	..	..	13	10	14	95	58	27
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	69	82	113	122	26	8	59	119	2
6	Total wages paid	40,218	40,830	40,733	42,245	42,682	41,078	40,404	39,812	36,418
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	39,518	40,165	39,947	41,500	42,118	40,498	39,775	39,191	35,864
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	52	..	85	68	34	..	26	28	..
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	52	..	85	68	34	..	26	28	..
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	648	465	701	677	530	580	603	593	454

VOL. XI, PART II.

Signal Workshop, Lahore.

Vol. XI, Part II.

1	Total number of men employed on last working day of each month	769	765	762	764	765	766	770	770	762
2	Total number of men working days	19,212	18,423	17,562	19,944	18,444	19,891	18,437	18,594	15,303
3	Total number of men days worked	17,617	16,853	15,560	17,168	15,894	16,499	15,628	16,107	13,246
4	Total absence in men days	1,595	1,740	2,002	2,776	2,550	3,392	2,809	2,487	2,057
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	36	54	72	104	61	367	67	77	27
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	36	54	72	85	33	6	60	67	21
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	19	28	45	7	5	5
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	316	..	5	1
6	Total wages paid	33,088	32,197	30,025	33,658	32,524	31,630	31,667	30,695	27,591
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	29,998	29,184	26,871	29,347	27,028	27,956	26,432	26,686	22,214
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	..	6	156	214	296	755	25	196	89
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	6	156	64	90	111	25	96	56
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	150	206	226	..	38	21
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	418	..	62	12
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	3,090	3,007	2,998	4,097	5,200	2,919	5,210	3,813	5,288

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India during the period April to December 1930—contd.

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Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
				<i>NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—concl'd.</i>						
				<i>Workshops at Kalka.</i>						
1	Total number of men employed on last working day of each month	147	149	147	147	147	150	116	116	115
2	Total number of men working days	3,826	4,023	3,691	3,969	3,822	3,892	2,638	2,736	2,281
3	Total number of men days worked	3,745	3,854	3,507	3,831	3,700	3,646	2,467	2,491	2,084
4	Total absence in men days	81	169	184	138	122	246	171	245	197
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	29	66	98	57	60	84	28	34	55
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	16	21	6	..	9	..	..
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	35	22	3	..	40	19	11	8
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	29	31	60	33	54	44	..	23	47
6	Total wages paid	8,680	8,416	8,054	8,150	7,808	9,110	5,772	5,549	4,702
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	8,207	7,942	7,568	8,015	7,661	8,853	5,265	4,802	4,139
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	..	..	12	14	4	20	6	20	27
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	12	14	4	..	6	..	..
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	17	27
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	473	474	474	127	143	246	501	727	536

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY. Loco. Shops, Raichrapara.										
1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	2,892	2,914	2,906	2,896	2,912	2,903	2,890	2,879	2,872
2	Total number of men working days	66,478	72,784	61,026	78,192	75,712	49,351	37,570	71,975	51,696
3	Total number of men days worked	58,163	58,608	49,062	68,171	68,341	44,508	30,239	60,767	43,955
4	Total absence in men days	8,315	14,176	11,964	10,021	7,371	4,843	7,331	11,208	7,741
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	905	990	640	1,420	961	656	436	925	605
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	173	197	126	242	248	104	30	115	89
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	165	293	125	486	410	271	217	550	217
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	567	500	398	712	303	281	189	260	299
6	Total wages paid	107,699	115,682	98,860	118,679	115,069	94,403	94,552	102,722	97,001
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	100,178	102,346	87,869	113,304	110,432	77,478	63,486	98,566	81,481
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	1,058	1,058	290	1,349	888	503	195	310	163
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	200	237	92	262	565	276	31	112	111
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	243	74	48	186	140	118	93	149	39
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	615	747	150	901	183	109	71	49	13
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	6,463	12,478	10,701	4,026	3,749	16,422	30,871	3,846	15,367

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India during the period April to December 1930—*contd.*

Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	
			GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—<i>contd.</i>								
			<i>Workshops at Jhansi.</i>								
1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,185	4,180	4,165
2	Total number of men working days	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,398	102,180	106,369
3	Total number of men days worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,710	91,151	95,561
4	Total absence in men days	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,686	11,029	10,808
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,076	1,863	1,788
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	366	33
	(ii) due to malaria <i>plus</i> "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	117	81
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,674	1,380	1,404
6	Total wages paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	128,185	128,820	142,391
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,286	121,433	134,048
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	436	718
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	225	442
	(ii) due to malaria <i>plus</i> "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	211	276
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,436	6,951	7,625

Workshops at Matunga.

1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month.	..	..	..	..	..	5,083	5,084	5,055
2	Total number of men working days	..	..	..	..	..	123,308	126,182	130,662
3	Total number of men days worked	..	..	..	..	..	109,848	112,575	116,465
4	Total absence in men days	..	..	..	..	..	13,460	13,587	14,197
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	2,495	2,954	3,171
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	462	597	631
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	161	159	113
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	1,872	2,198	2,427
6	Total wages paid	..	..	..	..	..	247,926	247,554	267,383
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	..	..	..	..	..	232,517	230,308	254,973
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	935	1,233	948
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	561	460	623
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	31	66	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	343	707	325
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	..	..	..	..	..	14,474	7,013	11,462

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India during the period April to December 1930—*contd.*

