

*Digest of Workmen's Compensation Laws in the United States and Territories with Annotations.*—Seventh Edition. Revised to December 1, 1921 compiled and published by F. Robertson Jones.

*Social Insurance in Germany.*—1883-1911.—Its history operation and results and a comparison with the National Insurance Act, 1911, by W. H. Dawson (T. Fisher Unwin, London).

*Monthly Review of Barclay's Bank, Ltd.*, London, July and August 1922.

*Statistical Bulletin*, Vol. III, Nos. 5 and 6, for May and June 1922 (National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, London).

*The Statist*, Vol. C. 2330, 12th August 1922.

*The United Manufacturers Journal*: No. 40, for August 1922 (Official organ of the National Union of Manufacturers, London).

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Publications of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York*.—

Railroad Wages and Working Rules, Report, No. 46, February 1922.

Changes in the Cost of Living, Report, No. 49, April 1922.

Experience with Works Councils in the United States, Report, No. 50.

*The American Economic Review.*—Supplement, Vol. XII, No. 2, June 1922.

*Mid-month Review of Business.*—17th June 1922 (Irving National Bank, New York).

*Commerce Monthly*, Vol. IV, Nos. 3 and 4, July and August 1922 (National Bank of Commerce, New York).

*The American Federationist*, Vol. XXIX, Nos. 7 and 8, for July and August 1922 (American Federation of Labour).

*The Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, Vol. IV, Nos. 3 and 4, for July and August 1922 (Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts).

#### Books

*Child Welfare from the Social Point of View* by Nora Milnes (J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London).

*Life and Labour of the People in London* by Charles Booth. First, second and third series (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London).

*The Human Needs of Labour* by Seebohm Rowntree (Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., London).

*Conditions of Labour in American Industries* by W. Jett Lauck and Edgar Sydenstricker (Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York).

*Trade Unionism and Labor Problems.*—Second series by John R. Commons (Ginn and Company, New York).

*The Industrial Code* by W. Jett Lauck and Claude S. Watts (Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York). A Survey of the postwar Industrial situation, a review of wartime developments in industrial relations and a proposal looking to permanent industrial peace.

*British Labour.*—Replacement and conciliation, 1914-1921 by Miss L. Gier and Miss A. Ashley; Edited by A. W. Kirkaldy (Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., London).

*The Future of Exchange and the Indian Currency* by F. Stanley Jevons, Professor of Economics in the University of Allahabad (Oxford University Press, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, Price Rs. 15).

The object of the writer is to forecast exchange in the near future. The volume contains an interesting appendix on index number of prices in India with diagrams.

### Banco Nacional Ultramarino

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK)

Incorporated in Portugal

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorized Capital - Eso. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)  
Capital Paid-up - " 24,000,000 (£5,238,000)  
Reserve Fund - " 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

At par of Exchange

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Head Office:—LISBON

BRANCHES:

LONDON: PARIS:

27b, Throgmorton Street, E. C. 2. 8, Rue de Helder.

NEW YORK:

Wall Street

Portugal (30 branches) Madeira  
Brazil (9 " ) Macau  
East Africa (9 " ) Timor  
West Africa (15 " ) Belgian Congo  
Azores (2 " ) Portuguese India

Over 3,000 correspondents in all important commercial centres.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

Bombay Office:

Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

A.D.S. C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

# Labour Gazette

Published monthly by the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay

The "Labour Gazette" is a Journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour.

Vol. II]

BOMBAY, OCTOBER, 1922.

[No. 2

## CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>THE MONTH IN BRIEF</b> .. ..	3	<b>BOOKS RECEIVED</b> .. ..	55
India and the International Labour Office ..	7	<b>STATISTICAL TABLES—</b>	
International Labour Conference, 1922 ..	7	Bombay Cost of Living Index ..	11—12
The Governor's Speech .. ..	7	Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay ..	41—43
<b>COST OF LIVING—</b>		Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi ..	44—46
The Cost of Living Index for September 1922 .. ..	10	Wholesale Prices Index Numbers in Bombay by groups from January 1920 ..	47
<b>PRICE STATISTICS—</b>		Retail Prices of Articles of Food in Bombay in July 1914, August and September 1922 ..	47
Wholesale Prices in September 1922 (Bombay) .. ..	13	Retail Prices of Articles of Food in August and September 1922 (Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur) ..	48
Comparative Prices (Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur) .. ..	14	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries .. ..	49
Retail Price Statistics (Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur) .. ..	15	Principal Trade Disputes in Progress in September 1922 .. ..	50
<b>HOUSING—</b> Conditions in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi .. ..	15	Cotton Spinning Returns (yarn and woven goods) .. ..	51—53
<b>LABOUR INVESTIGATORS</b> .. ..	16	<b>CHARTS—</b>	
<b>INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—</b>		1 Cost of Living in Bombay (Logarithmic Chart).	
Industrial Disputes in the Presidency ..	18	2 Progress of the Monsoon, 1922.	
Bonus to Ahmedabad Mill Workers ..	19	3 Progress of the Monsoon, 1921.	
<b>QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE</b> ..	24	4 Retail Prices of Rice, Pulses, Cereals and other Articles of Food in Bombay.	
<b>WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION—</b>		5 Cost of Living in Foreign Countries.	
Mr. Innes' Speech in the Assembly ..	20	6 Imports and Exports of Merchandise—India.	
The Bill as presented to the Central Legislature .. ..	25	7 Rate of Exchange in Bombay.	
<b>CURRENT NOTES FROM ABROAD—</b>		8 Foods and Non-foods, Wholesale Prices, Bombay.	
United Kingdom, Canada .. ..	54	9 & 10 Strikes in the Bombay Presidency.	
France, Germany .. ..	54		
Russia, Japan .. ..	55		

(The Labour Office accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in signed articles.)

THE  
**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE**  
**Company, Limited.**

Authorised Capital  
**£2,000,000.**



Subscribed Capital  
**£1,000,000.**

**Fire.**—Bungalows, Godowns, Merchandise, Furniture and effects and all descriptions of property insured.

**Marine.**—Hulls, Freight, Merchandise and Specie covered. Special facilities for insuring Baggage.

**Transit.**—Risks accepted at lowest current Rates per Rail, Steamer and/or Conveyance.

**Motor Car.**—The "S. B." Policy affords unequalled protection to Motorists.

**Claims.**—Payable in Bombay, or if desired at any of the Company's numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the world.

Full particulars on application to

**HARRY T. GORRIE,**

Manager for Bombay Presidency, Malabar Coast and Sind,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



**THE MONTH IN BRIEF**

**O**CTOBER has been a month of distractions. The monsoon has ended even better than anticipated, and this will mean lower prices for the working classes who are, of course, predominantly vegetarian in diet. At first it seemed as if the rains in parts of the Bombay Deccan would be altogether unsatisfactory, but showers in recent weeks have somewhat improved matters but in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Poona and Sholapur the rainfall was considerably below normal. In the Punjab and in the United Provinces and elsewhere in the chief wheat-producing tracts, the rains have been very satisfactory, and with good Christmas rains the wheat crop will be a full one. Government, with effect from 28th September, raised the embargo on the export of wheat. Curiously enough, the rise in the price of wheat since that date has been very small—only about four per cent. in Bombay. The rice crop of Burma, largely consumed by Bombay's working classes, is also satisfactory. Reports from Japan show that this year's rice crop is exceptionally promising, ten per cent. above the average. The consequence will be a slackening of the export of rice to the Far East, and this should tend to prevent a rise in the prices of the Indian commodity. Wholesale prices have fallen as described in a subsequent paragraph, and our domestic economic position presents pleasing contrasts with that prevailing one year ago. Unfortunately, prices of the production of the Presidency's cotton mills are not as firm as they were. Prices, as shown below, have slackened, while the price of the raw material in view of the exceptional happenings in the Bombay cotton market during the last few weeks has hardened. In the best mills in Bombay City and Island there is a slight profit in the manufacture of yarn at to-day's prices of raw cotton and yarn, but in the

majority of the mills there is a loss. On cloth there is a profit of at least one-fifth of the profit of the last two years. In the month under review there has been an increase in labour unrest. Strikes have occurred in Bombay city, Ahmedabad, and Surat, but have, with the exception of the tramway strike and a strike in Bombay's largest hotel, not been of more than a few days' duration.

The city of Bombay will not forget for many years to come the experience of the last few weeks. There was an attempt at a corner in the cotton market in Oomra cotton. There was also speculation in the share market. The figures of 65 mill shares at the end of this article reflect the disturbance. The settlement on the 12th October was the heaviest settlement yet known in the annals of the Bombay Stock Exchange. During the month the Managing Agency of the Kasturchand, Mathuradas, Bradbury, Madhavrao Scindia, and Ceylon Mills have changed hands. The effect of this speculative mania has been to leave the imagination gasping. The Legislative Council, believing the time had come for a public audit, passed at its recent session a Resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee under an impartial chairman to look into the procedure of the share bazaar and to frame rules, if necessary, to prevent a repetition of events. These are plain, very plain, indications that the acquiescent attitude of the last six months has been modified. The large investments in gilt-edged securities and their correspondingly high price are not altogether a healthy sign in a large centre of industry such as Bombay, especially when the Bombay textile industry is in a very strong position.

**Employment**

During the month, the supply of labour in the chief industrial concerns in the Presidency

THE  
**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE**  
**Company, Limited.**

Authorized Capital  
**£2,000,000.**



Subscribed Capital  
**£1,000,000.**

**Fire.**—Bungalows, Godowns, Merchandise, Furniture and effects and all descriptions of property insured.

**Marine.**—Hulls, Freight, Merchandise and Specie covered. Special facilities for insuring Baggage.

**Transit.**—Risks accepted at lowest current Rates per Rail, Steamer and/or Conveyance.

**Motor Car.**—The "S. B." Policy affords unequalled protection to Motorists.

**Claims.**—Payable in Bombay, or if desired at any of the Company's numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the world.

Full particulars on application to

**HARRY T. GORRIE,**  
 Manager for Bombay Presidency, Malabar Coast and Sind,  
 Canada Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



**THE MONTH IN BRIEF**

**O**CTOBER has been a month of distractions. The monsoon has ended even better than anticipated, and this will mean lower prices for the working classes who are, of course, predominantly vegetarian in diet. At first it seemed as if the rains in parts of the Bombay Deccan would be altogether unsatisfactory, but showers in recent weeks have somewhat improved matters but in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Poona and Sholapur the rainfall was considerably below normal. In the Punjab and in the United Provinces and elsewhere in the chief wheat-producing tracts, the rains have been very satisfactory, and with good Christmas rains the wheat crop will be a full one. Government, with effect from 28th September, raised the embargo on the export of wheat. Curiously enough, the rise in the price of wheat since that date has been very small—only about four per cent. in Bombay. The rice crop of Burma, largely consumed by Bombay's working classes, is also satisfactory. Reports from Japan show that this year's rice crop is exceptionally promising, ten per cent. above the average. The consequence will be a slackening of the export of rice to the Far East, and this should tend to prevent a rise in the prices of the Indian commodity. Wholesale prices have fallen as described in a subsequent paragraph, and our domestic economic position presents pleasing contrasts with that prevailing one year ago. Unfortunately, prices of the production of the Presidency's cotton mills are not as firm as they were. Prices, as shown below, have slackened, while the price of the raw material in view of the exceptional happenings in the Bombay cotton market during the last few weeks has hardened. In the best mills in Bombay City and Island there is a slight profit in the manufacture of yarn at to-day's prices of raw cotton and yarn, but in the

majority of the mills there is a loss. On cloth there is a profit of at least one-fifth of the profit of the last two years. In the month under review there has been an increase in labour unrest. Strikes have occurred in Bombay city, Ahmedabad, and Surat, but have, with the exception of the tramway strike and a strike in Bombay's largest hotel, not been of more than a few days' duration.

The city of Bombay will not forget for many years to come the experience of the last few weeks. There was an attempt at a corner in the cotton market in Oomra cotton. There was also speculation in the share market. The figures of 65 mill shares at the end of this article reflect the disturbance. The settlement on the 12th October was the heaviest settlement yet known in the annals of the Bombay Stock Exchange. During the month the Managing Agency of the Kasturchand, Mathuradas, Bradbury, Madhavrao Scindia, and Ceylon Mills have changed hands. The effect of this speculative mania has been to leave the imagination gasping. The Legislative Council, believing the time had come for a public audit, passed at its recent session a Resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee under an impartial chairman to look into the procedure of the share bazaar and to frame rules, if necessary, to prevent a repetition of events. These are plain, very plain, indications that the acquiescent attitude of the last six months has been modified. The large investments in gilt-edged securities and their correspondingly high price are not altogether a healthy sign in a large centre of industry such as Bombay, especially when the Bombay textile industry is in a very strong position.

**Employment**

During the month, the supply of labour in the chief industrial concerns in the Presidency



was on the whole equal to the demand. There was in the cotton mill industry a decrease in absenteeism from 16.34 to 15.9 per cent. Female labour was in short supply during the early portion of the period under review owing to the *Ganpati* festival. The amount of sickness among operatives was a little above normal for this period of the year owing to malaria. In Ahmedabad absenteeism was only 2 per cent. In Ahmedabad, unlike Bombay City and Island, the industrial population is not nearly so transient. The percentage was practically the same as that of the corresponding period of last year. Two per cent. absenteeism was said to be due to malaria which usually prevails in Ahmedabad at this time of the year. The number of absentees decreased as the days of distribution of the *Diwali* bonus approached. The supply of skilled and unskilled labour in the mills was adequate. In Sholapur, absenteeism was less than in Bombay but higher than in Ahmedabad. In the engineering trades in Bombay the percentage of absenteeism was slightly higher than in the previous month. There are still vacancies for boiler makers, blacksmiths and several other highly skilled workmen, particularly in the railway workshops. The percentage of absenteeism of labour employed on the construction of Government chawls at Naigaum and DeLisle Road was about 3 per cent. only. On the construction of Government chawls at Worli, absenteeism was nearly 8 per cent. At Worli, absenteeism is stated to have decreased as compared with the previous month. On the Back Bay Reclamation (Colaba) Scheme the average percentage of absenteeism was 7.5, a slight increase over that of the previous month. On the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme the absenteeism was the same as last month—5 per cent. There was a considerable improvement in dock labour at the Docks in Bombay during the month, the average absenteeism being 16.5 per cent. for the month under review as compared with 22.9 per cent. for the preceding four weeks. This improvement was mainly due to the return to Bombay of large numbers of labourers from their villages. In Karachi, the supply of skilled labour was plentiful, and of unskilled labour the supply was even greater than the demand. Absenteeism was about 5 per cent.

### The Cost of Living

In September 1922 the cost of living, as described elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette*, was nearly one per cent. above the level of the preceding month. The average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index for the City and Island of Bombay (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 165 for all articles and 161 for food articles only. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living because an index number purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in consumption would present great difficulties in construction, interpretation, and application. Moreover, such an index would not be materially different from a simple index of the general movement of prices in the case of the working classes. A further reference to the cost of living index will be found on page 10.

### The Wholesale Index Number

There was a very noticeable fall in the wholesale index number for September—a fall of no less than 3 per cent. being recorded in the general level. The level is now 81 per cent. above the pre-war level.

	Percentage increase
Foods .. .. .	85
Non-foods .. .. .	79
All articles .. .. .	81

Both food grains and cotton manufactures declined. The price of wheat in Bombay on the 30th of September was Rs. 5-12-0 per Indian maund as against Rs. 6-9-0 a month previously. The corresponding prices for Rangoon rice in the Bombay market on these dates were Rs. 5-15-3 and Rs. 6-3-1, a fall of four per cent. The fall in non-food articles was greater than that in food articles.

Wholesale prices are now 13 per cent. below the level of this time last year and 22 per cent. below the high-water mark—January 1920.

### Industrial Disputes

Charts Nos. 9 and 10 on industrial disputes show at a glance the considerable decrease in the number of workpeople affected by strikes during September. There were 7 disputes



involving 2,578 people, and the estimated aggregate duration is approximately 20,500 working days.

The most important strike of the month was the Tramway strike in Bombay. Government, when asked to intervene by the Tramway Union stated that the Governor in Council can only consider a proposal for intervention, in the event of both the parties to the dispute requesting it.

### Labour Legislation, etc.

The Bill on Workmen's Compensation, now before a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, has been referred to the Government of Bombay for opinion. The views of local bodies in the Presidency interested in this measure have been asked for and in this issue, for convenience of reference, the Bill has been published *in extenso*, and will be found on pages 25-40.

The Government of Assam has published the Report of the Assam Labour Enquiry Committee appointed to examine conditions on tea gardens. The Committee has laid very considerable stress on questions of wages and the system of recruitment of labour. Considerable interest has been aroused from the publication of the Lady Doctor's Report in last month's *Labour Gazette*. The Report deals with the conditions of women workers in Bombay City and Island with special reference to maternity benefits. The method pursued was the intensive method of studying a few mills carefully. No examination of conditions obtaining in Ahmedabad and Sholapur was made owing to shortness of time and to the necessity of investigating carefully conditions in Bombay before studying conditions elsewhere.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council which meets in Bombay on 4th December three important bills now in Select Committee will come before the House—*viz.*, a Bill providing for compulsory primary education, a Bill on Local Boards, and a Bill connected with house rents in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Aden.

### Cotton Mill Production

The main features of the two following tables are the slight decrease in yarn production and a greater decrease in the production of

woven goods in the cotton mills in this Presidency during the five months ended August 1922. The figures of yarn spun in August are the same as last year, but there is a decrease of one million pounds in woven goods. The prices of local made piece-goods and yarn fell during September and the level reached in the first week of October is the lowest so far during the year. Imported piece-goods and yarn similarly show the lowest level since the beginning of this year.

#### (1) Month of August

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	August			August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	29	30	29	16	18	18
Ahmedabad ..	6	7	8	6	7	7
Other centres ..	4	5	5	2	3	2
Total, Presidency ..	39	42	42	24	28	27

#### (2) Five months ended August

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Five months ended August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	141	148	143	77	90	83
Ahmedabad ..	29	35	39	31	35	35
Other centres ..	20	25	25	12	14	13
Total, Presidency ..	190	208	207	120	139	131

### The Outlook

The outlook abroad has not changed for the better. With a good monsoon India will have the usual exportable surplus next year. Our markets on the Continent, however, are not able to purchase. A valued correspondent who has been touring on the Continent points out that the working classes of Germany are well fed and clothed, but the middle classes have been practically ruined. Many people who were



formerly in comfortable circumstances owing to their investments in real estate and in Government and other securities are now practically destitute. Apprehension regarding the future is general among all classes. There seems to be a great deal of truth in this, as a well informed writer has said that "the trades and industries of Germany are extraordinarily active. Many explanations are offered by her bankers, manufacturers, and traders to account for the apparent paradox of activity, amid a world-wide depression in trade, in a country which has undoubtedly sustained heavy economic losses, and whose great middle classes are becoming more and more impoverished as the value of the mark falls. The truth is that the latter and the foreign speculator in marks are paying for it. Inflation with its effects upon the value of the currency, is the main contributory cause. It acts on the productive machine like a drug on the human system. No industry is immune from its stimulating influence. Yet the trade and industrial position is extraordinarily complicated and confusing in some of its manifestations, and changes from day to day." Conditions in France are distinctly better than in Italy as the natural resources are greater and industries more extensive. Every effort is made to decrease imports and to stimulate exports but the latter is difficult, as French exports have usually been largely luxuries, and the world in general has hardly been able to pay for necessities. Spain seems to have suffered less than any other country of Western Europe.