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Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY. <i>Locomotive Central Shops, Ajmer.</i>										
1	Total number of men employ- ed on the last working day of each month	4,482	4,491	4,508	4,499	4,504	4,512	4,507	4,516	4,495
2	Total number of men working days	107,568	115,643	115,517	110,225	116,541	120,132	103,661	108,384	110,127
3	Total number of men days work- ed	98,186	98,550	103,145	101,807	106,897	107,680	93,070	98,929	99,706
4	Total absence in men days	11,382	17,093	12,372	8,418	9,644	12,452	10,591	9,455	10,421
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	519	674	691	827	918	1,255	1,218	920	908
	(i) caused by injuries sustain- ed while on duty	149	212	222	332	274	387	534	321	407
	(ii) due to malaria <i>plus</i> "fever"	18	84	45	21	140	204	241	205	115
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	352	378	424	474	504	664	443	394	386
6	Total wages paid	175,361	180,448	192,723	182,663	188,936	189,565	167,811	175,455	173,026
7	Wages paid for men days actual- ly worked	142,571	148,320	152,627	152,178	161,660	164,423	140,281	151,787	150,726
8	Wages paid for absence on ac- count of sickness	775	300	250	358	680	720	1,054	558	480
	(i) caused by injuries sustain- ed while on duty	140	97	112	157	229	220	605	327	264
	(ii) due to malaria <i>plus</i> "fevers"	3	2	10	..	36	17	76	12	49
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	632	201	128	201	415	483	373	219	167
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	32,015	31,828	39,846	30,127	26,596	24,422	26,476	23,110	21,820

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BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Workshops at Khargpur.

1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	500	500	500
2	Total number of men working days	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,500	12,500	10,000
3	Total number of men days worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,114	10,906	9,229
4	Total absence in men days	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,386	1,594	771
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	98	153
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	80	69
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	18	84
6	Total wages paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,308	11,989	12,477
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,184	11,873	10,748
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	116	108
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	116	108
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,044	..	1,621

NOTE.—The total number of workmen at Khargpur is approximately 10,000. The statements above were kept for a group of 600 only.

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India during the period April to December 1930—*contd.*

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Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.										
<i>Workshops at Bangalore.</i>										
1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	289	290
2	Total number of men working days	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,522	7,231	7,208
3	Total number of men days worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,796	6,473	6,686
4	Total absence in men days	..	..	..	..	..	..	726	758	582
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	183	68
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	(ii) due to malaria <i>plus</i> "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	183	58
6	Total wages paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,778	11,123	10,922
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,280	10,442	9,900
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	234	98
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	(ii) due to malaria <i>plus</i> "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	234	94
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	1,448	447	924

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Workshops at Perambur.

1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	6,991	6,914	[6,847
2	Total number of men working days	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,978	179,764	169,829
3	Total number of men days worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,624	166,814	154,604
4	Total absence in men days	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,354	12,950	15,225
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,188	1,639	1,954
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	381	340
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	326	236
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	932	1,378
6	Total wages paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	261,563	279,679	265,649
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	245,274	273,097	252,932
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,282	1,113	1,039
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	457	377
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	102	51
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	670	554	611
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,027	5,469	11,678

Statement showing sickness among staff employed in the Railway workshops in the different parts of India during the period April to December 1930—concl'd.

Item.	Particulars.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY—concl'd.										
<i>Workshops at Hubli.</i>										
1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,517	3,520	3,500
2	Total number of men working days	..	..	..	..	..	..	73,827	92,128	87,227
3	Total number of men days worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,386	82,864	78,978
4	Total absence in men days	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,441	9,264	8,261
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	353	412
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	90	177
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	101	78
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	162	157
6	Total wages paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	113,290	133,734	126,713
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,417	123,786	117,493
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	124	238
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	110	238
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fever"	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,770	9,824	8,982

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Workshops at Golden Rock.

1	Total number of men employed on the last working day of each month	4,827	4,905	4,027	4,970	5,058	5,103	5,151	5,154	5,062
2	Total number of men working days	105,078	125,580	117,978	133,362	130,642	132,046	128,419	128,549	121,555
3	Total number of men days worked	95,703	113,921	106,086	120,576	118,774	118,263	116,087	115,738	108,120
4	Total absence in men days	10,275	11,659	11,892	12,786	11,868	13,783	12,332	12,811	13,435
5	Total number of men days lost on account of sickness	2,747	3,402	3,226	4,093	3,730	4,022	3,878	4,213	3,332
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	209	176	392	403	434	433	472	292	407
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	840	691	631	752	715	850	1,202	1,624	688
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	1,698	2,535	2,303	2,938	2,581	2,730	2,204	2,297	2,147
6	Total wages paid	169,384	177,456	168,481	179,353	180,158	180,114	187,895	173,488	182,324
7	Wages paid for men days actually worked	125,553	145,657	135,090	153,229	151,094	150,598	147,835	146,590	140,357
8	Wages paid for absence on account of sickness	1,460	1,067	1,375	1,651	1,303	1,593	1,930	1,393	1,066
	(i) caused by injuries sustained while on duty	260	175	324	376	257	207	385	138	153
	(ii) due to malaria plus "fevers"	348	216	40	238	169	142	668	598	195
	(iii) due to causes other than those under (i) and (ii)	852	676	1,011	1,037	877	1,244	877	657	718
9	Wages paid for days of absence other than absence due to sickness	42,871	30,732	32,016	24,473	27,761	27,923	33,130	25,505	40,901

IX.—LONDON.

(35)

Note furnished by the Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, on the regulation of employment in the port transport services.

The Problem of Port Employment.

The Port Transport Services of Great Britain are carried on in numerous ports, large and small, round the coast. There are probably over 100 ports, ranging from ports of world-wide importance like London to small ports engaged solely on coast-wise traffic with very small ships. The services include the loading and shipping of cargoes of all kinds conveyed to and from the ports by shipping, as well as many ancillary services. These are performed by large numbers of independent firms, generally referred to as port employers. In the Port of London alone, there are estimated to be over 500 firms concerned in this service, and the industry as a whole employs, either permanently or casually, over 150,000 insured workers.

The most noticeable feature of a port work is that it is subject to severe diurnal as well as wider seasonal fluctuations caused by uncertainty in the movement of both shipping and goods. Necessarily, therefore, these large numbers of port employers each have a continually fluctuating demand for labour.

Moreover, port work is not a continuous process like manufacture, and usually does not admit of continuity in employment as is usually the case with road and rail transport. Generally, the employers are only able to maintain a small nucleus of permanently employed workers. Port work largely comprises a collection of jobs almost invariably of short duration, beginning and ending, more or less, with the arrival and departure of ships.