#### The Balance of Trade

In September the balance of trade was again favourable but to a less extent than in the preceding month. During the six months from April to September of the present financial year there has been a favourable trade balance in five out of the six months. The month in which an unfavourable balance of trade was registered was June. Exports were not so high as in July and August. There was a noticeable decrease in imports in September as compared with imports in August. The following statement is of much interest as it shows the relation between imports and exports of every kind which is the main cause of the fluctuations in the supply of and the

demand for the money of one country in another and so of the movements in exchange. The most carefully compiled figures cannot include the entire exchange of goods and services between India and the countries abroad as it is impossible to reduce all such items to the humdrum dullness of a definite statistical table.

#### India

	In lakhs of rupees					
	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922	July 1922	August 1922	September 1922
Exports (private merchandise) ..	23.86	27.30	19.23	24.40	25.21	21.60
Imports do. ..	17.84	19.06	16.40	18.15	21.20	18.23
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 6.02	+ 8.24	+ 2.83	+ 6.25	+ 4.01	+ 3.37
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 3.88	- 4.62	- 4.12	- 6.52	- 1.96	- 3.91
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 4.1	+ 3.48	- 1.11	+ 3.2	+ 2.96	+ 1.9

\* Plus (+) indicates favourable and minus (-) adverse balance.

#### Bombay

Exports (private merchandise) ..	6.46	8.97	8.30	8.50	7.60	4.80
Imports do. ..	7.4	7.87	6.17	6.86	7.85	7.20
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	- .96	+ 1.10	+ 2.13	+ 1.64	- .25	- 2.40
Imports of treasure ..	3.45	3.96	4.07	6.63	2.27	4.20
Exports of treasure ..	2	5	36	22	42	53
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	- 3.43	- 3.91	- 3.71	- 6.41	- 1.85	- 3.67

#### Karachi

Exports (private merchandise) ..	1.69	1.94	1.12	1.76	1.33	1.31
Imports do. ..	1.28	1.02	1.42	1.40	1.83	1.40
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ .41	+ .92	- .30	+ .36	- .50	- .9
Imports of treasure ..	1	3	..	..	3	2
Exports of treasure ..	..	..	2	6	21	5
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	- 1	- 3	+ 2	+ 6	+ 18	+ 3

Note.—Plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) signifies net import.

#### Business Conditions

The rates for telegraphic transfers in Bombay on London in the first week of the last twelve months are as follows :—



November 1921 ..	1	4 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	May 1922 ..	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
December ..	1	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	June ..	1	3 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
January 1922 ..	1	3 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	July ..	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
February ..	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	August ..	1	3 <sup>21</sup> / <sub>32</sub>
March ..	1	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	September ..	1	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April ..	1	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	October ..	1	3 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>32</sub>

These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. It will be seen that in the first week of November 1921 the rate was as high as ls. 4 <sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d.

Bank clearings during September 1922 in Rangoon and Calcutta were above the August level, but in Bombay, on the other hand, these were lower. The figures for the last three months are as follows :—

#### In crores of rupees

	July 1922	August 1922	September 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in September 1922 as compared with the previous month.
Bombay ..	65	58	70	+12
Karachi ..	2	2	2	..
Calcutta ..	77	72	62	-10
Rangoon ..	8	9	9	..

The rupee portion of the Paper Currency Reserve in Bombay shows an increase, as rupees are not required to a large extent for moving crops at the moment. This has steadily increased since the end of January when it was Rs. 20.1 crores. The latest figure shows the rupee portion of the Reserve in Bombay at no less than 25.28 crores. In addition there is in Bombay Rs. 14 crores in the form of gold and the percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India is 63.

The average market quotations of 65 cotton mill companies for which quotations are available are as follows :—

January 1922 ..	Rs. 1,650	June 1922 ..	Rs. 1,659
February ..	1,593	July ..	1,688
March ..	1,604	August ..	1,578
April ..	1,613	September ..	1,517
May ..	1,609		

The average paid up was Rs. 371 per share.

There has, it will be seen, been a fall in values since July. The fall amounts to an all-round fall of 10 per cent. which is, to a large extent, explained by the events referred to above.

#### India and the International Labour Office

##### India to be Represented on the Governing Body

On page 29 of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, was published an article on India's industrial position, regarding her claim to be one of the eight chief industrial countries as provided for in Article 393 of Treaty of Peace and therefore entitled her to a seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. In that article comparative figures were given showing the industrial importance of India, Belgium, Japan and Switzerland; the position of the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Germany as the leading industrial countries remaining unchallenged. Later statistics were published in another article on page 14 of the *Labour Gazette* for February 1922.

The Council of the League of Nations, according to a Reuter cable from Geneva, dated 1st October, has adopted the report of Viscount Ishii, determining that Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Britain, India, Italy and Japan are the most important countries from the industrial point of view. The United States is not represented on the League of Nations, nor on the International Labour Office. India, therefore, will be given a seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

#### International Labour Conference, 1922

##### Fourth Session

The fourth Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations opened in the Kursaal, Geneva, on the 18th October. Lord Burnham, who presided over the Third Conference, presided again over the present session. The official items on the agenda were published on page 35 of the *Labour Gazette* for May 1922.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The third session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced on the 21st September 1922 was addressed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Lloyd. After referring to some aspects of the general situation His Excellency dealt in detail with matters of administrative interest. The following are extracts from the speech :—



"We have to show to you and the public at large what positive steps we have taken in education, in social reform and in the improvement of trade and labour conditions generally, for the improvement of the lot of the people committed to our charge. Let me speak first of Finance. This Council has imposed upon Government an extremely onerous task of drastic retrenchment and at the wish of this Council we have agreed, over and above the heavy reductions we had effected before presenting our last Budget to make a further reduction of no less than 60 lakhs of rupees. I am not of opinion that such sudden and wholesale reductions are really sound policy or true economy in the long run, for they bring a very serious dislocation in the whole administration. We agreed to meet the Council's wishes, because we were convinced that the policy actuating members was sound in intention and actuated by the best motives. I am afraid that we shall only be able to carry out our promise to this Council by continuing for the remaining six months the most rigorous economy in every branch of the administration, but our officers in all areas are giving Government their keenest co-operation in this matter, and I have every hope of success. I recognise, moreover, that in the case of a Government such as this, whose borrowing operations are larger, the maintenance of the credit of Government is of the first importance and that that credit cannot be maintained in deficit budgets. The confidence of the public in the credit of this Government is, however, amply demonstrated by the high values of its first loan issue and the recent splendid contributions of the public to the Government of India loan in the proceeds of which it was known that Bombay was to benefit are another testimony to the same confidence. I believe I am correct in stating that this Presidency's contribution was more than twice that of Calcutta and more than half of the total Indian subscription. I desire, therefore, to express on behalf of my Government my thanks to the public, who have given us this fine support and encouragement.

#### BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT

I have only two other urban matters to refer to. The first relates to the development schemes regarding whose detailed progress I hope to speak further a few weeks hence and I confine myself to saying that in every branch the works are proceeding at fully their anticipated rate of progress and that every sign available to us, both financial and constructive, confirms the confidence that we have from beginning placed in the schemes. Let me repeat that the whole object of these great schemes has been to put the great port and City of Bombay in a position to handle its trade in the cheapest and most efficient manner, so as to attract on account of its cheap facilities the maximum of trade possible, to provide through this trade an ever increas-

ing quantity of work and wages for its labouring classes and to secure that all classes, and particularly the working classes, shall have as a result of the healthier and happier surrounding. I can think, gentlemen, of no more beneficent activities for any Government to be engaged upon than these. We have, however, not been content with this aspect of the urban problem alone.

#### THE LABOUR OFFICE

We have inaugurated the first Labour Office as such in India designed to examine in a scientific and exact manner the real conditions of work and wages in the City. Reliable deductions cannot, in my opinion, be fully drawn from the statistics compiled for some little time, but already the Labour Office under the able guidance of its Director, Mr. Findlay Shirras, has gained a great deal of public confidence and support. Over 3,000 working class budgets have already been analysed and a detailed enquiry into the wage rates of some 250 occupations in the Presidency have been completed. We have further investigated through the medium of an impartial and energetic Committee various means by which the disorganisation consequent upon disputes between employer and employee can be avoided and the disputes themselves settled quickly and fairly without serious economic dislocation.

In the sphere of labour legislation, we have had under consideration legislative proposals in regard to factories, Trade Unions, employment agencies, workmen's compensation and workmen's breach of contract. My general view is that legislation on these matters requires extreme prudence and caution until we have more relevant statistical data upon which safely to form a mature and considered judgment lest injury be done to the trades on which the workmen themselves rely for their livelihood.

#### IRRIGATION

So far I have spoken of our work in the large cities and industrial centres. But we have not neglected the rural areas but have been careful of their material and their moral interests. It will be unnecessary for me to describe in detail the great chain of the Deccan irrigation works which are as rapidly as possible being brought to completion over the whole of that area of the Presidency which is liable to be impoverished by famine. The mighty reservoirs of Chankapur and Lake Beale have been completed. The works at Bhandardara and Bhatgar are progressing fast and are nearing completion. And yet I doubt if this Council or the public at large fully realise the huge nature of these enterprises which have scientifically but quietly matured under the beneficent auspices of Government. The Bhandardara Dam is actually the highest in the world and at a cost of a million and a half of rupees will command and give absolute immunity from famine to no less than 200,000 acres. The Bhatgar Dam is



even more important in size. It is considerably larger than the world famous Assouan Dam in Egypt and will irrigate three lakhs of acres in what was once the most famine-stricken part of the Presidency.

What does the completion of these great works mean for this Presidency? It means just this, that the revenue we have drawn from agriculture is being invested in large sums for the agriculturist, so that in vast tracts where for years, generations and centuries past his livelihood has been yearly at the mercy of an adverse climate and a precarious rainfall, in the near future there will be assured to him that regular supply of water which is all that is necessary to ensure the richest and most profitable crops. Previous generations have been impoverished and their capital resources sapped by bad seasons. The great immigrations too of whole villages into famine camps and labour works produced a social shock to the whole countryside. Not only will this evil be averted, but we have done all that we could to restore those capital resources and put them on a sound footing by encouraging and fostering the growth of co-operative societies and banks.

So much for irrigation in the Deccan. But it is right that I should also refer to the needs of Sind in reference to the great project of the Sukkur Barrage. Let me preface my remarks by saying that this scheme, the largest ever yet undertaken in India, has pre-occupied my Government for a long time past, for the finance of so large an undertaking is of the greatest complexity and difficulty. We have, however, come to the conclusion that in view of the inception of the Sutlej Barrage Project, it is now impossible to delay this scheme any further if the agriculture of Sind is to be given that protection and assistance that it looks for from this Government. We are, I hope, on the point of solving the financial problem involved. We believe that the capital sums required can be found but we do not think it just to the rest of the Presidency that the interest charges upon so large a work should be paid to any large extent out of the normal revenues of the Presidency lest the due balance of progress in other branches of administration should be interfered with. We are sanguine that we shall be able to put proposals before you before the close of this year which will command your approval and that of the public whom you represent.

#### AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Department also, under the direction of my Hon'ble colleague the Minister for Agriculture, has achieved much. In regard to cotton, it has ascertained by exhaustive tests the types of seed which are most suitable to the various areas and has produced large quantities of that seed for distribution. In Surat District alone, 200,000 acres are planted with such seeds giving an increased return on the District's cotton crop of 20 lakhs of rupees and the same

procedure is being developed all over the Presidency. In regard to sugarcane it has investigated and almost perfected methods which will reduce the high cost of cultivation by 40 or 50 per cent., has introduced an imported cane now in general use in water-logged areas which gives a yield of 7,000 lbs. of gul per acre as against 2,000 lbs. from local cane. It has introduced in the Konkan an improved rice seed which has increased the return in production to the rayat by 29 per cent. In addition to these special activities, the Department has successively endeavoured to raise the general standard of cultivation by such measures as the popularisation of the iron plough, the increase of the supply of artificial manure, the investigation of the sub-soil water supply by boring experiments carried out at a cost price or free of charge if unsuccessful, and, lastly, a determined campaign has been carried on against the more deadly and widespread of the crop diseases—a campaign which is meeting with considerable success, and if completely successful, may increase the total value of the jowari crop of the Presidency by some two crores of rupees.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

I have only to refer, in conclusion, to the fact that my Government proposes to ask your assent to a measure introducing free and compulsory education in this Presidency. This momentous step has not been decided upon hastily or without the most careful consideration of the situation, but we are so firmly convinced of the importance of giving this privilege at an early date to those who most need it, that we have little doubt that this Council will not only pass the Bill but also those financial proposals commencing now and to be continued as need demands over the next ten years in order to make our proposals effective. If, gentlemen, you decide to adopt our proposals, this Presidency will not only be the first part of India to adopt this policy, but will once more be leading the way in the cause of educational and social reform. One word of caution must, however, be said and this is, that the speed at which primary education can increase can only be in proportion as this Council and the Municipal and Local authorities are prepared to find new sources of revenue for the furtherance of this great reform.

Gentlemen, I have alluded to only some of the activities of the Government designed to promote the real welfare of the people of this Presidency, but I have said enough, I hope, to demonstrate that whether it be in the protection of public order, that first ingredient of trade and prosperity, or in the cause of education, of labour problems, of housing, of agriculture, of local self-government, this administration is forging ahead on steady, prudent but definitely progressive lines consonant not only with the high traditions of this great Presidency, but also as I believe in true sympathy with the high aims and ideals of this Legislative Council."

# THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 1922

## A rise of one point

All articles .. 65 per cent.

Food only .. 61 per cent.

In September 1922 the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay, was one point above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was about 164 in August and 165 in September. The general index is 15 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920 and 5 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

In comparison with the previous month, a slight rise was noticed in the retail prices of food articles. This was mainly due to increases in the prices of sugar and potatoes. There was, however, a fall of 7 points in the price of jowari and one point in that of rice, while the prices of wheat, bajri, gram and turdal remained stationary. The prices of jagri (gul), tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee and onions did not change during the month.

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing, and house rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

July 1914 = 100	
September 1919 (three years ago) 172	February 1922 .. 165
September 1920 (two years ago) 192	March .. 163
October 1920 .. 193	April .. 162
September 1921 (a year ago) 185	May .. 163
October .. 183	June .. 163
November .. 182	July .. 165
December .. 179	August .. 164
January 1922 .. 173	September .. 165

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in August and September 1922 as compared with that for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer on page 11.

Articles.	July 1914	August 1922	September 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in September over or below August 1922
Rice ..	100	133	132	-1
Wheat ..	100	154	154	..
Jowari ..	100	135	128	-7
Bajri ..	100	175	175	..
Gram ..	100	179	179	..
Turdal ..	100	153	153	..
Sugar (raw) ..	100	205	205	..
Sugar (refined) ..	100	231	240	+9
Tea ..	100	127	127	..
Salt ..	100	152	152	..
Beef ..	100	198	198	..
Mutton ..	100	231	231	..
Milk ..	100	191	191	..
Ghee ..	100	185	185	..
Potatoes ..	100	159	204	+45
Onions ..	100	230	230	..
Coconut oil ..	100	90	112	+22
All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	159	161	+2

NOTE.—A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the index number was published in the Labour Gazette for September 1921.

# BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

A

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Annual consumption (Mass Units). (In crores.)	Price.			Total Expenditure.		
			July 1914.	August 1922.	September 1922.	July 1914.	August 1922.	September 1922.
<b>Cereals—</b>								
Rice .. ..	Maund	70	Rs. 5'59	Rs. 7'458	Rs. 7'406	Rs. 391'30	Rs. 522'06	Rs. 518'42
Wheat .. ..	"	21	5'59	8'625	8'625	117'39	181'13	181'13
Jowari .. ..	"	11	4'35	5'859	5'594	47'65	64'45	61'53
Bajri .. ..	"	6	4'31	7'531	7'531	25'86	45'19	45'19
<b>Total and Average—Cereals ..</b>			100	140	138	562'40	812'83	806'27
<b>Pulses—</b>								
Gram .. ..	Maund	10	4'30	7'693	7'693	43'00	76'93	76'93
Turdal .. ..	"	3	5'84	8'964	8'964	17'52	26'89	26'89
<b>Total and Average—Pulses ..</b>			100	172	172	60'52	103'82	103'82
<b>Other food articles—</b>								
Sugar (raw) ..	Maund	7	8'56	17'583	17'583	59'92	123'08	123'08
Sugar (refined) ..	"	2	7'62	17'583	18'287	15'24	35'17	36'57
Tea .. ..	"	1	40'00	50'792	50'792	1'00	1'27	1'27
Salt .. ..	"	5	2'13	3'240	3'240	10'65	16'20	16'20
Beef .. ..	Seer	28	0'32	0'641	0'641	8'96	17'95	17'95
Mutton .. ..	"	33	0'42	0'964	0'964	13'86	31'81	31'81
Milk .. ..	Maunds	14	9'20	17'583	17'583	128'80	246'16	246'16
Ghee .. ..	"	14	50'79	94'120	94'120	76'18	141'18	141'18
Potatoes .. ..	"	11	4'48	7'141	9'141	49'28	78'55	100'55
Onions .. ..	"	3	1'55	3'573	3'573	4'65	10'72	10'72
Coconut Oil ..	"	1	25'40	22'859	28'568	12'70	11'43	14'28
<b>Total and Average—Other food articles ..</b>			100	187	194	381'24	713'52	739'77
<b>Total and Average—All food articles ..</b>			100	159	161	1,024'16	1,630'17	1,649'86
<b>Fuel and lighting—</b>								
Kerosene oil ..	Case	5	4'37	7'656	7'656	21'85	38'25	38'25
Firewood .. ..	Maund	48	0'79	1'281	1'281	37'92	61'49	61'49
Coal .. ..	"	1	0'54	1'068	0'992	0'54	1'07	0'99
<b>Total and Average—Fuel and lighting ..</b>			100	167	167	60'31	100'84	100'76
<b>Clothing—</b>								
Shawls .. ..	Lb.	27	0'59	1'531	1'453	15'93	41'34	39'23
Shirts .. ..	"	25	0'64	1'630	1'578	16'00	40'75	39'45
T. Cloth .. ..	"	36	0'58	1'469	1'406	20'88	52'88	50'62
<b>Total and Average—Clothing ..</b>			100	256	246	52'81	134'97	129'30
<b>House rent .. ..</b>	Per month	10	11'30	15'7	18'7	113'00	187'00	187'00
<b>Grand Total and General Average ..</b>			100	164	165	1,258'28	2,062'88	2,066'92

NOTE.—If the aggregate expenditure in July 1914 at the prices ruling in that month was Rs. 1,258'28 crores, the aggregate expenditure in September 1922 at September price levels was Rs. 2,066'92, i.e., an increase of 65 per cent. (Rs. 1,258'28 = 100, Rs. 2,066'92 = 165).

BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

B

Alternative method of presentation.

Articles	Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion in expenditures respectively in July 1914.	Index Number.		Weight × Index Number.	
		August 1922.	September 1922.	August 1922.	September 1922.
Cereals:					
Rice	31.4	133	132	4,176.2	4,144.8
Wheat	9.4	154	154	1,447.6	1,447.6
Jowar	3.0	135	150	313.0	460.4
Bajra	2.1	175	175	367.5	367.5
Total and Average Index No.	46.7	139	138	6,304.3	6,420.3
Pulses:					
Lentils	3.1	179	179	554.9	554.9
Tur dal	1.3	153	153	198.9	198.9
Total and Average Index No.	4.4	171	171	753.8	753.8
Other food articles:					
Sugar (raw)	4.8	205	205	984.0	984.0
Sugar (refined)	1.2	231	240	277.2	288.0
Tea	0.1	122	122	12.2	12.2
Salt	0.9	152	152	136.8	136.8
Mustard	0.7	196	196	137.2	137.2
Mustard oil	1.1	231	231	254.1	254.1
Ghee	10.3	191	191	1,967.3	1,967.3
Chickpeas	6.1	165	165	1,128.5	1,128.5
Potatoes	4.0	159	204	636.0	816.0
Onions	0.8	230	230	184.0	184.0
Cucumbers	1.0	90	112	90.0	112.0
Total and Average Index No.	30.6	187	194	5,717.2	5,930.0
Fuel and lighting:					
Kerosene oil	1.8	175	175	315.0	315.0
Firewood	3.0	162	162	486.0	486.0
Coal	0.1	197	183	19.7	18.3
Total and Average Index No.	4.9	167	167	820.7	819.3
Clothing:					
Shirts	1.3	258	243	335.4	315.9
Shirtings	1.3	254	246	330.2	319.8
T. cloth	1.7	353	341	428.4	409.7
Total and Average Index No.	4.3	254	244	1,094.0	1,045.4
Housing cost					
	9.1	163	163	1,501.5	1,501.5
Grand total of weights	100				
General Average of Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100)	111	114	115	1,639.15	1,649.9

WHOLESALE PRICES IN SEPTEMBER

BOMBAY\*

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay shows that in September 1922, prices fell by about 3 per cent, as compared with the previous month. The fall is due to a general decrease in the prices of almost all articles. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year prices have fallen by 15 per cent., the fall from the twelve-monthly average of 1921 being about 8 per cent.

The present index number is based on carefully collected market prices and is indirectly weighted. Food articles number 15 and non-food 28. The base is the pre-war month, July 1914. The index is published at the request of business firms in Bombay, in such a way as to show the relative level of average wholesale prices, and the groups have been selected primarily with a view to suit the conditions of Bombay's trade.

The net result of movements in the groups are set out below. Comparisons are made with (1) the immediately preceding month, and (2) the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay

Groups.	No. of items.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in September 1922 as compared with	
		the preceding month (August 1922).	the corresponding month of last year (September 1921).
1. Cereals	7	- 2	- 23
2. Pulses	2	- 4	- 25
3. Sugar	3	- 7	- 8
4. Other food	3	+ 1	+ 39
Total food	15	- 2	- 8
5. Oilseeds	4	- 2	- 10
6. Raw cotton	5	- 5	- 12
7. Cotton manufactures	6	- 8	- 14
8. Other textiles	3	+ 2	+ 1
9. Hides and skins	3	+ 1	- 21
10. Metals	9	- 1	- 24
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	3	- 3	- 12
Total non-food	28	- 3	- 15
General average	43	- 3	- 13

\* Karachi wholesale prices will be found on pages 44-46.

In comparison with the previous month, prices of food articles have, on an average, fallen by about two per cent., the index number being 185 in September as against 188 in August. Cereals showed a decline of two per cent., while a decrease of about 4 per cent. was recorded in pulses. The most noticeable fall was in sugar, the drop in this case being seven per cent. The only rise in food groups was in "Other food", and that to a slight extent of one per cent.

Among non-food articles, the principal change was in cotton manufactures, the continuous decline in average prices since June last becoming marked in September. Of the other groups, noticeable changes were in "Raw cotton" and Other "raw and manufactured articles," both of which showed a fall of three per cent. The only rise in non-food articles was in "Hides and Skins", to the extent of two per cent. For the index number as a whole, a fall resulted, the average for September being 3 per cent. lower than that for August.

The subjoined table compares September prices with those of the preceding months and of the corresponding month last year. The table expresses the price levels as percentages of the twelve-monthly average of 1921:—

Groups.	100 = average of 1921					
	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	June 1922.	August 1922.	Sept. 1922.
I. Cereals	116	111	97	92	91	89
II. Pulses	106	113	104	81	83	80
III. Sugar	87	75	85	83	86	80
IV. Other food	102	109	142	116	140	142
Total food	105	98	105	97	97	96
V. Oilseeds	104	94	97	106	96	94
VI. Raw cotton	152	138	122	141	138	134
VII. Cotton manufactures	99	97	94	96	93	86
VIII. Other textiles	96	96	97	97	97	97
IX. Hides and Skins	113	85	105	84	87	89
X. Metals	101	86	83	82	79	78
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles	97	93	92	91	88	85
Total non-food	107	96	95	96	93	90
General average—all articles	106	97	98	97	95	92





The main fact which emerges from this table is that the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay is now below the average of 1921. The levels of "Other food" and "Raw cotton" are, however, above the twelve-monthly average of 1921. The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food and non-food wholesale prices:—

Annual wholesale prices

July 1914 = 100

	Food.	Non-food.	All articles.
Twelve-monthly average 1918 ..	170	270	237
" " 1919 ..	202	233	222
" " 1920 ..	206	221	215
" " 1921 ..	193	198	196
Nine-monthly average 1922 ..	191	188	189

The construction of the wholesale index is shown in the following table:—

The Construction of the Index

No.	Articles.	July 1914.	September 1922.		
			Total Numbers.	Average.	
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowari, barley, and bajri).	6	700	975	163
2	Pulses (Gram and turdal).	2	200	254	127
3	Sugar (Refined and raw).	3	300	635	212
4	Other articles of food (Ghee, salt, etc.)	3	300	722	241
5	Total all food	14	1,500	2,586	185
6	Oil seeds (Linseed, rapeseed, poppyseed, and gingely)	4	400	539	135
7	Raw cotton	3	300	572	191
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chudders, etc.)	6	600	1,375	229
9	Other textiles (Silk)	2	200	277	139
10	Hides and skins	3	300	427	142
11	Metals (Copper braziers, steel bars, tinplates, etc.)	5	500	910	182
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (Kerosene and coal)	3	300	543	181
13	Total non-food	28	2,600	4,643	179
14	General Average	40	4,100	7,229	181

COMPARATIVE PRICES

BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur with those in Bombay, in August and September 1922 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the retail price levels in all the three centres are below the level in Bombay.

Bombay prices in August 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur
<b>Cereals—</b>				
Rice ..	100	126	107	100
Wheat ..	100	82	93	88
Jowari ..	100	86	98	59
Bajri ..	100	85	97	69
Average—Cereals..	100	95	99	79
<b>Pulses—</b>				
Gram ..	100	80	87	87
Turdal ..	100	98	112	91
Average—Pulses..	100	89	100	89
<b>Other articles of food—</b>				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	93	114	104
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	87	91	96
Tea ..	100	90	126	105
Salt ..	100	59	77	111
Beef ..	100	98	59	59
Mutton ..	100	78	78	65
Milk ..	100	46	70	76
Ghee ..	100	79	97	113
Potatoes ..	100	141	140	204
Onions ..	100	88	56	93
Cocoanut oil ..	100	117	140	117
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	89	95	104
<b>Average—All food articles ..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>

Bombay prices in September 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur
<b>Cereals—</b>				
Rice ..	100	114	108	103
Wheat ..	100	78	84	88
Jowari ..	100	81	89	61
Bajri ..	100	78	97	66
Average—Cereals..	100	88	95	80
<b>Pulses—</b>				
Gram ..	100	73	87	84
Turdal ..	100	86	99	95
Average—Pulses ..	100	80	93	90
<b>Other articles of food—</b>				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	95	109	100
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	88	91	96
Tea ..	100	107	126	119
Salt ..	100	59	77	59
Beef ..	100	98	59	65
Mutton ..	100	78	78	76
Milk ..	100	43	70	113
Ghee ..	100	81	97	113
Potatoes ..	100	136	97	93
Onions ..	100	85	70	93
Cocoanut oil ..	100	89	112	93
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	87	90	94
<b>Average—All food articles ..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>



RETAIL PRICE STATISTICS

BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

On page 48 will be found statistics of food prices in August and September 1922 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. These are official prices supplied through the Director of Agriculture to the Labour Office, and are averages of prices taken eight times a month from retail shopkeepers patronised by the labouring classes.

The articles selected are those commonly consumed by the working classes. The index number is based on the prices for seventeen commodities, and is the simple arithmetic average of the percentages of prices of the several articles as compared with the prices for July 1914, which being the pre-war month is taken as the base. As compared with the previous month the unweighted index numbers of retail prices for September 1922 show that there was a fall in prices in all the centres except Bombay. Cereals showed a decline in all the centres, while pulses remained stationary in Bombay and Sholapur. A rise in "Other Food" was recorded in Bombay and Karachi.

HOUSING

CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD AND KARACHI

Detailed statistics regarding the housing condition in the cities of the Bombay Presidency will be found on pp. 1-68 of Vol. IX, Part II, of the Census Report for 1921. According to the Census the number of residential buildings including chawls in Bombay is 34,808, shops and offices 2,757, factories, mills, etc., 1,530, godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkies 11,709, other buildings 1,530, in all making a total of 52,334. The figures for Ahmedabad are 40,519 residential buildings, 1,661 shops and offices, 162 factories, mills, etc., 765 godowns, stables, etc., and 596 other buildings, in all making a total of 43,703. The corresponding figures for Karachi are 27,514 residential buildings, 2,178 shops, 59 factories, 1,150 godowns and 414 other buildings, in all making a total of 31,315.

The following table compares the state of overcrowding in Bombay in 1911 and 1921. The figures throw light on the extent to which the housing conditions have improved since 1911.

Overcrowding in Bombay in 1911 and 1921.

Class of tenement by number of rooms.	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements.		Percentage of each class of tenement to total population considered.		Average number of persons per room in each class of tenement.	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
1 room ..	83	70	69	66	4.47	4.03
2 rooms ..	10	14	13	14	2.38	2.11
3 rooms ..	3	7	7	8	1.80	1.60
4 rooms ..	2	4	4	5	1.54	1.30
5 rooms ..	1	3	3	4	1.43	1.06
6 rooms and over ..	1	2	4	3	..	..

It is interesting to compare the present condition of Bombay with that of London in 1911.

Overcrowding in Bombay in 1921 and in London in 1911

Class of tenement by number of rooms.	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements.		Percentage of occupants of each class of tenement to total occupants.		Average number of persons per room in each class of tenement.	
	Bombay, 1921.	London, 1911.	Bombay, 1921.	London, 1911.	Bombay, 1921.	London, 1911.
1 room ..	70	13	66	6	4.03	1.92
2 rooms ..	14	19	14	15	2.11	1.71
3 rooms ..	7	21	8	20	1.60	1.37
4 rooms ..	4	16	5	17	1.30	1.19
5 rooms ..	3	9	4	11	1.06	1.03
6 rooms and over ..	2	21	3	25	..	..

The conditions in Bombay, as pointed out in the Census, are much worse than those in London.

The table given below indicates the state of overcrowding in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

Overcrowding in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi

In rooms with	Percentage of persons in		
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Karachi.
10 persons and over ..	13.7	2.1	15.2
6 to 9 persons ..	22.1	13.2	32.3
5 persons and under ..	64.2	84.7	52.5

The percentage of persons living in rooms containing 6 persons and over is higher in Karachi than in Bombay and Ahmedabad.



### LABOUR INVESTIGATORS

The question of labour investigators in important centres of industry other than Bombay has recently been considered. The matter was ventilated in the Legislative Council in a question by Mr. G. H. Kassim, M.L.C., who asked:

(a) Will Government be pleased to state if a branch of the Labour Office will be opened in Karachi?

(b) In what manner will the Labour Office devote its attention to the problems of Karachi?

Government replied as follows:—

(a) The question of extending the operations of the Labour Office to Karachi by the appointment of a representative of the office in Karachi will be considered when the financial situation permits.

(b) Meantime, the Director has been instructed to take steps as soon as possible for the collection of statistics, wages and similar information relating to industry in Karachi. Such information relating to Karachi will be published regularly in the *Labour Gazette*.

The matter was recently discussed with the Chamber of Commerce and at a conference at Government House, Karachi, and with the Commissioner in Sind.

#### THEIR FUNCTIONS

The Labour Office has recently been in correspondence with the British Ministry of Labour, the United States Department of Labour and the International Labour Office in regard to the methods followed by labour investigators or labour correspondents in those countries. The functions of labour correspondents include the collection of full and accurate statistics connected with the cost of living, industrial disputes, family budgets, and conditions of labour. In addition to this, investigators would have to supply weekly and fortnightly letters to the Labour Office regarding labour in their respective cities such as employment, absenteeism and other matters of interest. These investigators would, as in other countries, always be in close contact

with the currents and under-currents relating to employment and labour.

The three main centres of industry are Ahmedabad, which (according to the Factory Report for 1921) employs 42,228 men, 9,338 women and 7,217 children; Sholapur 12,590 men, 4,584 women and 2,267 children; and Karachi 5,536 men, 361 women and 36 children. The premier industry in Ahmedabad and Sholapur is the cotton mill industry, while in Karachi labour is chiefly employed in the N.-W. Railway workshops, and by the Port Trust and Municipality. There are also one or two smaller concerns such as flour and oil mills. The conditions in these towns differ considerably. In Ahmedabad labour is from the neighbouring districts of Guzerath and the language spoken is predominantly Guzerathi. In Sholapur labour is recruited from the Carnatic and in Sind, where Sindhi is spoken, the labour force is mainly Mahomedan.

#### NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA

The following paragraphs are of much interest as they show the method followed by the International Labour Office:—

“It was realized as soon as the Office was established that it would be necessary to appoint National Correspondents in the chief industrial countries, and correspondents were soon engaged in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and Washington. Men were appointed with a long experience of industrial affairs in their own countries and a large acquaintance in Government, Employers' and Workers' circles.

The main function of the National Correspondents is to ensure that the Office shall be kept regularly informed of everything that happens in their countries that may have an interest for its work. The Office is, of course, in direct relations with Government Departments and Workers' and Employers' Organizations in the countries in which it has correspondents, and it receives all Government Gazettes and Reports, all important workers' and employers' journals and the most important newspapers from each of these countries. It was, however, anticipated, and it has been



found true in practice, that the Office in Geneva would tend to get out of touch with what was really happening in these countries, with the spirit and atmosphere in which developments were taking place, if it did not have correspondents actually residing in these countries. It has therefore been the chief duty of the correspondents to supply the Office with information on the development of the labour and industrial situation in these countries.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

Each correspondent renders a fortnightly report, which is divided into the following sections:—

- (1) International labour organisation.
- (2) Labour legislation (national and international).
- (3) Industrial relations, with particular reference to the activities of employers' and workers' organisations.
- (4) Economic conditions.
- (5) Employment and unemployment, and the question of emigration.
- (6) Labour conditions, with special reference to disputes and changes in agreements and the like.
- (7) Social insurance and relief.
- (8) Industrial hygiene.
- (9) Conditions and cost of living.
- (10) Co-operation.
- (11) Protection of women and children.
- (12) Vocational and general education.
- (13) Conditions in agriculture.
- (14) Maritime questions.
- (15) Questions relating to ex-servicemen and the disabled.

This report is accompanied by official documents, reports of organisations and important cuttings from the press, which relate to the matters recorded in these sections.

In addition to sending these regular reports, each correspondent is instructed to send to the Office a special report on any matter of importance on which developments take place and which it is desirable to bring to the attention

of the Office without waiting to incorporate it in the regular fortnightly report.

Further, the correspondents are frequently asked to obtain special information on some question on which some section of the Office wishes for particulars, either in connection with some special enquiry which is being made, as, for example, the Enquiry into Production, or the Enquiry into the Regulation of Wages, or in connection with some article in preparation for the *International Labour Review* or other publication, or finally, in order to enable the Office to reply to some request for information which it has received.

In the Office at Geneva, in the National Information Service, there are five men who, in addition to their general duties as intelligence officers for their countries, act as liaison officers with the five National Correspondents. All correspondence between the National Correspondents and Geneva and *vice versa* passes through the hands of these men. This system has two advantages. In the first place, it ensures that requests for similar information are not sent to the correspondents by different Sections of the Office, and it also ensures that no request for information is sent to a correspondent unless it is quite certain that the information is not already in the Office. The second advantage of this system of liaison is that every report or special statement coming from a correspondent is immediately seen by the one man most generally interested and is then sent by him to the Section or Service which may need the information for its special purposes. In a large Office such as this, this system of organisation has prevented overlapping and waste of effort, which would otherwise have been almost inevitable.

In order that the correspondents may keep in close touch themselves with the life and work of the Office, they (with the exception of the Washington Correspondent) are brought to Geneva for conferences on an average every six months, usually on the occasion of a meeting of the Governing Body. This fact, and the further consideration that the Director and Deputy Director frequently have occasion to be in their offices, explain the absence of elaborate codes of rules for the observance of the Correspondents.”



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY

On page 50 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during September 1922, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance. Table I shows the number, magnitude and duration of strikes in September 1922.

### I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade.	Number of disputes in progress in September 1922.			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in September 1922.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in September 1922.*
	Started before 1st September.	Started in September.	Total.		
Textile ..	1	4	5	338	1,464
Transport ..	..	1	1	2,000	16,255
Miscellaneous ..	1	..	1	240	2,990
Total, September 1922 ..	2	5	7	2,578	20,709
Total, August 1922 ..	1	12	13	65,397	87,927

\* I.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, an allowance being made for workers replaced by others.

There were 7 industrial disputes in September 1922, 5 of which were in cotton mills. The number of workpeople affected was about 2,000 and the working days lost (i.e., the

number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 20,709, a considerable decrease on the August statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes. The number of disputes settled in favour of the employers is noticeable.

### II.—Industrial Disputes—Results May to September 1922

	May 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.	August 1922.	September 1922.
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	15	10	14	13	7
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	2	2	..	1	2
Fresh disputes begun ..	13	8	14	12	5
Disputes ended ..	13	10	13	11	5
Disputes in progress at end ..	2	..	1	2	2
Number of workpeople involved ..	15,205	2,130	13,336	65,397	2,578
Aggregate duration in working days ..	54,930	4,250	58,809	87,927	20,709
Demands—					
Pay ..	10	3	4	5	4
Bonus ..	..	..	1	..	..
Personal ..	2	4	4	2	1
Leave and hours ..	1	1	4	3	..
Others ..	2	2	1	3	2
Results—					
In favour of Employers ..	..	2	..	2	..
Compromised ..	1	1	..	1	..
In favour of Employers ..	12	7	13	8	5

The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers, the employees, or compromised.