As a result of the irregular character of port employment under present conditions there has been a marked tendency for the rate of wages to be fixed at a relatively high level in view of the fact that earnings may be limited to one or two days in each week. This fact combined with the factors referred to above, together with a large surplus of general labour in the ordinary employment market, has tended to attract to the port transport industry a body of workers considerably in excess of even its maximum requirements, so that the common experience of workers in the industry has been a most precarious livelihood and continual under-employment.

The Registration of Port Labour.

The difficult situation referred to above has for some years been the subject of general concern, and certain measures have now been initiated with a view to overcoming its worst effects. In most of the larger ports, and many of the smaller ports, the employers and workers have combined their resources to establish and administer registration schemes under the recommendations of various committees of enquiry. The principal object of these schemes is to limit the number of potential workers in some relation to the amount of work available so as to overcome severe competition for work and also provide some basis upon which employment in the industry can be regularised. This is done by issuing to all men recognised as *bona fide* port workers a form of token or means of identification, while, at the same time the employers concerned have agreed to give preference in port employment to holders of this token. The joint administrative committees which conduct these schemes take steps from time to time to regulate the number of workers, recruiting fresh workers as required so as to maintain an adequate, but not excessive, supply of labour. Within the bounds of each scheme the individual employers have a free choice in the selection of labour and if at any time the supply of registered labour is inadequate, they are at liberty to obtain other labour from other sources. It may be pointed out that compliance with these schemes is purely voluntary. Nevertheless the large majority of port employers fully support these measures.

The Engagement of Port Labour.

Generally speaking, each port employer makes his own independent arrangements for the actual engagement of labour. As a rule port labour is engaged at some place which, by common usage or custom, has become recognised as a place to apply for port work. It will be appreciated, therefore, that large

ports have numerous such call places, and each place has its own separate body of men applying for work. Thus, on occasions, employers find insufficient men at their own call place with no means of obtaining the services of other port workers who may be surplus to requirements at another place. In consequence it has been found necessary, in order to ensure a sufficient supply of labour for all employers without recourse to the general labour market, to register for port work more men than the number actually required as indicated by the aggregate labour demand; thereby continuing, to some extent, in spite of the limitation by registration, the condition of under-employment.

With a view to overcoming this difficulty in some ports, steps are being taken either to amalgamate or to co-ordinate the various call places in the port. By this means, employers would be able to "tap" supplies of port workers over a wider field, while the opportunity of obtaining port employment would be increased for the individual workers.

The ultimate object of these measures is "decasualisation", or the creation of machinery by which the total supply of labour in each port can be scientifically related to the aggregate normal labour demand, so that the greatest possible regularity of employment can be provided for a selected body of workers, affected only by those fluctuations which are the common present day experience of industry in general.

In order to indicate the importance of this problem, it may be stated that whereas the general percentage of unemployment throughout the country in 1929 was 10.4, the extent of unemployment in this industry, mostly occasioned by chronic under-employment, during the same period, was over 30 per cent.

Departmental Assistance.

While the measures described above have, in the main, been initiated and are controlled by the industry itself, the Department has afforded material assistance in connection with administration. In certain cases the secretarial and clerical work is performed by Officers of the Department; where necessary, premises have also been provided at the public expense. The Department is concerned in the control of labour for industry in general throughout the country and acts in this matter through its system of Employment Exchanges. To all intents and purposes the measures taken above are a modification of this system suited to the peculiar needs of this particular industry. Furthermore, the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme affects port workers and in this case also the Department has found it necessary to adapt its machinery. At the present stage, however, the Department has concerned itself only with administration and has not in any material sense attempted to influence the policy of the industry.

(34)

Note furnished by the Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, on arrangements made between the Labour Department, employers and workers for the recruitment and Transfer of Labour for seasonal work.

(i) Seasonal Domestic Work.

The Department's arrangements for dealing with this type of special placing work is governed by the fact that the supply of experienced domestic workers is by no means equal to the demand at seasonal resorts. Further, employers are very unwilling to take inexperienced and untrained workers except as a last resort, and many have definite arrangements with individual workers who come back to them year after year and with their recruitment the Exchange is not concerned. But a very considerable volume of placing work is handled by the Exchanges and the Department's general plan of campaign for recruitment and transfer of labour is on the following lines.

Action in demand area.

At the beginning of the season the Exchange situated in the area in which the seasonal demand exists, conducts an intensive canvass of employers by means of personal calls, circular letters and advertisements asking them to notify their vacancies to the Exchange. In this way it is possible to obtain a fairly good estimate of the extent of the demand which has to be met. Constant touch is maintained with employers to keep the information obtained up to date.

Linking up of supply area.

When the probable extent of the demand is known demand areas are linked with those at which a supply of seasonal domestic workers is available. These supply areas are very largely related to particular demand areas according to travelling distance and general transport facilities. Thus, for instance, the North Wales seasonal resorts draw their normal supply of labour chiefly from Lancashire while the labour supply of South Wales is transferred to Southern resorts, the difficulties of transport between North and South Wales being too great to allow of an easy flow of labour between them. Special arrangements are made by which Clearing Houses are established for special areas to draft applicants to the vacancies most convenient to them. Officers from Exchanges in the demand areas visit the supply areas to become acquainted with the type of labour there and to explain to likely applicants the conditions of work which can be offered them.

Action in supply area.

In the supply areas an advertising campaign is also undertaken at the beginning of the season in order to bring to the notice of any likely workers the opportunities of employment at seasonal resorts. Experienced hotel and boarding house workers being insurable are normally registered at the Exchange and no difficulty is found in placing them. Efforts have to be directed towards securing private domestic servants and workers untrained in this work but with sufficient adaptability to undertake it and every effort is made by means of posters, etc., to attract likely employees.

Arrangements for transfer.

When workers have been found, definite vacancies with particular employers are offered to them. The Department is able, by means of advance of fares to facilitate the transfer of workers from one area to another and all applicants are advised to get in touch with the Exchange in the locality of their employment so that they may refer to it in any difficulty. Arrangements are made, where necessary, to meet applicants at the station and to conduct them to their work and very close co-operation is maintained with Welfare Societies, Travellers' Aid Societies, etc., at the seaside resorts. The Exchange has authority within certain limits when an applicant becomes stranded away from home without employment, to issue a warrant for her return fare home.

There are given below figures showing for each Division the numbers of vacancies notified and filled during 1928 and 1929.

Division:	1928.	1929.
South Eastern	6,183	6,260
South Western	2,732	3,197
Midlands	77	115
North Eastern	4,662	5,386
North Western	3,041	3,365
Scotland	3,426	4,606
Wales	3,478	3,472
Total	23,599	26,401

(ii) Sugar Beet Workers, Fruit and Pea Pickers, Harvest Workers.

Endeavours are made each season to organise as far as possible through the Employment Exchanges the supply of seasonal labour required by farmers and growers in connection with the cultivation and harvesting of their various crops.

With this end in view steps are taken to ascertain in advance the likely requirements of farmers and growers and circular letters and leaflets are issued to them in various districts calling their attention to the facilities offered by the Department for the engagement of such labour as they may require. Personal visits are also paid to them in many cases by officers of the Exchanges in order that co-operation may be arranged.

As regards supply, steps are taken early in the season carefully to register all persons applying at the Exchanges who have qualifications rendering them suitable for the various types of seasonal work upon the land, and posters are displayed advising unemployed agricultural workers and others who desire such work to register their names at the Exchanges.

Arrangements additional to the ordinary "clearing" machinery of the Exchange system have been found necessary for the 'mating' of supply and demand: for example, certain Exchanges in the growing areas are selected as special 'clearing houses' for the demands for labour for sugar-beet cultivation, their function being, in the event of a shortage of the type of labour required being reported in any area, to arrange for any surplus which may exist in other areas quickly to be drawn upon.

The fares of workers transferred from a distance can be advanced to them, arrangements being made for repayment in small monthly instalments. In cases in which the employer pays the fares, either bearing the whole cost himself or subsequently recovering the amount due from each worker by deductions from wages, railway vouchers can either be issued to the workers upon his behalf (the amount of the fares afterwards being reclaimed by the Department from the employer) or special arrangements can be made for the purchase of railway tickets by the Exchange upon the receipt of an "open" cheque from the employer.

It should be remembered that the whole of the Department's Employment Agency work is on a voluntary basis, and that while the facilities outlined above are available for all, and are brought to the notice of as wide an interested public as possible, the migration of labour can only be controlled in so far as the facilities available are used. Agriculturalists are, on the whole, conservative and are not yet to any considerable degree accustomed to using the Employment Exchanges for their labour supply. The distance of most farms from the nearest local office of the Department is also a deterrent factor.

It is also important to remember that agriculture is not insurable against unemployment, so that the Ministry of Labour has no means of ascertaining the total number of persons finding seasonal work in the industry. It may be noted that during 1929 30,000 agricultural vacancies were filled by the Employment Exchanges.

X.—BURMA.

(35)

Letter from Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co., Limited, Timber Department, Rangoon, to the Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour in India, dated the 3rd November 1930.

With reference to the visit of the Commission to our Durmeedaw Saw Mill on 1st instant, our Mill Manager (Mr. A. A. Conway), in his evidence* stated that he understood the experiment had been made of paying the shipping coolies direct instead of through the *maistry*.

Our Mill Manager has since made enquiries into the matter and advises that the direct payment was hardly in the nature of an experiment but was brought about for the following reasons:—

In 1925 at our East Saw Mill (adjacent to the Mill visited by the Commission) a small section of the shipping coolies became out of hand and unruly. It was suspected that this was due to outside influences.

The unruly section endeavoured to create discontent among the remainder of the men which resulted in the *maistry's* authority being undermined and work suffered accordingly.

The malcontents made certain allegations against the *maistry*, viz., that he did not credit them with the full number of hours worked and that he made deductions from their wages.

The then Manager of the mill proceeded to make enquiries, pending the result of which he suspended the *maistry* and controlled the work of the coolies himself, paying them their wages direct.

This system, instead of improving matters, merely served to make the trouble-makers more independent and unruly. Less work was done than formerly and even the authority of the Manager was to some extent disregarded.

The result of the Mill Manager's investigations showed that the entire trouble was due to the dissatisfied few, the remainder of the gang being wholly contented with their conditions. The *maistry* was exonerated from blame as on the bulk of the evidence put forward he was found to be fair in his dealings with his men.

The ringleaders were removed, direct payment discontinued and the former method of payment through the *maistry* was reinstated and no further trouble was experienced.

As the Mill at which the trouble arose has been closed down for over a year and the staff dispensed with, it is a matter of some difficulty to get at the facts of the case at this date, but we have set those out as far as they can now be ascertained.

(36)

Letter from Mr. A. B. Mallett, Assistant Manager, British India Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., Rangoon, to the Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Labour in India, dated the 18th November 1930.

There are 90 gang *maistries* on the British India Steam Navigation Company's books and from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1930 the Company employed 18,653 gangs of 15 men per gang. Assuming that none of the gang *maistries* returned to India after the four months busy season, ending April, and that the work throughout the year was divided evenly between the 90 *maistries* the average number of shifts worked by each *maistry* is 17 per man-*sem* for each month of the year. Our records do not show the actual number of shifts worked by each one individually but presumably the work must have been evenly distributed as otherwise we should have received complaints. No complaints were made.

As requested† I enclose herewith a statement giving the present establishment, from the Cargo Superintendent downwards, to work the system in force with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited. I regret that I cannot send you a statement of any of the local stevedores' establishments, to work the stevedore system, as I am unable to obtain such particulars, which are kept private by the stevedores.