### III.—Industrial Disputes

Month.	Number of strikes and lock-outs.	Aggregate duration in working days.	Proportion settled.			In progress. (Per cent.)
			In favour of employ-ers. (Per cent.)	In favour of employ-ees. (Per cent.)	Com-promised. (Per cent.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April 1921 ..	6	184,450	33	17	17	33
May 1921 ..	11	227,115	27	9	18	46
June 1921 ..	10	79,804	70	10	..	20
July 1921 ..	10	12,268	60	10	10	20
August 1921 ..	14	192,001	36	36	7	21
September 1921 ..	21	256,498	80	10	..	10
October 1921 ..	15	231,896	27	13	27	33
November 1921 ..	31	62,009	29	42	19	10
December 1921 ..	9	26,321	78	11	11	..
January 1922 ..	17	33,389	65	18	..	17
February 1922 ..	12	32,087	67	8	17	8
March 1922 ..	8	300,829	75	..	25	..
April 1922 ..	15	18,352	54	13	20	13
May 1922 ..	15	54,930	80	..	7	13
June 1922 ..	10	4,250	70	20	10	..
July 1922 ..	14	58,809	93	..	..	7
August 1922 ..	13	87,927	62	15	8	15
September 1922 ..	7	20,709	71	..	..	29
Total or (cols. 4 to 7) Average	238	1,883,644	60	13	11	16

### BONUS TO AHMEDABAD MILL-WORKERS

#### THE ARBITRATORS' AWARD

In view of a difference of opinion that prevailed between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Labour Union regarding the grant of the *Diwali* bonus this year to the cotton mill operatives, the question was referred to arbitration by mutual agreement. The arbitrators were Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.C., and Principal Anandshankar B. Dhruva.

The following is the award given by the arbitrators on the 1st October 1922:—

"We have heard the arguments adduced by both the parties, oral as well as written, and have taken other necessary evidence and with a view to maintain harmonious relations between both the sides and after considering all the circumstances of the case we decide as under:—

1. The millowners should give to their operatives a bonus equal to one month's salary of each operative plus Rs. 3 subject to a maximum of Rs. 55, that is, no operative is entitled to a bonus exceeding Rs. 55. This scale is meant only for those operatives who have worked continuously for twelve months. Those who have worked for lesser periods should be granted bonus on the following scale:—

(a) An operative who is entitled to bonus ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 24 according to the above standard, will forfeit Rs. 2 for every month's absence. In the same way operatives entitled to bonus from Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 will get Rs. 3 less; those entitled to Rs. 36 to Rs. 50 will get Rs. 4 less and those entitled to more than Rs. 50 will get Rs. 5 less for every month's absence.

(b) Operatives who absented themselves continuously for 15 days or more from a mill in a month will not be entitled to any bonus for the month. But this rule of 15 days' absence is not applicable to absentees in the month of December last.

(c) Operatives who absented themselves continuously for 15 days or more last year immediately after the distribution of the bonus should be given half the amount of bonus due to them. The other half should be deposited by the mills and should be paid to the men in full on 1st December 1922, in case they are regular in attendance after the distribution of the bonus.

2. Weavers attending four looms should be given double the bonus as was done last year, in case the average of two looms is not less than Rs. 72, irrespective of the fact that they get the assistance of a child whose name may be registered or not.



3. Simple weaving sheds and mills in which spinning or weaving departments have been started only in 1922 are not governed by the above award. Agents of simple weaving sheds, however, assembled together last year and decided upon a scale of bonus of their own choice. We recommend that this year they should similarly give a bonus to their men on a reasonable scale.

4. The presence of operatives for the purpose of bonus is to be counted from 1st October 1921 to the 30th September 1922, and the amount of bonus is to be distributed on the 19th October 1922."

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

#### MR. INNES' SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY

The text of the Bill on Workmen's Compensation will be found on pages 25-40. In explaining its provisions in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th September 1922, the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes spoke as follows:—

"I propose to make two motions in respect of this Bill to-day. If the House will grant me leave to introduce the Bill, I propose at once to move that the Bill be committed to a Joint Committee of both chambers. The reason why I have ventured to adopt this procedure in accordance with rule 68 of the Manual is that the Bill has now been in the hands of Honourable Members for nearly a week and that a very full statement of objects and reasons and very detailed notes on clauses have been appended to the Bill. Honourable Members therefore have had an opportunity of acquainting themselves not only with the main provisions of the Bill, but also with the reasons why Government have thought it necessary to place this difficult and important measure before the Legislature. At a later stage in my speech I will indicate very briefly the main considerations which we have borne in mind in the framing of this Bill. For the moment I propose to address myself to a question which is probably exercising the minds of some Members of this House. I am quite sure that every one in this House accepts the principle of this Bill, indeed no one can deny the essential justice of that principle. But there are probably some Members who are asking themselves the question whether, however just the principle may be, the time has yet arrived to endeavour to apply it to India.

#### HISTORY OF THE BILL

The first point I want to make is that this Bill is not the outcome of any hasty immature decision to speed up the process of labour legislation in India. The demand for workmen's compensation dates back in India as far as 1884, when a mass meeting of mill-hands in Bombay passed unanimously a Resolution claiming what was in effect a Workmen's Compensation Act. But I need not take the House as far back as that. It will be sufficient if I take them back to May 1920. In May 1920 Sir George Barnes, speaking at Lahore in connection with the North-Western Railway strike, announced that the Government of India had the subject of workmen's compensation under its consideration. The subject was then examined for eighteen months in minute detail in the Secretariat. In July last year our provisional ideas were sufficiently formed to justify our addressing Local Governments, and we put to them eighteen specific questions. The letter was published, and aroused wide interest in India. On the receipt of replies we established an Advisory Committee. The subject was again examined in 34 different categories, each one was the subject of a separate memorandum, and the Bill which I am introducing to-day represents 2½ years' hard work on the part of the Departments of the Government of India. I do not think that we can be accused of undue precipitancy; on the contrary, we may be charged with hastening altogether too slowly, but I make no apology. This Bill introduces a principle new to Indian legislation, if not new to Indian practice. I feel that we must proceed cautiously and that we must examine every inch of the ground before we advance.

#### REPLIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Now, the best answer that I can give to the question whether the time has yet arrived for the introduction of legislation of this type is to analyse to the House the substance of the more important replies that we have received to the circular to which I have referred. That circular, I may mention, put prominently to Local Governments two main questions. The first question was, is it advisable to affirm in general terms the principle that an employer should be liable to pay compensation to his workmen for injury received by accident? The second question was whether legislation should be introduced on the model of the English Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906. Those are the main questions which the House has got to decide to-day, and I make no apology for taking up the time of the House by giving them the substance of some of the major replies we have received to those questions.



I take first the Government of Madras. The Government of Madras write:

"Wide publicity was given to the letter and the opportunity was afforded to employers and the employed for expressing their views on the proposals. The Local Government have gone carefully through the proposals. They agree that the time has now come for affirming the principle of employers' liability to pay compensation and they consider that the intended legislation should proceed on the lines of the two Acts named."

The Government of the United Provinces say:

"There is almost a universal agreement that is desirable to affirm in general terms the principle of employer's liability and the Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that this principle should now be affirmed. The consensus of opinion is that the legislation to be introduced should follow the two Acts named."

The Government of Bengal say:

"This important subject has been referred to local Chambers and Associations of this Province as well as to other bodies and individuals whose interests are likely to be affected by the proposed legislation. The opinions received disclose a large measure of support for the main proposals. The Local Government are in full agreement with the Government of India that the time has arrived for legislation to be undertaken in the direction proposed."

The Government of Bihar and Orissa say:

"There is general agreement that it is desirable to affirm in general terms the principle of employer's liability and the legislation should follow in the main the English Employers' Liability Act of 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906. His Excellency in Council accepts this view."

I may add that the Government of the Central Provinces, while they note that there are some differences of opinion as to whether legislation should now be undertaken or not, mention the fact that prominent industrialists in the Central Provinces are in favour of this view and the Local Government itself advises legislation. The same remark applies to the Government of the Punjab.

Here again there is a certain nervousness, but the Local Government after considering the replies advises cautious legislation. And again, Sir, in addition to the Local Governments, the following important Chambers of Commerce among others have not only expressed their view that the principle of this Act should be affirmed but have also stated that legislation is desirable:—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.

Among the replies from major Local Governments there are only two dissentient voices. The Government of Burma stoutly oppose legislation. They maintain that the time has not yet come for such legislation. They dwell upon the special difficulties which exist in India, and they depreciate any attempt to force Indian labour conditions into line with labour conditions in western countries by premature legislative changes. Now, Sir, we have considered that representation with the care which its importance

deserves but I may say at once that our own views are unshaken. India is a member of the League of Nations. The representatives of its workers almost annually meet the representatives of workers of other countries at the Conferences of the International Labour Organisation, and the time has ceased when India could claim to stand aloof from labour movements which have affected the whole of the civilized world. India stands almost alone at the present day in not having an Act of this kind. Workmen's Compensation Acts have been passed in every country in Europe with the exception of Turkey. They have been passed in Canada, in North and South America, in Australia in South Africa and in Japan. All these Acts differ in detail but they are based on one common principle, and sooner or later that principle must be applied to India. There are difficulties, of course, but I do not admit that the difficulties are insuperable. The main answer to the Government of Burma is the fact that the replies which we have received to our circular disclose a general consensus of opinion that this legislation should now be undertaken. This is the view which, as I have shown, is taken by almost all major Local Governments, and this again is the view which has been accepted with a striking measure of unanimity by important employers of labour throughout India. In fact nothing has impressed me more in the correspondence on this subject than the reception which our proposals have met with from employers in India. We are often told, Sir, that these employers are grasping capitalists, and that their one idea is to take as much as they can out of their labour and to give back as little as possible. That is far from being the truth in this case. I should like to take this opportunity to say how the Government of India appreciate the attitude which employers have taken up in this matter. The cost of our proposals will fall upon them, and yet their replies show that they are actuated by a high sense of duty towards those whom they employ. While I am on this question of cost, I may mention in passing that it will be open to any employer, if he so desires, to spread his risks by having recourse to insurance.

Another line of criticism has come from the Government of Bombay. Here the difference is not one of principle but one of method. They agree that the time must come sooner or later when we shall have to tackle this subject of workmen's compensation, but they are impressed with the difficulties in the matter, and they suggest that the way to legislation should be cleared by a further preliminary investigation in local centres of industries by a committee specially appointed for the purpose. A somewhat similar suggestion was made in the United Provinces, but was strongly objected to by the Government of those Provinces, and we agree with the latter



Government. I am quite willing to concede that in a matter of this kind it is the details that matter. It is easy enough to accept the principle of workmen's compensation. Our difficulties begin as soon as we endeavour to embody that principle in a workable scheme of legislation, but, Sir, that is the very reason why we have preferred a course different from that advocated by the Government of Bombay. The preliminary issues have already been thoroughly explored. The ground has been fully covered by the replies which we have already received to that circular of the 29th July 1921. Those replies run to 164 pages of print. They discuss the question in all its aspects and as I have said, they disclose a general consensus of opinion that this thorny subject must now be tackled. I do not agree that a further preliminary investigation would serve any useful purpose. On the contrary it would cause delay, and it would involve us in great expense. It is perfectly clear to me that our next step must be to formulate definite concrete proposals and put out those proposals for criticism. It is only in that way that we can reduce a vast subject to manageable proportions, it is only in that way that we can focus our proposals. That we can let all concerned, whether it be Local Governments or workmen or employers, know exactly what our proposals are. Then they will be able to decide for themselves how our proposals affect their own particular interest. They will be able to see exactly where the shoe pinches. This, Sir, is precisely what we have done. We appointed in June last an Advisory Committee to which I have already referred. That Committee consisted of two representatives of employers, the Honourable Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. Saklatvala, whom I am very glad to see, a member of the House to-day. Two representatives of labour, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Roy Chaudhuri of Bengal, an insurance expert in the person of Mr. Darcy Lindsay, a medical adviser in Colonel Gidney, and Mr. Neogy of this House together with Mr. Wright of the Legislative Department to keep us straight on all legal points. That Committee examined the replies received and sat continuously for several days in June last, and I take this opportunity of expressing our obligations to them for their self-sacrificing labours in the public interest. As the result of their work we have been able to formulate our proposals in the shape of this draft Bill. We do not pretend for a moment that we have attained finality.

We have not the slightest doubt that our proposals will receive the most searching criticism, and that is the very purpose we have in view. All we claim is that our proposals are the best proposals we have been able to devise after taking the best advice possible and

after the most careful examination of all the opinions which we have received.

I hope, Sir, that the House will not think that because I am moving to-day that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee that we have any idea of trying to rush legislation through this House or any idea of trying to stifle or burke criticism. That is far from being our intention. If the House will agree to the two motions which I am putting before them to-day, we propose at once to circulate the Bill to Local Governments, to Chambers of Commerce, to Associations of Employers and to the principal labour organisations. We expect and look for criticism, and the Bill will be examined in the light of that criticism, line upon line and clause by clause, by the Joint Committee, and I have not the slightest doubt that the Bill will emerge from the crucible a much better Bill.

#### MAIN CONSIDERATIONS UNDERLYING THE BILL

So far, I have endeavoured to establish two proposals, first that the principle of this Bill is beyond cavil. The second proposition is that the time has come when in the interests of labour in India we must attempt legislation. It would be wrong at this stage for me to go too much into detail. But if the House will bear with me a little longer, I should like to explain some of the main considerations which we have had in mind in framing this Bill. I desire first to correct an impression which appears to prevail in certain quarters. This Bill is not a slavish imitation, to use a stock phrase, of the British Act or of any other Act. It is perfectly true that certain principles which originally were formulated in England have obtained world-wide acceptance; it is also true that even in matters of detail it would be foolish to neglect and ignore the hard-won experience of other countries. But this Bill is an Indian Bill, designed for India with special reference to Indian conditions and Indian difficulties. Those difficulties are numerous. I need only refer to the paucity of medical men, to the illiteracy of workers, to the large size of the country, to the carelessness of many of the operatives, and to the undesirability of imposing undue burdens upon nascent industries. All these points have been steadily kept in view. But I should like to emphasise three main considerations which underlay all the recommendations of our Advisory Committee, and which underlie this Bill. The first point to remember is that legislation of this kind is an innovation in India. It breaks new ground. We think it advisable, therefore, to go slow, to make our Bill a modest Bill, and not to throw our net too wide. In a matter of this kind it is the first step that counts. Later on, as we get experience we can make a further advance if we so desire, but at first, we think it a mistake to jeopardise the success of the whole scheme by being too ambitious in the



initial stages. The next point that we have to bear in mind is that Indian labour is, in character, migratory, Indian workmen often work far from their homes, they are not industrialists for life, and sooner or later they tend to go back to the land. We have to see that this factor does not operate to prevent them from getting their dues. And the third point is that workmen in India are poor; therefore, if we make our machinery too elaborate, if we put obstacles and any large expense in the way of their getting compensation, this Bill will not help them; on the contrary, it may hurt them. Our aim, therefore, has been to simplify procedure as far as possible in order that employers of workmen may settle their disputes as far as may be without reference to outside authority; and since disputes probably must occur, we have endeavoured to arrange that they should be settled as rapidly and cheaply as possible. In a country so prone to litigation as India, I am quite sure that the House will realize the necessity for safeguards of that kind.

#### CENTRAL FEATURES OF THE BILL

I have mentioned these three considerations because they inform the Bill through its every clause. The importance of going slow will be recognized in the classes which we propose for inclusion in the Bill, and in the scales on which compensation is to be paid. The Bill, as drafted, will cover only a small proportion of workmen in the country. The most important classes are of course those in factories, mines and on railways. Some other classes have been included on the recommendation, in every case, of the Advisory Committee, but even so, the operation of the Bill will be confined to workers who are employed in the better organized industries and to workers who run more than the ordinary hazards of life. The scales of compensation of course are very controversial. There is inevitably a conflict of interest in this matter. But our proposals represent the unanimous view of our Advisory Committee that, on the whole, we have held the balance evenly between these conflicting interests. The influence of the factor of migration will be seen in the inducements which we offer to lump sum settlements, and in the fact that we propose to dispense with the necessity of proving dependence and in other features of that type. Lastly, our desire to avoid litigation and expense will be seen in almost every clause of the Bill. It will be seen in the definition of injuries, in the rigidity of our scales of compensation, in the method proposed for the calculation of wages, in the avoidance of vague phrases which appear in other Acts, such as "wilful and serious misconduct," and in a host of other details of that kind. What we have tried to do is to frame a Bill under which men without any expert legal knowledge, the employer and his workman, will be able to see for themselves whether in any particular case compensation is due

and, if so, what that compensation amounts to. It is for the same reason that we have proposed special Tribunals with a simple and inexpensive procedure. We hope that these Tribunals will not only settle disputes but will prevent them. This is a feature of the Act which commends itself much to our Advisory Committee. It is one to which we ourselves attach great importance; in fact it is one of the central features of the whole Bill.

In Chapter II of the Act we have included just a few clauses which relate to employers' liability. These clauses will apply only to workmen covered by the rest of the Act. We have limited their application in this way because we have been advised that if we made these clauses of wider application, we should open the door to an entirely undesirable amount of litigation. The advantage of these clauses is that they do something for the higher-paid workman upon whom otherwise the rather low limits that we have set for compensation may operate hardly.

I will not detain the House longer. Before I sit down, there is one thing I should like to say. We do not regard this measure as a philanthropic measure; on the contrary, we regard it as a sound investment. I hope and believe that if it is passed, it will confer great benefits upon Indian workers. But I also hope and believe that it will confer benefits on Indian employers. Employers in this House will bear me out when I say that one of their difficulties is that of obtaining a steady and adequate stream of labour. If this Bill does anything to remedy that difficulty, it will have conferred an advantage on the country at large. We hope also that the Bill will tend to increase the efficiency of Indian labour. A sense of security always makes a man do better work. In addition, one of the obstacles to efficiency is that fact to which I have already referred, namely, the fact that the Indian industrial worker is, at heart, an agriculturist. After a short spell of industrial life, he always tends to drift back to the land. If this Bill increases the attractions of an industrial life, it will remove this obstacle to efficiency. And, finally, Sir, we hope that this Bill will not only provide for compensation for accidents but that it will also tend to prevent accidents. This has been the experience in other countries, and I have not the slightest doubt that that experience will be repeated in India. If the Bill is passed in the first year or two after it has been passed there will be a nominal increase in accidents owing to better reporting. But as time goes on, as employers realize more and more that in their own interests they must make more and more adequate protection for their workers, I am quite sure that we shall find that the tale of accidents becomes yearly less. I ask the House, Sir, to accept the principle of this legislation. I admit that the details are controversial, but they can be considered



later. I ask the House to recognise in this Bill an honest and carefully thought-out attempt to adapt to Indian conditions legislation of universal application."

### QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Rai Bahadur G. C. Nag asked: Having regard to the fact that the attention of Government was pointedly drawn during the last Budget debate (*vide* debate held on 17th March 1922 and reported on pages 3267—3276 of the Official Reports) to the absence of any member representing the interests of labour on the Assam Labour Board, do the Government of India propose to see that labour interests are adequately represented on that Board?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee replied: The constitution of the Board cannot be altered without an amendment of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act. As the question of labour in Assam has recently received special attention from a Committee, whose report is expected shortly, Government do not intend to introduce legislation at the present time.

#### BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

##### Order regarding Striker Shanbhogs

Mr. A. N. Survé asked: (a) Is it true that the Collector of Kanara and the prant officer, Rao Bahadur S. S. Koimattur either orally or in writing had given the striker shanbhogs to understand through Mr. Nadig, mamlatdar of Kumta, that the order entailing loss of service and grade will not be enforced?

(b) Were these shanbhogs given their pay until March 1922 under the revised scale without taking into account the loss of service and grade they had incurred at the time of resuming the service after the strike?

(c) Has there been a want of uniformity of treatment in the case of striker talatis of the Northern Division on the one hand and Northern Division and Central Division on the other hand?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied: Information will be called for.

##### Leasing of Chawls to Millowners

Mr. S. K. Bole asked: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have been

informed of the desire of certain millowners that chawls built by the Development Directorate should be leased to the millowners?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied: Yes, in one case.

*Free quarters to Menial Servants and Labourers of the Bombay Port Trust.*

Mr. C. M. Gandhi asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of menial servants and labourers employed by the Bombay Port Trust?

(b) Have any of these been provided with quarters? If so, how many; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied:

(a) Approximately 11,700.

(b) 5,100.

##### Tenants' Strike

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale asked: In how many villages in the Satara and Belgaum districts lands of the landlord class are left uncultivated by the tenants on account of the strike made for reducing the exorbitant demands of the landlords? Is it a fact that the landlords there do not get any help from the village Balutas as before?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied: Enquiry will be made.

##### Legislation on Child Welfare

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: (a) With reference to the reply about legislation on Child Welfare given by the Government on July 28th, 1921 (*vide* Vol. III, page 316, of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates), will Government be pleased to state why it is not yet brought before the Legislative Council, and (b) Will they be further pleased to state when they intend to do so?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) and (b) the Bill was referred for opinion to a number of Officers and Societies whose replies have since been under the consideration of Government.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION

### The Bill as presented to the Central Legislature

The Bill on Workmen's Compensation was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 13th September 1922. It has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of 22 members representing both Houses of the Central Legislature. A reference to this was made on page 4 of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1922. The Bill has now been referred to Local Governments and Employers' and Workers' Associations for their opinions. It is intended that the bill should come into operation on the 1st July 1924. In the following pages will be found a statement of objects and reasons, the text of the Bill and notes on the clauses of the Bill. The notes, which are in small type, follow immediately the clauses to which they refer.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The general principles of workmen's compensation command almost universal acceptance, and India is now nearly alone amongst civilised countries in being without legislation embodying these principles. For a number of years the more generous employers have been in the habit of giving compensation voluntarily, but this practice is by no means general. The growing complexity of industry in this country, with the increasing use of machinery and consequent danger to workmen, along with the comparative poverty of the workmen themselves, renders it advisable that they should be protected, as far as possible, from hardship arising from accidents.

An additional advantage of legislation of this type is that, by increasing the importance for the employer of adequate safety devices, it reduces the number of accidents to workmen in a manner that cannot be achieved by official inspection. Further, the encouragement given to employers to provide adequate medical treatment for their workmen should mitigate the effects of such accidents as do occur. The benefits so conferred on the workman added to the increased sense of security which he will enjoy, should render

industrial life more attractive and thus increase the available supply of labour. At the same time, a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the average workman may be expected. A system of insurance would prevent the burden from pressing too heavily on any particular employer.

After a detailed examination of the question by the Government of India, Local Governments were addressed in July 1921, and the provisional views of the Government of India were published for general information. The advisability of legislation has been accepted by the great majority of Local Governments and of employers' and workers' associations, and the Government of India believe that public opinion, generally, is in favour of legislation.

In June, 1922, a committee was convened to consider the question. This committee was composed, for the most part, of members of the Imperial Legislature. After considering the numerous replies and opinions received by the Government of India, the committee was unanimously in favour of legislation, and drew up detailed recommendations regarding the lines which, in its opinion, such legislation should follow. The Bill now presented follows these recommendations closely. A number of supplementary provisions have been added where necessary, but practically no variations of importance have been made.

The Bill contains two distinct proposals. In Chapter II modifications are made in the ordinary civil law affecting the liability of employers for damages in respect of injuries sustained by their workmen; these clauses will operate only in actions before the ordinary civil courts. The main part of the Bill makes provision for workmen's compensation and sets up special machinery to deal with claims falling under this category.

Both parts of the Bill, however, apply to the same classes of workmen. If the scope



of the employers' liability clauses was made wider than the scope of the workmen's compensation provisions, there would be considerable danger of a great increase in litigation. The classes included are those whose inclusion was recommended by the Committee, and are specified in Schedule II. Two criteria have been followed in the determination of the classes to be included:—

- (1) that the Bill should be confined to industries which are more or less organised;
- (2) that only workmen whose occupation is hazardous should be included.

The general principle is that compensation should ordinarily be given to workmen who sustained personal injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment. Compensation will also be given in certain limited circumstances for disease. The actual rates of compensation payable are based on the unanimous recommendations of the committee. They are in every case subject to fixed maxima, in accordance with the committee's recommendations. It should be remembered, however, that the more highly paid workmen will be enabled, in cases to which the employers' liability clauses will apply, to obtain damages on a scale considerably in excess of the maximum fixed for workmen's compensation.

A consistent endeavour has been made to give as little opportunity for disputes as possible. Throughout the Bill, in the definitions adopted, the scales selected, and the exceptions permitted, the great aim has been precision, in order that, in as few cases as possible, should the validity of a claim for compensation or the amount of that claim be open to doubt. At the same time, on the unanimous recommendation of the committee, provision has been made for special Tribunals to deal cheaply and expeditiously with any disputes that may arise, and generally to assist the parties in a manner which is not possible for the ordinary civil courts.

\* Detailed explanations of the provisions of the Bill are given in the sub-joined Notes on Clauses.

\* Explanations follow in small type after respective clauses.

### Provisions of the Bill

*A Bill to define the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen, and to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen, and to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

#### CHAPTER I

##### PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1922.

(2) It extends to the whole of the British India, including British Baluchistan and the South Indian Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1924.

*Class 1 (3).—A comparatively long date has been allowed in order to give sufficient time for the discussion of the Bill and for the establishment of the machinery necessary for its smooth working, including the organisation of facilities for insurance.*

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "adult" and "minor" mean respectively a person who is and a person who is not above the age of fifteen years;

*Class 2 (1) (a).—A division has been made at 15 years, because it is at or about this age that a large increase in the work and wages of a workman usually takes place. The age corresponds with the minimum age for an adult under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.*

(b) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation appointed under section 23;

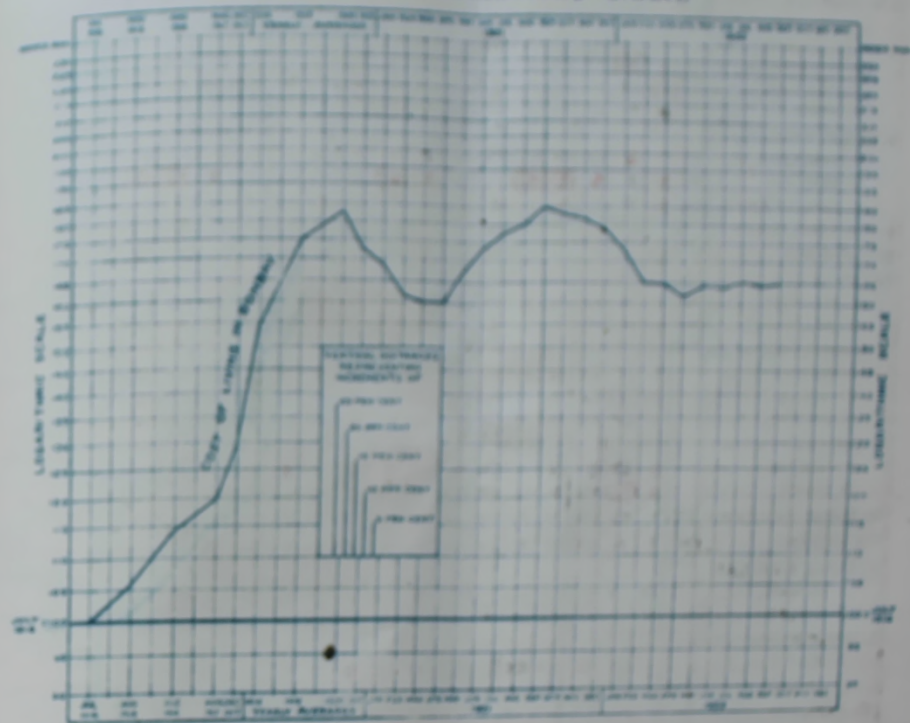
(c) "dependant" means the wife, husband, father, mother, minor son or minor daughter of a deceased workman;

*Class 2 (1) (c).—All the nearer relatives of a workman have been included. It will be unnecessary for the dependants to prove that they were actually dependant on the deceased workman: Provided that any of them can prove the requisite relationship, compensation will be payable. At the same time, in the event of a dispute, it will be in the power of a Commissioner to distribute the compensation among the dependants as he thinks fit. [See clause 11 (1).]*

(d) "employer" includes any body of persons whether incorporated or not and any managing agent of an employer and the legal representative of a deceased employer, and, when the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or

(Continued on page 27)

CHAPTER I  
COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY  
RATIO OR LOGARITHMIC CHART.



*Note.*—This chart is intended to show the proportional increase in the cost of living. It is also shown by this chart that the rate of increase is inversely proportional to the index number. Thus an increase of 5 points over 100 is half the increase of the same 5 points over 200. Equal vertical distances in this chart represent equal ratios, from any part of the diagram to any other, instead of equal increments, as in a natural scale chart. The steepness of the curve before January 1921 is exaggerated on account of the considerably smaller intervals adopted for years, as compared with those for months.

# PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1922.

CHART No 2.

Abbreviations:- S Scanty. F Fair. N Normal. EX Excess.

PROVINCE OR STATE.	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER.				
	8 <sup>TH</sup>	15 <sup>TH</sup>	22 <sup>ND</sup>	29 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	13 <sup>TH</sup>	20 <sup>TH</sup>	27 <sup>TH</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	10 <sup>TH</sup>	17 <sup>TH</sup>	24 <sup>TH</sup>	31 <sup>ST</sup>	7 <sup>TH</sup>	14 <sup>TH</sup>	21 <sup>ST</sup>	28 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	12 <sup>TH</sup>	19 <sup>TH</sup>	26 <sup>TH</sup>
I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.																					
1. SIND RIVER RAINFALL	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	EX	EX	EX	EX					
2. GUJARAT	S	S	EX	EX	S	F	F	EX	S	S	F	F	EX	EX	EX						
3. DECCAN	S	S	EX	EX	EX	F	S	EX	N	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S				
4. KONKAN	N	F	N	EX	EX	F	N	EX	S	S	S	EX	F	N	F	N	F				
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.																					
1. MALABAR	F	F	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	F	F	F	EX	F	N	F	EX	F				
2. DECCAN	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	EX	F	S	S	S				
3. COAST NORTH	EX	S	F	F	S	F	S	EX	S	F	EX	S	EX	F	N	F	F				
4. SOUTH EAST																					
III. MYSORE	F	S	EX	F	N	F	N	EX	S	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	S				
IV. HYDERABAD																					
1. NORTH	N	F	N	EX	EX	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	EX	F				
2. SOUTH	F	S	N	F	F	F	S	EX	S	S	S	S	EX	N	F	S	N				
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES																					
1. BERAR	S	N	EX	N	F	F	EX	EX	F	S	S	S	EX	EX	S						
2. WEST	S	S	EX	N	N	N	N	N	F	S	N	N	EX	EX	EX	S					
3. EAST	S	EX	N	N	F	F	EX	EX	F	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	F					
VI. CENTRAL INDIA																					
1. WEST	S	EX	N	N	N	EX	N	EX	S	S	F	S	EX	EX	EX						
2. EAST	S	S	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	N	N	S	EX	EX	EX	S	N	N					
VII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	EX	F	EX	EX	N	F	EX	N	EX	F	F	EX	F	F	F	EX					
VIII. ASSAM	N	F	N	EX	N	F	EX	EX	F	N	F	F	EX	N	S	F	EX				
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA.																					
1. BIHAR	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	EX	F	F	N	F	S	S	EX				
2. ORISSA	N	F	N	EX	EX	F	N	EX	S	N	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	EX					
X. UNITED PROVINCES																					
1. EAST	N	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	S	F	EX	EX	N	EX	EX					
2. WEST	N	F	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	N	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	F					
XI. PUNJAB																					
1. EAST & NORTH																					
2. SOUTH & WEST																					
XII. RAJPUTANA																					
1. WEST																					
2. EAST																					
XIII. BURMA																					
1. LOWER	N	EX	F	F	N	N	N	N	EX	N	N	N	N	EX	N	N					
2. UPPER	F	F	EX	N	F	EX	EX	F	F	EX	N	F	EX	N	N	EX	N				

NOTES.

1. Within the wet season, the whiter the chart, the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient, and Black areas, - excessive rains.
2. Excess - More than 120 per cent of the normal.  
Normal - 80-120 per cent of the normal.  
Fair - 40-79 per cent of the normal.  
Scanty - Less than 40 per cent of the normal.  
Normals for Divisions are means of Normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations.  
The Daily Weather Report gives the complete list of stations.
3. The zigzag lines give the approximate dates of the normal annual setting in and withdrawal of the Monsoon, and are based on information supplied by the Director-General of Observatories. Lettering outside the green lines is omitted as rainfall in these places is less important. Within the green lines (i.e. the Monsoon) the third successive and following "EX" squares and the second successive and following "S" squares are hatched.
4. As the Monsoon is of little or no importance in Sind, both the rise in the Indus above the fair irrigating level and the rainfall are shown. The date of the normal rise is in the first week of June and of the normal fall the last week of September.

# PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1921

CHART No 3

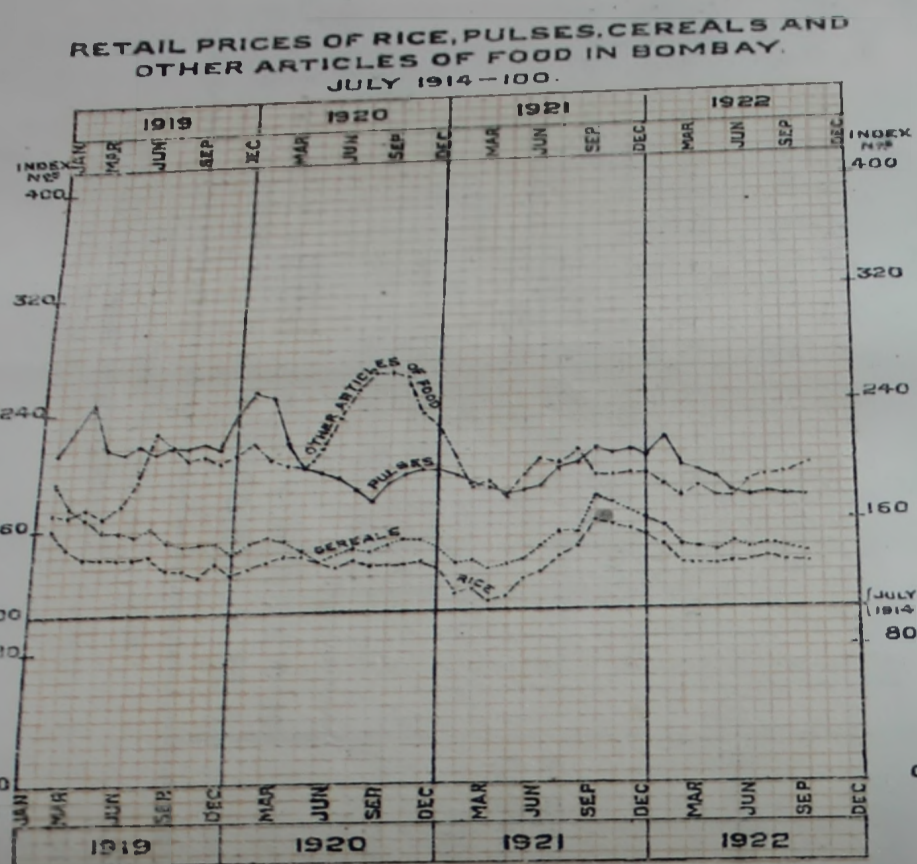
Abbreviations:- S Scanty F Fair N Normal EX Excess.

PROVINCE OR STATE.	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				
	8 <sup>TH</sup>	15 <sup>TH</sup>	22 <sup>ND</sup>	29 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	13 <sup>TH</sup>	20 <sup>TH</sup>	27 <sup>TH</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	10 <sup>TH</sup>	17 <sup>TH</sup>	24 <sup>TH</sup>	31 <sup>ST</sup>	7 <sup>TH</sup>	14 <sup>TH</sup>	21 <sup>ST</sup>	28 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	12 <sup>TH</sup>	19 <sup>TH</sup>	26 <sup>TH</sup>
I BOMBAY PRESIDENCY																					
1 SIND RIVER RAINFALL	F	S	F	F	S	S	N	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	N	N				
2 GUJARAT		N	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	F	EX	EX	EX					
3 DECCAN	N	F	EX	S	S	EX	EX	EX	F	F	F	F	S	S	EX	N	S				
4 KONKAN	F	EX	EX	S	F	F	EX	EX	N	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	F				
II MADRAS PRESIDENCY																					
1 MALABAR	N	N	F	S	F	F	N	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	N	S	N	EX	S	F
2 DECCAN	EX	F	S	S	S	N	EX	EX	N	S	S	N	S	S	F	S	F	EX	EX	F	S
3 COAST NORTH	S	N	F	S	N	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	S	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	S
4 SOUTH EAST																					
III MYSORE	EX	S	F	S	S	N	EX	N	F	F	S	F	EX	F	EX	S	S	N	EX	F	S
IV HYDERABAD																					
1 NORTH	EX	EX	EX	S	S	N	EX	N	N	EX	N	S	S	S	EX	N					
2 SOUTH	EX	N	N	S	F	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	S	S	F	EX	F					
V CENTRAL PROVINCES																					
1 BERAR	EX	EX	S	F	F	F	EX	EX	EX	N	S	S	F	S	EX	S	S	EX	S	S	S
2 WEST	EX	EX	F	F	F	F	N	EX	EX	F	F	S	EX	F	F	S	EX	F	F	S	S
3 EAST	N	EX	N	F	N	S	N	EX	EX	EX	F	S	EX	F	EX	S	S	EX	F	S	F
VI CENTRAL INDIA																					
1 WEST	EX	EX	S	S	F	EX	EX	F	N	N	F	N	EX	N	EX						
2 EAST	S	F	EX	S	F	S	N	EX	EX	EX	F	N	EX	EX	F						
VII BENGAL PRESIDENCY	N	F	N	F	EX	EX	N	F	N	N	EX	N	EX	N	N	S	EX	N	N	F	
VIII ASSAM	EX	F	N	F	N	EX	EX	S	N	F	EX	N	EX	S	EX	N	EX	N	EX	S	F
IX BIHAR AND ORISSA																					
1 BIHAR	F	N	EX	F	EX	N	N	N	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	N		
2 ORISSA	N	N	N	F	F	S	F	EX	F	F	EX	EX	F	N	F	EX	N				
X UNITED PROVINCES																					
1 EAST	EX	EX	S	N	F	N	F	EX	N	EX	EX	S	EX	EX	EX	S					
2 WEST	S	EX	S	F	F	EX	F	EX	N	EX	N	N	EX	EX	EX						
XI PUNJAB																					
1 EAST AND NORTH																					
2 SOUTH AND WEST																					
XII RAJPUTANA																					
1 WEST																					
2 EAST																					
XIII BURMA																					
1 LOWER	N	F	EX	F	N	F	S	N	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	N	N	N	F	S	EX	S
2 UPPER	N	EX	N	F	F	EX	F	N	N	N	EX	N	N	EX	N	EX	F	S	N	EX	EX

Note:- See notes at foot of Chart II. These notes apply equally to Chart III.