*Royal commission on Labour evidence Volume X, Part II, Page 124.

†Royal commission on labour evidence Volume X, Part II, Page 239.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the establishment employed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., in the Cargo Department.

Cargo Department Staff—

Cargo Superintendent	Mr. J. C. Treleaven.
Assistant Cargo Superintendent	Mr. W. W. K. Bishop.
Export Staff—	
Head Supervisor (Permanent)	1
Clerks " " " "	2
Supervisors " " " "	10
Tally Clerks " " " "	13
Weighing clerks " " " "	26 (for weighing cargo.)
Tally Clerks (Daily)	122
Manifest Clerks " " " "	8
	182
Import Staff—	
Head Import Clerk (Permanent)	1
Assistant Import Clerk " " " "	1
Supervisors " " " "	6
Import Tally Clerks " " " "	7
Import Tally Clerks (Daily)	10
Lamp Man (Permanent)	1
Durwans " " " "	16
Sewing Men " " " "	7
Sweeper " " " "	1
Head Gunner " " " "	1
Assistant Gunners (Daily)	19
	79
Labour Staff—	
Labour Bill Clerks (Permanent)	5
Telegu Head Maistry " " " "	1
Burmese Head Maistry " " " "	1
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(87)

Letter from Mr. K. M. Desai, B. Com., Secretary, Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, to the Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, No. G. L100/30/31, dated the 27th November 1930.

In accordance with the promise* made by the representatives of the Chamber, who appeared to tender oral evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour on the 30th October 1930, I am directed to forward hereby the views of my Committee on the recent Rangoon dock strike and the Trade Disputes Act.

2. The Commission are doubtless aware that the dock strike was followed by serious rioting, which commenced in the morning of 26th May 1930. My Committee are sure that during their stay in Rangoon, the Commission have fully acquainted themselves with the circumstances connected with the settlement of the said strike. It is unnecessary to point out that as a result of the riots, not only Indian labourers but Indians of all classes, were panic-stricken and were led to consider their lives unsafe. Not only this, but there was an imminent danger of the disturbances breaking out in the districts, where the Indian community forms a very small proportion of the population and where police protection under such a contingency would have proved hopelessly inadequate. Thus the situation not only in Rangoon but in the districts too was so tense and so serious that an immediate quelling down at any cost of the riots in Rangoon, which had had their origin in the dock strike, was considered inevitable to restore public peace and safety. It was under such unprecedented and tragic circumstances that negotiations for a settlement had to be carried on between the various parties directly or indirectly affected by the strike, and more particularly by its aftermath, the riots.

*Volume X, Part II of the oral evidence Pages 90 and 93.

3. On the 27th May, an agreement was reached between certain leaders of the Burman and Indian communities to the effect that "no employment should be accepted from shipping companies by either Burmese or Indian labour, except coal labour, until the Burmese labour has received a fair and proper treatment to the satisfaction of both Burmese and Indian leaders." The first suggestion made was that the Burmans, who during the strike had been employed on shipping labour, should be compensated for loss of employment and should be sent back to their villages as had been done under similar circumstances about six years ago. The Burman leaders were, however, emphatic that this settlement would not be accepted by the Burman labourers as an honourable settlement of the dispute and moreover they made it plain that if this course were adopted there was a considerable danger that the disturbances in Rangoon might continue and might spread to other places in Burma. Their view of the pact was that it could not be honourably implemented unless the settlement arrived at provided for a continuance of a proportion of Burman labour in the shipping labour of Rangoon. Under the stress of the situation then existing, at least some of the Indian gentlemen, who had signed the pact, were also forced to take the same view. It was on the basis of this agreement that the Conciliation Board was appointed by Government merely to work out the details of the agreement. As a result of the labours of the Conciliation Board, it was arranged that the Burmese and Corringhi ordinary shipping labourers should be employed on a 50 : 50 basis.

4. Before dealing with the principle underlying the settlement my Committee beg to submit that the Commission should carefully consider whether Government were right in dictating to the Conciliation Board the principle on which the settlement should be based. It is argued that even the employers of labour consented that a settlement on the lines indicated in the agreement referred to above offered the best chance of composing the situation in Rangoon. My committee beg to submit, however, that the consent of the employers can by no means be construed as a free and willing consent and that it was evidently a most reluctant consent—if at all it could rightly be called a consent—forced upon them by the exigencies of the situation and under pressure from Government. It may also be pointed out that the immediate point at issue was no longer confined to the differences between the employers and the employed but involved the larger question of restoring public safety. It was therefore obviously impossible for the employers to express themselves freely as other wise they would certainly have been exposed to the accusation of having stood in the way of restoring public peace.

5. It is also contended, unfortunately not without some show of justification that the settlement was accepted in principle even by my Chamber; and the appointment of one of its members on the Conciliation Board would apparently go to support this contention. In this connection, I am directed to explain the circumstances under which a member of my Chamber happened to be appointed on the Conciliation Board. On the arrival of His Excellency the Governor from Maymyo on the 29th May, a deputation of my Chamber interviewed His Excellency in order to place before him the Chamber's views on the disturbances in the city and more particularly to press upon His Excellency's attention the deplorable inefficiency of the police in affording protection to which Indian labourers were legitimately entitled. Before, however, giving any opportunity to the Deputation to do so, His Excellency proceeded to explain to them the principle on which a tentative settlement had been arrived at and stated that he proposed to appoint a Conciliation Board and also invited the deputation to appoint a member to serve on the Board. The Deputation, however, made it clear that they were not authorised to discuss the terms of the settlement but as His Excellency appeared anxious to lose no time, one of the members of the deputation there and then agreed to serve on the Board. It is thus evident that the deputation were unfortunately compelled to act on the spur of the moment in an atmosphere, which was calculated to endanger the lives of thousands of Indians not only in Rangoon but also in the districts and in such a contingency, the deputation could hardly have been expected to act otherwise. If they had acted otherwise, it is obvious that they would not only have taken upon themselves the tremendous responsibility for the safety of thousands of innocent lives but would moreover have been exposed to the accusation of having stood in the way of bringing about a settlement of the strike which was inevitable to restore normal conditions in the city and to prevent disturbances from spreading in the districts.