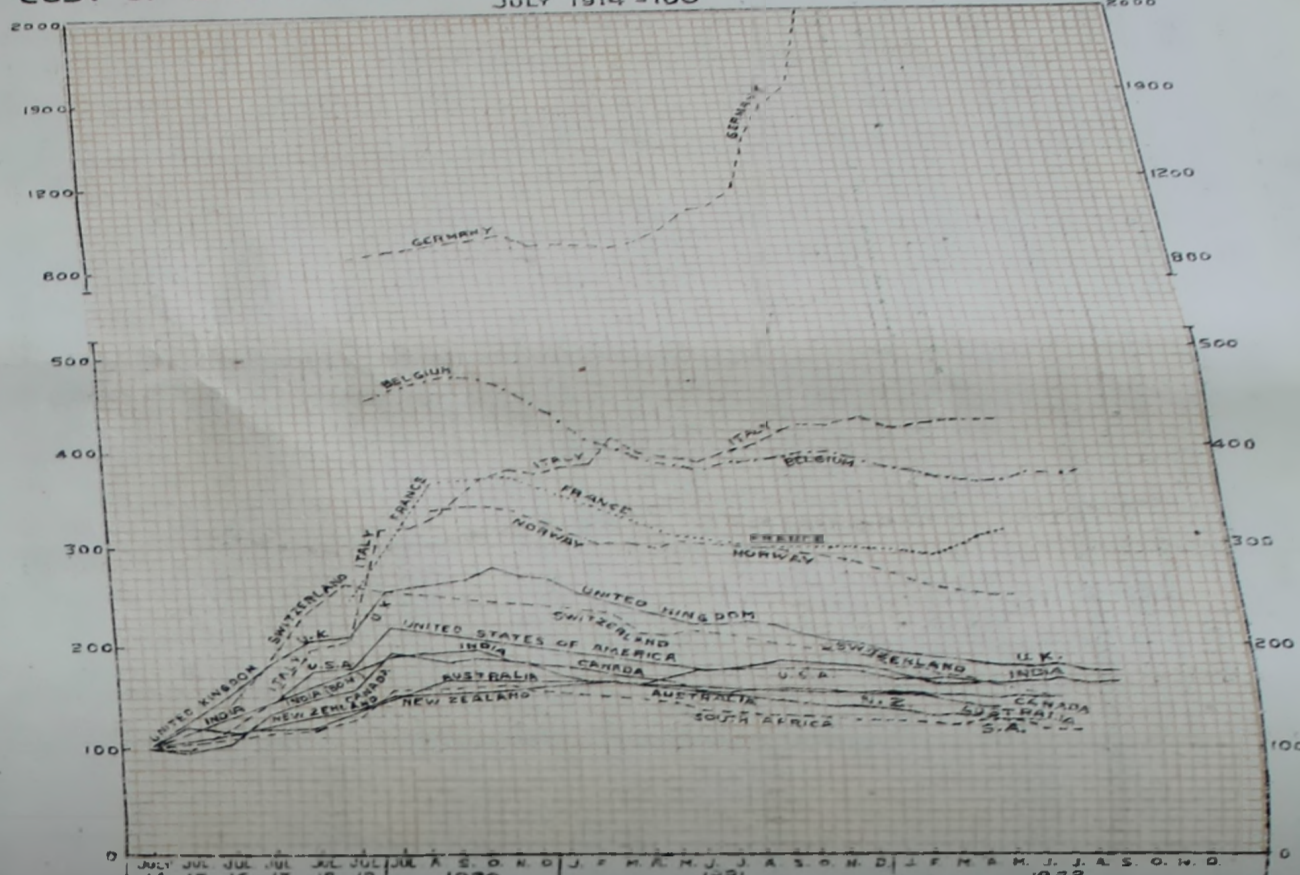
CHART No 4.



Notes: -Pulses- Average price of Gram and Turdal.  
 Rice- Clean.  
 Cereals- Average price of rice, wheat, Jawar and Bajri.  
 Other articles of food- Average price of sugar, tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee, potatoes, onions, coconut oil &c.

CHART No 5

COST OF LIVING INDEXES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES JULY 1914 = 100



Note - Each small square - 10 points except for Germany for which a small square - 40 points

CHART No 6.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE - INDIA.

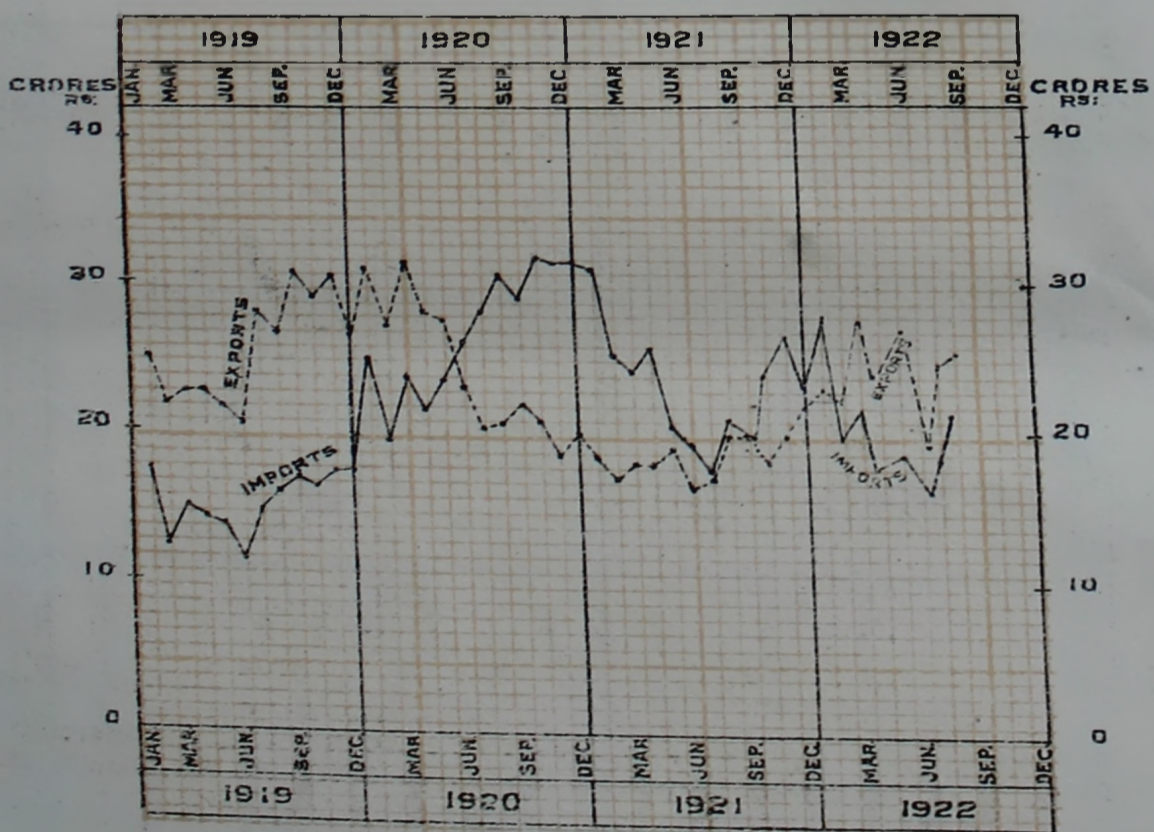
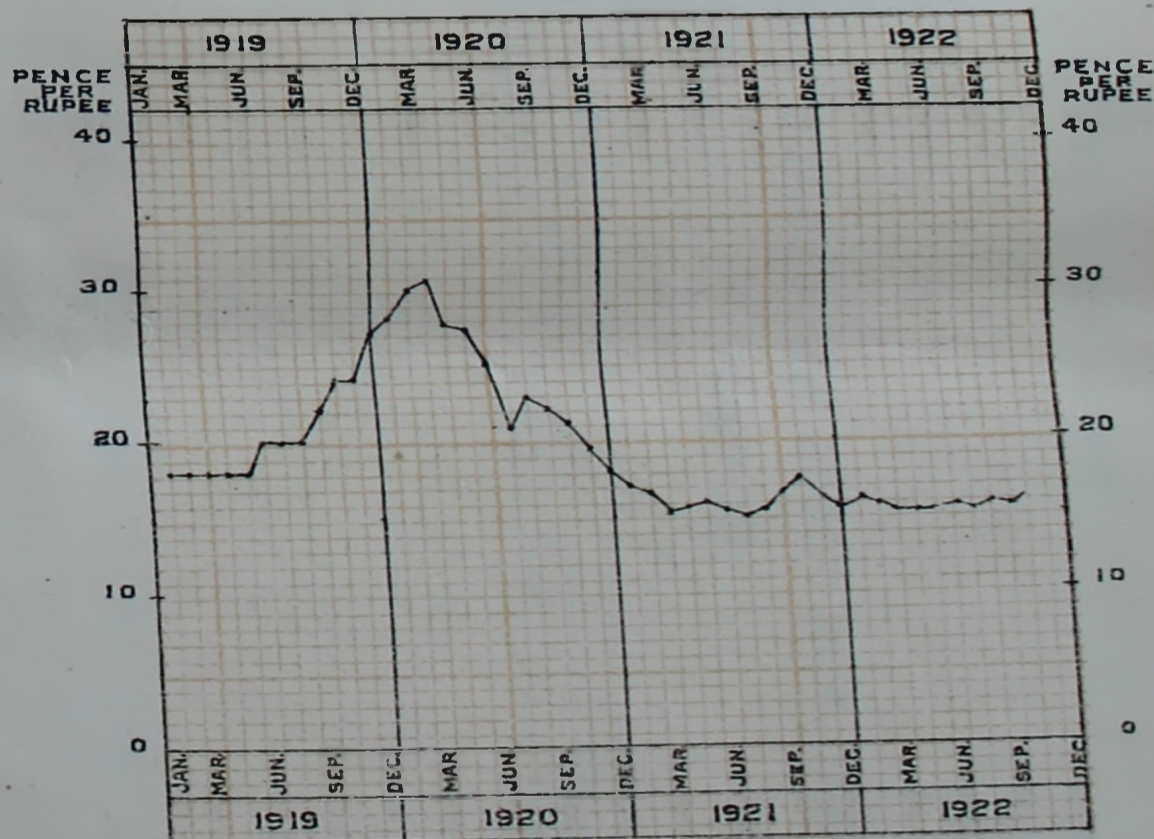


CHART No 7.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN BOMBAY.



Notes: (1) The reason for the fall of Exchange will be evident from the preceding chart. When the balance of trade is adverse (imports greater than exports) Exchange also tends to be adverse from India's point of view. This is the Telegraphic Transfer rate on London.  
 (2) Each square equals 1 penny

# FOODS AND NON FOODS WHOLESALE PRICES BOMBAY.

CHART No. 8

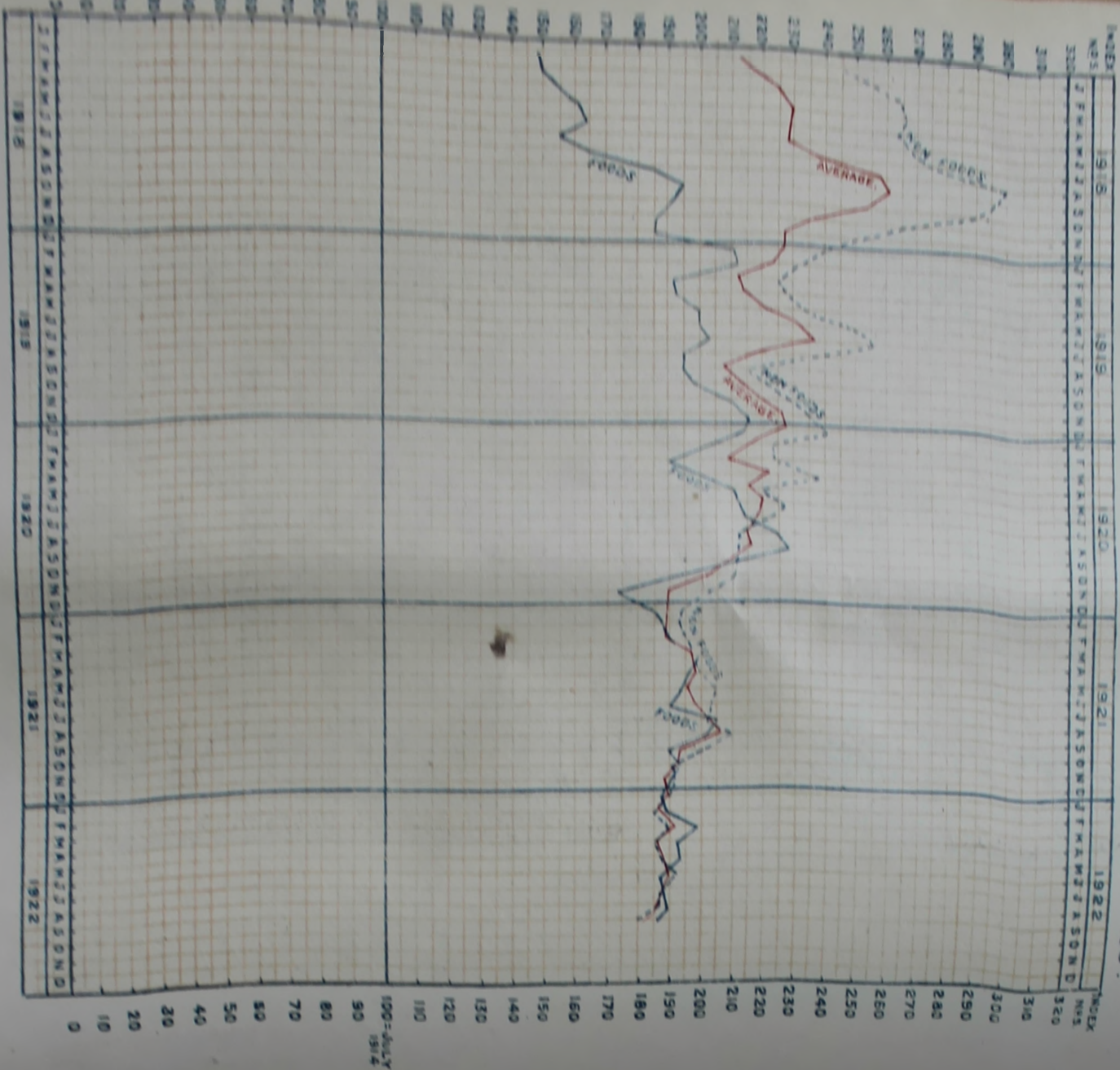


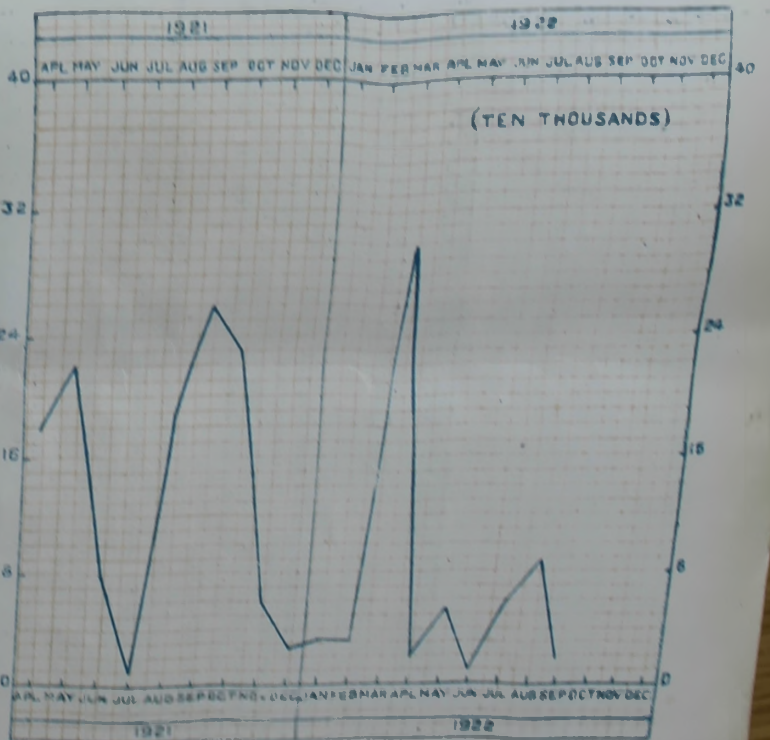
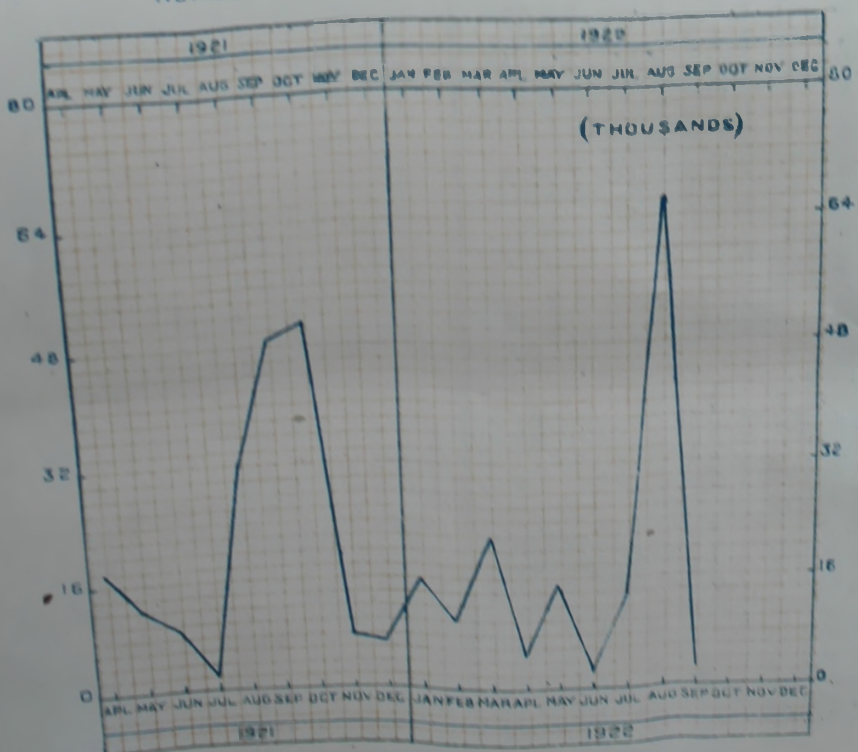
CHART No. 9

## STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 1921-1922.

CHART No. 10

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE: EACH SQUARE ABOVE = 2,000.