6. That the settlement was not accepted by my Chamber will be evident from the fact that on the 31st May, my Committee passed the following resolution:—

“That the Chamber disagrees with the principle, underlying the Government's reference to the Conciliation Board, of compulsory enforcement of any particular labour on employers. The Chamber further considers the reference as utterly inadequate because it merely relates to the determination of the proportion of Indian and Burmese labour for shipping purposes and ignores the inseparable problems of repatriation of displaced labour, the outturn of labour cost of labour in relation to work, the effect on Shipping Companies, and also the general question of Indian labourers who have been the greater sufferers of the mob atrocities.”

7. As regards the principle, I am directed to submit that it is most pernicious and unsound in that the settlement is based not on any economic considerations as it should be but on a purely political basis. Further the principle altogether ignores the inherent right of employers to employ any labour they choose and that of labour to seek employment in any sphere it selects. If this principle is applied to other spheres of trading and industrial activities, my Committee feel that it would be a negation of the inherent right of the people and apprehend that trade and industries would be practically ruined. Apart from this, the principle creates a most mischievous precedent in that it would give rise to similar demands of proportionate employment on the part of various communities in all the industrial centres of India. If the principle is allowed to stand my Committee apprehend that any community, which feels aggrieved on the score of non-employment in a particular sphere, will be encouraged to resort to intimidation and violence on a scale, which would compel the authorities to appoint a Conciliation Board under the Trades Disputes Act and coerce the other parties into accepting a settlement based on purely communal or racial considerations, which would cut through fundamental rights of citizenship inherent or granted under a constitution. My Committee are constrained to observe that a wedge of this nature in the body politic of labour is calculated to destroy solidarity of labour and to create suicidal splits in its ranks on a racial basis. Such a position would so weaken and demoralise labour as to render any demands on its part for the amelioration of its conditions impossible. Black-legging would make strikes impossible and yet black-legging on racial grounds would not be considered from a purely economic point of view as at present.

8. My Committee are of opinion that the creation of employment for, or improving the condition of, any one racial section of labour, or in fact the granting of special treatment to any section of the community is entirely a political matter which should be decided by the legislature or by the exercise of special powers, if any, vested in the Executive under the constitution. My Committee feel that coercion of a majority or a minority and consequent decision by a body under the Trade Disputes Act on a racial basis is tantamount to abdication by Government of its power and the creation of a position in which a consent gained through coercion may form the basis of a so-called agreement and acceptance of the findings of the body or, in the alternative, the shifting of the entire burden of consequences on to the party standing out against the so-called conciliation.

9. My Committee beg to submit that in view of what has been stated above, it should be laid down in the Trades Disputes Act that no settlement of any dispute covered by the Act should be decided on any basis other than economic and that the right of employers to employ any labour they choose and of labour to seek employment in any sphere it likes should in no circumstances be affected by any award under the Act. My Committee further suggest that in the event of Burma being separated from India the provisions indicated above must be included in any similar legislation that may be enacted in Burma or in any Labour Convention that may be effected between India and Burma.

10. In conclusion, it would not be out of place to point out that the Indian labourers displaced as a result of the award of the Conciliation Board were neither compensated nor repatriated at Government cost although representations in this behalf were made. Similarly no compensation was given for damage to life and property which was mostly Indian. The authorities also tried to interfere with free public feeding of the destitute and helpless Indian labourers and used all sorts of threats in order to coerce them into resuming work.

(38)

Information furnished by the Burmah Oil Company, Rangoon, in connection with the oral evidence given by Mr. J. Webster, Labour Superintendent, Burmah Oil Company, Yenangyaung.

(1) Statement showing percentage of dismissals and discharges to the total number of workmen employed by the Burmah Oil Company at Khodaung during the year 1930.

Months.	Resignations.	Men engaged as substitutes for men on leave and discharged on return of leave taken.	Durwans (watchmen) and domestic servants--temporary employment.	Retrenchment.	Dismissals for neglect of duty, bad attendance, incompetence, imprisonment or other reasons.	Total.	Khodaung Pay-roll.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
January	1.71	.29	.63	.46	.85	3.94	9623
February	2.58	.72	.84	.36	.48	4.98	9578
March	2.58	.93	1.3	.5	.05	5.36	9616
April	2.12	.84	1.14	.43	.59	5.12	9755
May	1.49	.75	.9	.57	.66	4.37	9795
June . . . . .	.89	.69	.65	.81	.51	3.55	9762
July . . . . .	.58	.48	.54	1.83	.48	3.91	9648
August . . . . .	.76	.55	.73	1.91	1.45	5.40	9432
September	1.23	.46	.36	.87	1.23	4.15	9923

(2) Revised statement of the turnover of labour indicating the extent to which this is due to retrenchment, dismissal, leave, employment of substitutes, etc.

In the original memorandum* in the answer to item I-(8) (i) of the Schedule of Subjects we wrote "The average monthly discharges and retirements for 1928 for all causes were 8 per cent. of the total pay-roll".

The figures for Khodaung for 1928 were 6.2 per cent. and for Singu 10.28 per cent.

The combined figure of 8 per cent. has been analysed as follows:—

Resignations.	Retrenchment.	Absence without leave/bad attendance.	Dismissals for neglect of duty, incompetence imprisonment.
2.7 per cent.	1.6 per cent.	1.35 per cent.	2.35 per cent.

The high figures under absence without leave/bad attendance and resignations are largely due to there being no system of granting local leave during 1928 and to the fact that the rapid expansion of the Singu Field in 1927 from

a pay-roll of 4,250 to 8,750 attracted many new and quite unsuitable men to that Oilfield.