NOTE: (1) THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN JULY 1921 AND JUNE 1922 IS DUE TO THE SHORT DURATION OF STRIKES.  
(2) EACH SQUARE ABOVE = 10,000.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1922

(See Charts Nos. 2 and 3.)

In the monsoon charts the green lines give the approximate dates of the normal annual setting in and withdrawal of the monsoon and are based on information supplied by the Director General of Observatories, Simla. Excess means more than 120 per cent. of the normal. The normal for divisions is the mean of normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations.

'Normal' in the charts is a variation from 80 to 120 per cent. of the true normal, 'fair' 40 to 79 per cent. of this normal, and 'scanty' is less than 40 per cent. The whiter the statement, the more the satisfactory nature of the monsoon; the redder it is, the worse the monsoon. The rainfall in other provinces also has been shown, as these (e.g., the United Provinces which exports to us bajri and jowari for our millworkers) have an influence in the long run on future price levels of food.

In Sind, the monsoon scarcely counts; it is the level of the Indus that does. The rise of the river up till the end of September is shown in the charts; after this date the rise is of little material importance. The table below shows the rainfall up to 20th October 1922, in Bombay, the Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Poona), Guzerat (Surat and Ahmedabad) and in Kathiawar (Rajkot and Bhavnagar).

Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.	Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.
	(1st June to 20th Oct.)			(1st June to 20th Oct.)	
Bombay ..	70·82	+ 1·46	Surat ..	40·50	+ 0·73
Ahmednagar ..	9·92	- 9·09	Ahmedabad ..	37·69	+ 9·32
Sholapur ..	12·58	- 12·06	Rajkot ..	16·03	- 9·24
Bijapur ..	7·46	- 8·94	Bhavnagar ..	18·00	- 3·68
Poona ..	17·00	- 6·14			



apprenticeship, means such other person while the workman is working for him;

(e) "managing agent" means any person appointed or acting as the representative of another person for the purpose of carrying on such other person's trade or business, but does not include an individual manager subordinate to an employer;

(f) "partial disablement" means, where the disablement is of a temporary nature, such disablement as reduces the earning capacity of a workman in any employment in which he was engaged at the time of the accident resulting in the disablement, and, where the disablement is of a permanent nature, such disablement as reduces his earning capacity in every employment which he was capable of undertaking at that time: provided that every injury specified in Schedule I shall be deemed to result in permanent partial disablement;

Clause 2 (1) (f).—A distinction is made between partial temporary disablement and partial permanent disablement. If a workman is temporarily disabled, it would be unreasonable to refuse compensation on the ground that he could obtain equally remunerative work elsewhere, as it would probably take him some time to obtain that work, and he would prefer to return to work with which he was familiar. On the other hand if a workman has suffered no absolute loss of earning capacity, it is not justifiable to regard him as permanently disabled. If a workman sustains any of the injuries specified in Schedule I, it will not be necessary for him to adduce any further proof of permanent disablement.

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(h) "qualified medical practitioner" means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858, (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90) or any Act amending the same, or under any Act of any Legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, or any person who is the holder, grantee or recipient of any degree, diploma, licence, certificate or other document, stating or implying that he is qualified to practise western medical science, and conferred, granted or issued by an authority specified in the Schedule to the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916).

(i) "seaman" means the master or any person forming part of the crew of any seagoing ship registered under the Bombay Coasting Vessels Act, 1838 (XIX of 1838), or the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841 (X of 1841) or the Indian Registration of Ships Act (1841) Amendment Act, 1850 (XI of 1850) or of any home-trade ship so registered of a registered tonnage of not less than three hundred tons, or of any inland steam vessel as defined in section 2 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917), of a registered tonnage of not less than one hundred tons;

Clause 2 (1) (i).—The majority of Indian seamen are employed on ships which are registered in the United Kingdom, or whose managing

owner has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom. Such seamen are already covered by the British Workmen's Compensation Act, and the inclusion of seamen in both Acts would lead to serious difficulties. The present definition includes all the remaining Indian seamen, except—

- (i) seamen serving on foreign ships,
- (ii) seamen serving on the smaller coasting ships,
- (iii) persons employed on small inland vessels.

It is scarcely practicable to legislate for foreign ships, which are virtually foreign soil. The small Indian ships excluded are owned as a rule by small employers, and are frequently manned on a family system.

(j) "total disablement" means such disablement, whether of a temporary or permanent nature, as incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of the accident resulting in such disablement: provided that permanent total disablement shall be deemed to result from the permanent total loss of the sight of both eyes or from any combination of injuries specified in Schedule I where the aggregate percentage of the loss of earning capacity, as specified in that Schedule against those injuries, amounts to one hundred per cent.;

Clause 2 (1) (j).—If a workman sustains any combination of injuries specified in Schedule I, such that the aggregate percentage of loss as shown in that Schedule adds up to one hundred or more, it will be unnecessary for him to prove that he is totally disabled.

(k) "Wages" includes any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money, other than a travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession or a sum paid to a workman to cover any special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment;

Clause 2 (1) (k).—In computing wages it will be necessary to estimate the value of any concessions in such matters as house-rent, food or clothing given by the employer.

(l) "Workman" means any person (other than a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business) who is a railway servant as defined in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) not permanently employed in any administrative district or sub-divisional office of a railway or who is, either by way of manual labour or on a monthly wage not exceeding three hundred rupees, employed in any such capacity as is specified in Schedule II, whether the contract of employment was made before or after the passing of this Act and whether such contract is expressed or implied, oral or in writing; but does not include any person working in the capacity of a member of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service; and any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his dependants or any of them.

Clause 2 (1) (l).—With the exception of railway workers, the classes of workmen covered by the Act, are specified in Schedule II. The exceptions are:—



(i) Non-manual workers drawing more than Rs. 300 a month. Men of this type should be qualified, by their education and their means, to make provision for themselves.

(ii) Casual labourers who are not employed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business. There are obvious practical difficulties in the way of including such men, and they are generally excluded in other countries.

(iii) The armed forces of the Crown. These men contract to serve on the understanding that they may be subjected to abnormal hazards and separate provision is made for those who sustain injuries in the course of their duties.

In the case of railway workers, the first exception does not apply. With the exception of persons permanently employed in the larger railway offices, all railway employees have to undergo a certain amount of risk, and there would be great difficulty in making a distinction between manual and non-manual workers.

(2) The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local authority or of any department of the Government shall, for the purposes of this Act, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to be the trade or business of such authority or department.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply in the case of any person (other than a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business) who is employed by way of manual labour or on a monthly wage not exceeding three hundred rupees in any occupation declared by such notification to be a hazardous occupation, or that the said provisions shall apply in the case of any specified class of such persons or in the case of any such person or class to whom any specified injury is caused; and any person in whose case the said provisions are so made applicable shall be deemed to be a workman within the meaning of this Act.

*Clause 2 (3).*—This sub-clause gives power to the Government of India to bring within the scope of the Act any class of workman whose occupation is more than usually hazardous. At the same time, it will be possible, in the case of workmen so included, to impose restrictions of the type exemplified in clause 6 (1), proviso (c).

## CHAPTER II

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

3. *Defence of common employment barred in certain cases.*—Where personal injury is caused to a workman,—

(a) by reason of the omission of the employer to maintain in good and safe condition any way, works, machinery or plant connected with or used in his trade or business, or by reason of any like omission on the part of any person in the service of the employer who has been entrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that such way, works, machinery or plant are in good and safe condition; or

(b) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him, whilst in the exercise of such superintendence; or

(c) by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of the injury was bound to conform and did conform, where the injury resulted from his having so conformed; or

(d) by reason of any act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to any rule or bye-law of the employer (not being a rule or bye-law which is required by or under any law for the time being in force to be approved by any authority and which has been so approved) or in obedience to particular instructions given by any person to whom the employer has delegated authority in that behalf; a suit for damages in respect of the injury instituted by the workman or by any person entitled in case of his death shall not fail by reason only of the fact that the workman was at the time of the injury a workman of, or in the service of, or engaged in the work of, the employer.

*Clause 3.*—This clause is based on the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., C. 42), sections 1 and 2. The effect is to remove, in certain specified cases, a particular line of defence which may be open to the employer. Under the English common law an employer is not ordinarily liable to any employee for any injury which arises from the act or default of a fellow employee and the majority of injuries probably arise in this way. This defence is generally regarded as inequitable.

4. *Risk not to be deemed to have been assumed without full knowledge.*—In any such suit for damages, the workman shall not be deemed to have undertaken any risk attaching to the employment unless the employer proves that the risk was fully understood by the workman and that the workman voluntarily undertook the same.

*Clause 4.*—This clause is intended to prevent any hardship which might be caused to workmen by the application of the common law doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employer is not liable for damage caused to his workmen through the ordinary risks of the employment, while a workman is presumed to have assumed any risk which is apparent at the time of entering on the employment, although in fact he may have had no knowledge of its existence.

5. *Limitation.*—The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply in the case of any suit for damages in respect of an injury which is instituted after the expiration of six months from the date of the injury.

*Clause 5.*—The period of limitation which must be observed if a workman is to have the benefit of clauses 3 and 4 is made to correspond with the period of limitation for workmen's compensation laid down in clause 13.

## CHAPTER III

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

6. *Employer's liability for compensation.*—(1) If personal injury is caused to a workman by accident



arising out of and in the course of his employment his employer shall be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter:

Provided that—

(a) the employer shall not be so liable in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding ten days.

*Clause 6 (1), Proviso (a).*—It is unnecessary to give compensation for very trivial injuries, and to do so would result in malingering and would complicate the administration enormously. All Workmen's Compensation Acts, therefore, specify a waiting period; this is here fixed at ten days.

(b) if the accident is directly attributable to—

(i) the workman having been at the time thereof under the influence of drink or drugs or

(ii) the disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given or made known to him and which he may reasonably be expected to have remembered, or

(iii) the removal by the workman of any safety guard or other device which he knew to have been provided for safety purposes

the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation unless the injury results in death to the workman or in his permanent total disablement, in either of which cases the employer shall be liable to pay only half the compensation to which the workman would otherwise have been entitled; and

*Proviso (b).*—If the workman himself is directly responsible for the accident, the employer should not ordinarily be liable for compensation. An exception is made in the case where very serious results arise from the accident, as it is felt that to deprive a workman of all compensation in such cases would act as a great hardship. Half the usual compensation is therefore allowed in cases where the workman is killed, or is completely disabled for life. An additional argument for making an exception in such cases is that the effects of the accident will be acutely felt by others than the workman himself. No provision is made for the case of self-inflicted injuries, as injuries so caused would not be held to have arisen from an accident.

(c) an employer shall not be liable to pay compensation—

(i) in respect of any workman employed in the inspection or upkeep of a sewer except in the case of the death of such person owing to poisoning by sewer gas, or

*Proviso (c) (i).*—Sewage workers have been included in the Bill, only because they are subjected to the risk of losing their lives by sewer-gas poisoning. The application of the Bill in their case has therefore been restricted to this risk.

(ii) in respect of any workman employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge except in the case of the death or permanent total disablement of the workman.

*Proviso (c) (ii).*—The case of the building trades is one of great difficulty. Following the general principles, it is undesirable that unorganised industries should be included within the scope of the Bill. In the building trades, however, it is not possible to devise any logical definition which will include all those engaged in the more organised branches of work and exclude all the others. And in view of the fact that this industry is

distinctly hazardous to the workman, it is undesirable to exclude it altogether. An endeavour has therefore been made, by means of the definition in Schedule II (vi), and the restriction here made, to surmount the administrative difficulties involved in the inclusion of this class of industry.

(2) If a workman employed in any employment involving the handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins contracts the disease of anthrax, or if a workman whilst in the service of an employer in whose service he has been employed for a continuous period of not less than six months in any employment specified in Schedule III, contracts any disease specified therein as an occupational disease peculiar to that employment, the contracting of the disease shall be deemed to be an injury by accident within the meaning of this section and, unless the employer proves the contrary, the accident shall be deemed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employment.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section a period of service shall be deemed to be continuous which has not included a period of service under any other employer.

*Clause 6 (2).*—Certain occupations involve clear risks from specified diseases. If the workers in these occupations contract particular diseases, it is practically certain that the disease arose out of the employment. But most industrial diseases are contracted gradually and in the case of the workman who has pursued the same occupation under several employers, it is not always possible to assign responsibility to any particular employer. This is especially the case as regards lead poisoning and phosphorus poisoning, the two diseases at present entered in Schedule III. On the other hand, anthrax is a disease which is not contracted gradually. The clause accordingly provides that, where a workman contracts one of the three specified occupational diseases, it is for the employer to prove that the disease did not result from the employment. Except in the case of anthrax, the grant of compensation is subject to the condition that six months should have elapsed since the workman took service with the employer concerned.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, add any description of employment to the employments specified in Schedule III, and shall specify in the case of the employments so added the diseases which shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be occupational diseases peculiar to those employments respectively, and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall thereupon apply as if such diseases had been declared by this Act to be occupational diseases peculiar to those employments.

*Clause 6 (3).*—Power is given by this sub-clause to the Government of India to add occupational diseases to Schedule III, as further experience or the introduction of new industries renders this necessary.

(4) Save as provided by sub-sections (2) and (3), no compensation shall be payable to a workman in respect of any disease unless the disease is solely and directly attributable to a specific injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

*Clause 6 (4).*—A workman is not precluded from proving that he contracted any disease as the result of an accident. For example, a workman who contracted a mental disease as a result of a blow on his head should obviously have a claim for compensation. At the same time, in such cases, the workman will have to prove that the disease arose solely and directly from the injury he sustained.



(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any right to compensation on a workman in respect of any injury if he has instituted in a Civil Court a suit for damages in respect of the injury against the employer or any other person; and no suit for damages shall be maintainable by a workman in any Court of law in respect of any injury—

(a) if he has instituted a claim to compensation in respect of the injury before a Commissioner; or

(b) if an agreement has been come to between the workman and his employer providing for the payment of compensation in respect of the injury in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

*Clause 6 (5).*—In order to avoid unnecessary litigation and to prevent double claims against employers, a workman who considers that, in addition to a claim for compensation, he could also sue in a civil court for damages is compelled to choose which remedy he will take, and is bound by his own decision when taken. In the case of all but the most highly paid workmen, there would be little advantage in choosing to sue for damages, but a workman in receipt of a high salary may prefer to do so, as no limit is set to the amount he can recover in a civil court, whereas strict limits are set to compensation.

**7. Amount of compensation.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the amount of compensation shall be as follows, namely:—

(A) Where death results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an adult, a sum equal to thirty months' wages or two thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less, and

(ii) in the case of a minor, fifty rupees;

(B) Where permanent total disablement results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an adult, a sum equal to forty-two months' wages or three thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less; and

(ii) in the case of a minor, a sum equal to eighty-four months' wages or three thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less;

(C) Where permanent partial disablement results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an injury specified in Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation which would have been payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is specified therein as being the percentage of the loss of earning capacity caused by that injury; and

(ii) in the case of an injury not specified in Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is proportionate to the loss of earning capacity permanently caused by the injury.

*Explanation.*—Where more injuries than one are caused by the same accident, the amount of compen-

sation payable under this head shall be aggregated but not so in any case as to exceed the amount which would have been payable if permanent total disablement had resulted from the injuries.

(d) Where temporary disablement, whether total or partial, results from the injury, a half-monthly payment payable on the expiry of fifteen days from the tenth day of the disablement, and thereafter half-monthly during the disablement or during a period of seven years, whichever period is shorter—

(i) in the case of an adult, of a sum equal to one-fourth of his monthly wages or fifteen rupees, whichever is less, and

(ii) in the case of a minor, of a sum equal to one-third of his monthly wages or fifteen rupees, whichever is less:

Provided that there shall be deducted from any lump sum or half-monthly payments to which the workman is entitled the amount of any payment or allowance which the workman has received from the employer by way of compensation during the period of disablement prior to the receipt of such lump sum or of the first half-monthly payment, as the case may be, and no half-monthly payment shall in any case exceed the difference between half the amount of the monthly wages of the workman before the accident and half the amount of such wages which he is earning after the accident.

(2) On the ceasing of the disablement before the date on which any half-monthly payment falls due, there shall be payable in respect of that half-month a sum proportionate to the duration of the disablement in that half-month.

*Clause 7.*—The results of injuries, so far as compensations are concerned, are divided into—

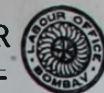
- A. Death.
- B. Permanent total disablement.
- C. Permanent partial disablement.
- D. Temporary disablement.

Many workmen are employed at very long distances from their homes, and when they are seriously injured, they will desire to return to their homes. It would be very inconvenient for such workmen to arrange for the transmission of small half-monthly payments, and the employer would be put to equal trouble by such an arrangement. In each of the first three cases provision is therefore made for payment by lump sums. In the fourth case, payment is ordinarily to be in a series of half-monthly sums. Provision for commutation of such sums is made in clause 10.

In every case a distinction is drawn between adults and minors. This distinction is based on two considerations:—

- (1) A minor does not ordinarily support a family;
- (2) A minor is usually in receipt of a much lower wage than he may reasonably expect to earn during the greater part of his working life.

It is therefore provided that in the case of the death of a minor compensation should be limited to Rs. 50; this sum will be sufficient to cover funeral expenses. On the other hand, if a minor is permanently disabled for life, he should obviously receive as much as an adult in the same class of society. On the assumption that his wages will normally be about half the wages of the corresponding adult, he is awarded for every permanent



injury double the number of months' wages that an adult will receive, but subject to the same maximum. In the case of temporary disablement it would be difficult for a minor to live on one-half of his ordinary wages. He is therefore given two-thirds of his ordinary wages, and provision has been made in clause 9 for an increase in the amount when he attains 15 years of age.

Limits are set to compensation in every case. If an adult is killed or is totally disabled for life, the maximum compensation is that which a person in receipt of Rs. 83-5-4 a month would receive. For temporary disablement the corresponding limit is Rs. 60 a month. For a minor the limits are respectively, for permanent disablement Rs. 41-10-8, and for temporary disablement Rs. 45.

An endeavour has been made in Schedule I to specify all the commoner permanent injuries which are easily recognised, and to specify, by means of percentages of the compensation payable for permanent total disablement, definite sums and corresponding maxima. It is not possible to include every injury in such a Schedule, and it is provided that in other cases compensation should be based on the estimated loss of earning capacity.