The average monthly discharges and retirements for 1929 for all causes for all fields was 5.84 per cent. of the total pay-roll analysed as follows:—

Resignations.	Retrenchment.	Substitutes—men engaged to work in place of men on local leave.	Dismissals for neglect of duty, incompetence, bad attendance, imprisonment or other reasons.
1.94 per cent.	1.83 per cent.	.5 per cent.	1.57 per cent.

(3) List of attachments of pay of non- clerical employees of the Burmah Oil Company from 1st January 1929 to 30th September 1930.

Serial No.	Rate of Pay.	Amount of attachments.
	p. d. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	3 13 7	56 2 0
2	1 13 4	151 4 0
3	1 14 10	65 0 0
4	1 13 4	137 4 0
5	3 13 7	79 4 0
6	1 8 8	44 2 0
7	2 8 0	43 12 0
8	0 12 4	19 3 0
9	1 8 8	26 13 6
10	1 2 6	50 6 0
11	1 2 6	77 4 0
12	1 2 6	25 8 0
13	1 1 3	28 12 0
14	1 1 3	45 0 0
15	1 8 8	51 2 6
16	1 2 8	45 0 0
17	1 5 0	50 3 9
18	1 2 6	36 12 0
19	1 2 6	29 8 0
20	2 11 1	44 8 0
21	4 13 0	59 2 0
22	1 0 8	26 2 0
23	1 3 1	40 11 0
24	1 0 8	65 11 0
25	0 15 1	21 4 0
26	1 5 7	34 5 0
Total		1,253 15 9

(4) Statement of accidents in regulated, unregulated and exempted factories of the Burmah Oil Company for the year 1929.

Under appendix 'A' three statements are submitted:—

- (i) Showing accidents or injuries to men at work in factories and exempted establishments on the Khodaung Field for 1929, classified according to the extent of the injury suffered.
- (ii) Accidents or injuries to men at work in all spheres of employment on the Khodaung Field for 1929, excluding factories and exempted establishments, classified according to the extent of the injury suffered.
- (iii) An analysis* of the causes of all accidents or injuries to men at work on the Khodaung Field, whether involving absence from work on medical certificate or not.

*Not printed.

Regulated establishments include 12 per cent. of the total pay-roll. 88 per cent. of our workmen are employed in non-regulated establishments.

- (5) Action taken by the Burmah Oil Company on the enquiries which have been held into fatal and serious accidents.

Precautions arising out of:—

1. Orders issued by the Agent that:— An accident at Yenangyat in August 1930.
Expanded metal covers be placed over the top of mud mixing boxes when shale is being dumped by workmen into these mud boxes.
2. Orders issued that when screwing or unscrewing pipe by means of a jerk line $\frac{3}{4}$ " line must be used in place of $\frac{1}{2}$ " line as used formerly. The fatal accident at well No. N. O. C. 47 on 27th July 1929 and the Warden's recommendations.
- In place of chain tongs for back ups Dunn Tongs must be used. All drillers (both American and Burman) advised to this effect and warned that any one disobeying these instructions would be liable to instant dismissal.
3. In unloading heavy materials or pipe from lorries—skids are to be used. An accident at Singu and the Warden's recommendations.

The "Safety First" precautions that have been taken and instructions issued from time to time and shown under Appendix "B".

- (6) Cases of oil dermatitis and any other industrial disease which came to the notice of the Burmah Oil Company during the years 1928 to 1930.

Dermatitis.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Total.
Khodaung	1	2	Nil.	3
Singu	4	Nil.	2	6
Total	5	2	2	9

- (7) Note by the Burmah Oil Company describing the working of the General Labour Pool and of the Drilling Pool.

General Pool at Khodaung.

The Labour Bureau was opened on January 1st, 1924. In May after its opening it was found that there was much fluctuation in the unskilled labour employed by various departments. To give more stability of employment it was decided that in the place of one department discharging its unskilled labour, and the same men being engaged a few days later for another department, a general pool of unskilled labour (named the General Pool) should be formed which would be controlled by the Labour Bureau and that departments would indent daily on this pool for their general unskilled labour requirements.

Indents for unskilled labour are submitted under three headings—(a) Urgent, (b) Normal, and (c) As available. During the past six years the number employed in the General Pool has varied from a maximum of 1,900 in October 1926 to 1,100 as at September 30th, 1930.

Owing to the system of classifying the urgency of indents for labour work can be spread out to give full and continuous employment to all the men in the pool.

Up till August last all men in the General Pool had been fully employed and in nearly every month had worked overtime and thereby received wages in excess of their basic pay of Rs. 27 for a 26 day month.

In August 1930, a month of 26 working days, the strength of the General Pool was 1,160. A full work month would be 30,160 men days: actually 29,361 men days were worked, the average time worked by each man in the General Pool was 25.22 days or 97 per cent. of a full month's work. The average earnings for the General Pool for the month of August were Rs. 31-10-8 per man. This average figure includes *maistries* who are paid Rs. 34 a month.

In September 1930, a month of 26 normal working days the average strength of the General Pool was 1,150, a full work month would be 29,900 men days, actually 28,155 men days were worked: the average time worked by each man in the General Pool was 24.44 days or 94 per cent. of a full month's work. The average earnings for the men in the General Pool for the month of September were Rs. 29-13-0 per man.

It has been decided that there is unlikely to be an increase in the class of work normally performed by the General Pool and as all work is now up to date the strength of the Pool will be further reduced so that every man will again have a full month's work.

Drilling Pool.

One of the difficulties of the oil industry in America is the instability of employment: in a lesser degree our labour is affected. A gang of 8 or 10 or 12 men work on a drilling well for any period from one to six months, varying in time according to the difficulties met below the surface. On completion of one well another well for the gang may or may not be ready. Up to 1927 if another well were not ready the gang was discharged and re-engaged if and when necessary.

To stabilise employment in this department a pool limited to a maximum strength of 100 was formed in 1927.

The practice now is that when a well has finished drilling instead of the gang being discharged they are put to work in the drilling pool at a slightly reduced pay, i.e., a man earning Rs. 30 p. m. as a driller helper is paid Rs. 28 a month in the pool, a man receiving Rs. 34 as a driller helper is paid Rs. 31 a month in the drilling pool and so on.

The drilling pool is employed to run casing in other words to assist a full drilling gang during the period of drilling when pipe is inserted in the drilled hole.

(8) Note describing the procedure followed by men new to the Oilfield applying for work in the Burmah Oil Company.

A note briefly describing Finger Printing and registration for work at Yenangyaung.

Every man working on the oilfields must be in possession of a Finger Print registration card which bears the man's name, father's name, the photo of the man, his finger print, age, any scars or peculiarities, and a serial number. To obtain a Finger Print card an applicant for work must be sent to the Finger Print Bureau with a letter asking for the bearer to be finger printed by a representative of one of the companies operating in the Yenangyaung area, or by the Warden, or by a Twinza (Burman well owner) who for digging and obtaining oil from his well employs finger printed workmen only.

Arrived at the Finger Print Bureau the man is photographed and finger printed and after giving particulars of his district of origin, village, age, etc., he is issued with a temporary pass which is valid for six weeks. This pass does not bear the man's photograph. At the end of six weeks, provided that the particulars given have been found in order, the temporary pass is exchanged for the permanent pass. In cases of men with a criminal history reference is made by the Finger Print Bureau to the Warden before the issue of the permanent pass.

The finger printed workman then proceeds to the Company or Twinza with whom he hopes to obtain work. Should he apply for work in the Burmah Oil Company he will interview the Labour Superintendent of that Company, who after deciding what work the man is fit to do will give him a chit bearing the man's finger print registration number, the work for which he is to be registered and the grade and rate of pay for such work. The man then hands the chit in at a window of the Labour Bureau and his name is entered in the register of the class of work to which his chit entitles him. Owing to the large number of men who pass through the oilfields and register their names in passing it has been found necessary to insist on registrations being renewed every 15 days.

APPENDIX "A".

(i) Statement showing accidents or injuries to men at work in factories and exempted establishment only of the Khodaung field for 1929, classified according to the extent of injury suffered.

Months.	Deaths.	Total disability.	Permanent partial disability.	Temporary disablement.	
				Over 10 days' disablement.	Under 10 days' disablement.
January	5	33
February	2	6	30
March	7	30
April	22
May	5	34
June	1	3	26
July	3	24
August	3	20
September	1	3	29
October	25
November	2	28
December	2	4	25
Total	6	41	326

Factories and exempted establishments employ only 12 per cent. of the total work people.

(ii) Statement showing accidents or injuries to men at work in all spheres of employment on the Khodaung field for 1929, excluding factories and exempted establishments, classified according to the extent of the injury suffered.

Months.	Deaths.	Total disability.	Permanent partial disability.	Temporary disablement.	
				Over 10 days' disablement.	Under 10 days' disablement.
January . . . . .	..	..	4	24	153
February . . . . .	..	..	1	13	91
March . . . . .	..	..	4	39	97
April . . . . .	..	..	3	17	102
May	1	..	1	25	122
June . . . . .	..	..	2	17	115
July	4	..	1	16	101
August . . . . .	..	..	4	25	72
September	1	..	1	25	100
October . . . . .	..	..	3	30	96
November	1	..	2	23	91
December . . . . .	..	..	3	26	136
Total	7	..	29	280	1,276

88 per cent. of the total number of workmen are employed in unregulated establishments.

APPENDIX " B ".

Safety First precautions taken in addition to special orders issued by the Warden or Factory Inspector.

Precautions arising out of :—

1. Insistence that injured men be sent for medical treatment immediately, no matter how trivial the injury, in order to avoid the large number of cases of serious septic wounds arising out of the neglect by workmen of trivial cuts and scratches.
2. Safety belts for well-pullers
3. Orders issued in the vernaculars to all Field Electrification employees on engagement as follows ;—
 - (1) No man is to work up a service pole within a distance of 6' from live wires.
 - (2) All pole switch operation is to be done by the Operating Staff.
 - (3) If a service power line or lighting line is required to be made dead, operating staff will make same 'dead' on request in writing. They will also short circuit and earth the wires at the place where the men are to work, and then give clearance to that effect, in writing.
 - (4) When the work is completed, operating staff will again make the line alive, after receiving a clearance from lineman in-charge, in writing.

Analysis of injuries treated.

Representations by the Workers Council.
Routine orders by Fields Electrification Manager.

NOTE.—Any man found breaking any of the above rules will be liable to instant dismissal.

4. "Safety First" propaganda. Lists of "Don'ts" published in English, Burmese, and Telegu have been posted up in Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Welding Shop.
Skilled men have been issued with booklets of "Don'ts".
5. Booklets of "Don'ts" issued to all Well Pullers, in Burmese and Telegu.
6. "Shops" foremen have lectured the men individually and in groups regarding safety measures, and the precautions to take to avoid accidents.
7. All Shops are carefully swept at regular intervals and all cuttings, nails, etc., removed.

On Labour Superintendent's suggestion.

On Labour Superintendent's suggestion.
Superintending Engineer's orders.

Superintending Engineer's orders for "Safety First".

All welders have been issued with bottles of 'Eye drops' and droppers for attention to their eyes at any time, chiefly for use if eye trouble develops whilst at home.

All worn welders gloves available for use in all shops, for all classes of work, to avoid the risk of hands being cut from jagged edges or plate, etc. These are chiefly used by boilermakers, platers, men on grinding machines, etc.

Goggles ordered for men using grinding machines to prevent 'fires' in the eyes.

All welders provided with clear glass shields to prevent slag or chips entering the eyes when cleaning a weld.

All welding cables provided with 'ground' clamps to prevent shock and the men instructed in their use.
Portable wooden guards made near steam hammers to catch flying chips.

A light trestle was made for use in Machine Shop for oiling over-head shafting to cut out the use of the ladder.

A safety coupling and guard boards fitted in blower house as additional safety precautions.