It will be noticed that no distinction as regards compensation has been made between complete and partial temporary disablement, so long as the injured man is not actually working. If the injured man is at work, the employer is entitled to deduct from his original wage the wage that the workman is actually earning, before such compensation is calculated. Thus, an employer is not entitled to reduce the amount of compensation payable merely because the injured man might be able to earn some money if he tried. Such a provision would necessitate the calculation in every case of the loss of earning capacity, with innumerable disputes in consequence. The employer is protected against fraud—

(1) by the exclusion of the trivial injuries on account of the ten days' waiting period [*Clause 6 (1) (a)*];

(2) by the fact that a workman will find it difficult to support a family for any period on half wages;

(3) by the power given by clause 9 to the employer to apply for review.

In no case does the compensation payable depend upon the actual number of surviving dependants. Numerous disputes regarding relationship, and long delays in preparing a complete list of relationships are thus avoided. At the same time, the employer is not tempted to discriminate against men with numerous relations.

**8. Method of calculating wages.**—For the purposes of section 7 the monthly wages of a workman shall be calculated as follows, namely:—

(a) where the workman has, during a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the accident, been in the service of the employer who is liable to pay compensation, the monthly wage of the workman shall be one-twelfth of the total wages earned by him from the employer in respect of the last twelve months of that period;

(b) in other cases, the monthly wage shall be thirty times the total wages earned in respect of the last continuous period of service immediately preceding the accident from the employer who is liable to pay compensation divided by the number of days comprising such period:

Provided that the sum arrived at by a calculation under clause (a) or clause (b) shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, to the amount specified in the second column of Schedule IV against the head specified in the first column thereof within the limits of which such sum is included.

*Explanation.*—A period of service shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be continuous

which has not been interrupted by a period of absence from work exceeding ten days.

*Clause 8.*—The provisions contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) are designed to give fair estimates of the average actual earnings of a workman. The sums so reached are to be converted into a second set of sums in accordance with the table given in Schedule IV. The object of this conversion is to prevent disputes regarding small differences in the employer's and workman's estimate of the wage. Such differences will not infrequently arise, especially when the difficulty of estimating the value of a free house and similar concessions is remembered. The effect of the Schedule is to render minor differences immaterial in most cases.

**9. Review.**—(1) Any half-monthly payment payable under section 7 may be reviewed by the Commissioner on the application either of the employer or of the workman, accompanied by the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner that there has been a change in the condition of the workman or subject to rules made under this Act, on application made without such certificate; and every such half-monthly payment payable to a minor shall be so reviewed on the attainment by the minor of the age of fifteen years.

(2) Any half-monthly payment may, on review under this section, subject to the provisions of this Act, be increased, decreased or ended:

Provided that, in the case of a workman who attains the age of fifteen years while in receipt of such payments the half-monthly payment may be increased to any sum not exceeding one-fourth of the monthly wages which the workman would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured, or not exceeding fifteen rupees, whichever is less.

*Clause 9.*—Provision is made for review on the application of either party, but it is intended that review should not normally take place unless a medical certificate indicating a change is furnished. It may, however, be desirable that the review should take place in other cases, and it is intended to make provision for this by rules.

Special provision is made for minor in order that, on attaining the age of 15 years, they may be placed in a position as favourable as if the accident had occurred after, instead of before, they had attained their majority (*See note on clause 7*).

**10. Commutation of half-monthly payments.**—Any right to receive half-monthly payments may, by agreement between the parties or, if the parties cannot agree and the payments have been continued for not less than six months on the application of either party to the Commissioner, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such amount as may be agreed to by the parties or determined by the Commissioner, as the case may be.

*Clause 10.*—Half-monthly payments may at any time be commuted to lump sums by agreement of the parties, but subject to certain safeguards contained in clause 31. At the same time, provision is made for commutation on the application of either party after six months have elapsed. This is designed to protect an employer when a workman with a comparatively trifling injury declines to return to work, and to assist a workman who wishes to return to his home, when the employer refuses to come to a final settlement.



11. *Distribution of compensation.*—(1) Compensation payable in respect of a workman whose injury has resulted in death shall be deposited with the Commissioner, and any sum so deposited shall be apportioned among the dependants of the deceased workman or any of them in such proportion as the Commissioner thinks fit, or may, in the discretion of the Commissioner, be allotted to any one such dependant, and the sum so allotted to any dependant shall either be paid to him or be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with for his benefit in such manner as the Commissioner thinks fit.

(2) Any other compensation payable under this Act may be deposited with the Commissioner and, when so deposited, shall be paid over by the Commissioner to the person entitled thereto.

(3) The receipt of the Commissioner shall be a sufficient discharge in respect of any amount deposited with him under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) On the deposit of any money under sub-section (1), the Commissioner may deduct therefrom the actual cost of the workman's funeral expenses, to an amount not exceeding fifty rupees, and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred, and shall, if he thinks necessary, cause notice to be published or to be served on each dependant in such manner as he thinks fit, calling upon the dependants to appear before him on such date as he may fix for determining the distribution of the compensation. If the Commissioner is satisfied, after any inquiry which he may deem necessary, that no dependant exists, he shall repay the balance of the money to the employer by whom it was paid.

(5) Where a half-monthly payment is payable under this Act to a person under any legal disability, the Commissioner may, of his own motion or on application made to him in this behalf, order that the half-monthly payment be paid during the disability to any dependant of the workman or to any other person whom he thinks best fitted to provide for the welfare of the workman.

(6) Where, on application made to him in this behalf or otherwise, the Commissioner is satisfied that, on account of neglect of children on the part of a widow or on account of the variation of the circumstances of any dependant of a deceased workman or for any other sufficient cause, an order of the Commissioner as to the distribution of any sum paid as compensation or as to the manner in which any sum payable to any such dependant is to be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with, ought to be varied, the Commissioner may make such orders for the variation of the former order as he thinks just in the circumstances of the case

Provided that no such order prejudicial to any person shall be made unless such person has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the order should not be made, or shall be made in any case in which it would involve the repayment by a dependant of any sum already paid to him.

(7) Where any lump sum has been paid to an injured workman or, under the orders of the Commissioner to any person on his behalf, and such sum exceeds in amount the sum which would have been payable if the injury had resulted in the death of the workman, the employer shall not be entitled to recover the balance in the event of the death of the workman; but, if the employer has deposited such lump sum with the Commissioner, the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make to the workman during a period not exceeding six months half-monthly payments not exceeding fifteen rupees each, and withhold payment of the balance during the continuance of such payments. If the workman dies before the balance is paid to him, the Commissioner shall repay to the employer the difference between the amount paid by the employer and the amount payable under this Act in the case of the death of the workman, or the balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioner, whichever is less.

*Clause 11.*—When a workman is killed, the employer is not directly interested in the actual number of dependants, and some time may elapse before sufficient information is available to enable the money to be equitably distributed. The responsibility of distribution is therefore thrown on the Commissioner, who will examine the extent to which each claimant should benefit, and will make inquiries regarding absent dependants, if necessary. Employers are also enabled to deposit any compensation payable with the Commissioner, and to obtain their discharge from him. The Commissioner is also made responsible for the adequate protection of the interests of minors.

Cases may arise where it is difficult to form conclusions regarding the results of an accident. For example, in the case of a minor who is in a critical condition there will be a very large difference in the sum payable in the cases where he does or does not die before the employer pays compensation or the Commissioner makes his award. The Commissioner is therefore empowered by sub-clause (7) to suspend final decision of the case and to order half-monthly payments, but in no case will such payments be recoverable from the workmen.

12. *Compensation not to be assigned, attached or charged.*—Save as provided in this Act, no lump sum or half-monthly payment payable under this Act shall in any way be capable of being assigned or charged or be liable to attachment or pass to any person other than the workman by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

*Clause 12.*—This is designed, as far as is possible, to protect workmen from claims by money-lenders and others.

13. *Notice.*—(1) No proceedings for the recovery of compensation under this Act shall be maintainable before a Commissioner unless notice of the accident has been given within seventy-two hours of the accident and in the manner hereinafter provided, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months of the



occurrence of the accident or, in case of death, within six months from the date of death:

Provided that, where the accident is the contracting of a disease in respect of which the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 6 are applicable, the accident shall be deemed to have occurred at midday on the first of the days during which the workman was continuously absent from work in consequence of the disablement caused by the disease:

Provided, further, that the Commissioner may admit and decide any claim to compensation in any case where the notice has been given or the claim made after the expiry of the period hereby allowed if he is satisfied that the failure to give the notice or make the claim, as the case may be, within that period was due to sufficient cause.

(2) Every such notice shall give the name and address of the person injured and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date on which the accident happened, and shall be served on the employer or upon any one of several employers, or upon any person directly responsible to the employer for the management of any branch of the trade or business in which the injured workman was employed.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same at, or sending it by registered post addressed to, the residence or any office or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

*Clause 13.*—In order to prevent fraudulent claims, it is essential that the period of notice should be as short as possible. Seventy-two hours has been fixed as the normal period, but power is given to the Commissioner to extend the period in hard cases. Special provision is made for seamen in clause 18 (1).

14. *Medical examination.*—(1) Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if the employer within seven days offers to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner, submit himself for such examination, and any workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment under this Act shall, if so required, submit himself for such examination from time to time:

Provided that a workman shall not be required to submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner otherwise than in accordance with rules made under this Act, or at more frequent intervals than may be prescribed.

(2) If a workman, on being required to do so by the employer under sub-section (1) or by the Commissioner at any time, refuses to submit himself for examination by a qualified medical practitioner or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation and to take or prosecute any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation or in the case of a workman in receipt of half-monthly payments, his right to receive

half-monthly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

(3) Where under this section a right to compensation is suspended, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

(4) Where an injured workman has refused to be attended by a qualified medical practitioner whose services have been offered to him by the employer free of charge, or having accepted such offer has failed to avail himself thereof to the extent required by the employer or has deliberately disregarded the instructions of such medical practitioner, then, if it is thereafter proved that the workman has not been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner and that such refusal, failure or disregard was unreasonable in the circumstances of the case and that the injury has been aggravated thereby, the injury and resulting disablement shall be deemed to be of the same nature and duration as they might reasonably have been expected to be if the workman had been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner, and compensation, if any, shall be payable accordingly.

*Clause 14.*—It is essential that an employer should be in a position to satisfy himself that a workman is actually injured and necessary provision is made in sub-clauses (1), (2) and (3).

It is easily possible for a workman to aggravate his injuries seriously by failing to take adequate medical precautions. For example, a workman who has sustained a trifling cut may, by failure to disinfect the wound, cause his own death from tetanus or blood poisoning. Sub-clause (4) protects an employer against such aggravation, but only in cases where he has offered qualified medical attendance free of charge. It is hoped that a provision of this kind will encourage employers to provide good medical treatment for their workers.

15. *Contracting.*—(1) Where any person (hereinafter in this section referred to as the principal) in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business contracts with any other person (hereinafter in this section referred to as the contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work which has been or is ordinarily undertaken by the principal in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which he would have been liable to pay under this Act if that workman had been immediately employed by him; and where compensation is claimed from the principal, this Act shall apply as if references to the principal were substituted for references to the employer except that the amount of compensation shall be calculated with reference to the wages of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed.

*Clause 15 (1).*—Where an employer does his work through contractors, special provision is necessary. In some cases the employer can reasonably be held responsible for the conditions of employment; in other cases he cannot. The distinction made here is between contractors who are employed in the course of, or for the purposes of, the original

employer's trade or business and those who are not. Only in the latter case will the contractor be liable to pay the compensation; in all other cases the original employer will be liable. Thus, for example, if a mine owner engages his labour by means of contractors who supervise these men while at work, the mine owner will be responsible. But if the owner of a cotton mill employs an engineering firm to erect an extension to his mill, the engineering firm will be liable to pay compensation to the men they employ.

(2) Where the principal is liable to pay compensation under this section, he shall, if the contract with the contractor was made before the commencement of this Act, and contains no provision to the contrary, be entitled to be indemnified by the contractor, and all questions as to the right to and the amount of any such indemnity shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner.

*Clause 15 (2).*—This is a temporary provision, designed to cover the case of contracts made before the Act comes into force.

(3) This section shall not apply—

(a) in any case where the accident occurred elsewhere than in or about the premises on which the principal has undertaken or usually undertakes, as the case may be, to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control or management; or

(b) where the principal is a local authority or a department of the Government.

*Clause 15 (3).*—Two exceptions are made. If the contractor does his work elsewhere than in or about the original employer's premises, the latter has no real control over the safety of the workman, and he is therefore relieved from responsibility. In the second place, in view of the provisions of clause 2 (2), it is necessary to insert exception (b) in order to avoid placing local authorities and Government departments at a disadvantage. If a municipality engages an engineering firm to construct a new water works, it is obviously the contracting firm which should pay compensation to the workmen it employs.

**16. Remedies of employer against stranger.**—Where a workman has recovered compensation under this Act in respect of any injury caused under circumstances creating a legal liability of some person other than the person by whom the compensation was paid to pay damages in respect thereof, the person by whom the compensation was paid and any person who has been called on to pay an indemnity under section 15 shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages as aforesaid.

*Clause 16.*—Where a third party was responsible for the accident, this clause enables the employer to recover from that third party any compensation he has paid to his workmen, in addition to any other damages he may be able to claim.

**17. Insolvency of employer.**—(1) Where any employer has entered into a contract with any insurers in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, then in the event of the employer becoming insolvent or making a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors or, if the employer is a company, in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up, the rights of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability shall, notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force relating to insolvency or the winding up of companies, be transferred to and vest in the workman,

and upon any such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies and be subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, so however that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer.

(2) If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance in the insolvency proceedings or liquidation.

(3) Where in any case such as is referred to in sub-section (1) the contract of the employer with the insurers is void or voidable by reason of non-compliance on the part of the employer with any terms of conditions of the contract (other than a stipulation for the payment of premia), the provisions of that sub-section shall apply as if the contract were not void or voidable, and the insurers shall be entitled to prove in the insolvency proceedings or liquidation for the amount paid to the workman:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the workman fails to give notice to the insurers of the occurrence of the accident and of any resulting disablement as soon as possible after he becomes aware of the institution of the insolvency or liquidation proceedings.

(4) There shall be deemed to be included among the debts which under section 49 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), or under section 61 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920), or under section 230 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), are in the distribution of the property of an insolvent or in the distribution of the assets of a company being wound up to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount due in respect of any compensation the liability whereof accrued before the date of the order of adjudication of the insolvent or the date of the commencement of the winding up, as the case may be, and those Acts shall have effect accordingly.

(5) Where the compensation is a half-monthly payment, the amount due in respect thereof shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be the amount of the lump sum for which the half-monthly payment could, if redeemable, be redeemed if application were made for that purpose under section 10, and a certificate of the Commissioner as to the amount of such sum shall be conclusive proof thereof.

(6) The provisions of sub-section (4) shall apply in the case of any amount for which an insurer is entitled to prove under sub-section (3), but otherwise those provisions shall not apply where the insolvent or the company being wound up has entered into such a contract with the insurers as is referred to in sub-section (1).

(7) This section shall not apply where a company is wound up voluntarily merely for the purposes of reconstruction or of amalgamation with another company.

*Clause 17.*—This clause follows generally the lines of section 5 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 58) but goes somewhat further in the endeavour to protect workmen against loss in the event of the bankruptcy of their employers. The effect is to give the workman all the rights which his employer would have had against any person or company with whom the employer may be insured. Sub-clause (3) goes a little further than this in providing that a breach of the contract by the employer shall not operate against the workman, so long as the premia have been regularly paid. Thus, if the contract contained a condition that the employer should provide certain safety devices, and this condition had been violated by the employer, that fact would not prevent the workman from recovering from the insurance company; the latter would, however, retain a claim against the employer.

The workman is further protected by the priority given to his claim in bankruptcy proceedings.

**18. Special provisions relating to seamen.**—This Act shall apply in the case of workmen who are seamen subject to the following modifications namely:—

(1) The notice of the accident and the claim for compensation may, except where the person injured is the master of the ship, be served on the master of the ship as if he were the employer, but where the accident happened and the disablement commenced on board the ship, it shall not be necessary for any seaman not being the master of the ship to give any notice of the accident.

(2) If the person injured is the master of the ship, notice of the accident may be given at any time within fourteen days of the accident or, if the accident occurs whilst the ship is on a voyage, within fourteen days of its arrival at any port or landing-place in British India.

(3) In the case of the death of a seaman, the claim for compensation shall be made within six months after the news of the death has been received by the claimant or, where the ship has been or is deemed to have been lost with all hands, within eighteen months of the date on which the ship was, or is deemed to have been, so lost.

(4) Where an injured seaman is discharged or left behind in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in a foreign country, any depositions taken by any Judge or Magistrate in that part or by any Consular Officer in the foreign country and transmitted by the person by whom they are taken to the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government shall in any proceedings for enforcing the claim be admissible in evidence—

(a) if the deposition is authenticated by the signature of the Judge, Magistrate or Consular Officer before whom it is made;

(b) if the defendant or the person accused, as the case may be, had an opportunity by himself or his agent to cross-examine the witness, and

(c) if the deposition was made in the course of a criminal proceeding, on proof that the deposition was made in the presence of the person accused;

and it shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition and a certificate by such person that the defendant or the person accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness and that the deposition if made in a criminal proceeding was made in the presence of the person accused shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that he had that opportunity and that it was so made.

(5) In the case of the death of a seaman leaving no dependants, the Commissioner shall, if the owner of the ship is under any law in force for the time being in British India relating to merchant shipping liable to pay the expenses of burial of the seaman, return to the employer the full amount of the compensation deposited under sub-section (1) of section 11 without making the deduction referred to in sub-section (4) of that section.

(6) No monthly payment shall be payable in respect of the period during which the owner of the ship is, under any law in force for the time being in British India relating to merchant shipping, liable to defray the expenses of maintenance of the injured seaman.

*Clause 18.*—The special provisions made for seamen follow closely the lines of section 7 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 58), but it is not legally possible to abrogate section 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 60), which imposes a statutory limit on the liability of a ship-owner.

**19. Returns as to compensation.**—The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that every person employing workmen, or that any specified class of such persons, shall send at such time and in such form and to such authority, as may be specified in the notification, a correct return specifying the number of injuries in respect of which compensation has been paid by the employer under this Act during the previous year and the amount of such compensation, together with such other particulars as to the compensation as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

**20. Contracting out.**—Any contract or agreement whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right of compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of or in the course of the employment, shall be null and void in so far as it purports to remove the liability of the employer to pay compensation under this Act.

*Clause 20.*—The prevention of contracting out is essential in order to ensure to workmen the benefits of the Act.



**21. Proof of age.**—Where any question arises as to the age of a person injured by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in a factory, a certificate of a certifying surgeon granted in respect of such person under section 7 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), before the occurrence of the injury shall be conclusive proof of the age of such person.

*Clause 21.*—No person can be employed in a factory as a child unless he is in possession of a certificate from a certifying surgeon declaring his age. It should not be possible for either the employer or the workman to attempt to prove that the certificate did not give the correct age of the workman, when, as a matter of fact, the conditions of employment had been determined by the age so given. This clause will estop such a plea.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### COMMISSIONERS

**22. Reference to Commissioners.**—(1) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability of any person to pay compensation (including any question as to whether a person injured is or is not a workman) or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act (including any question as to the nature or extent of disablement), the question shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner.

(2) No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question which is by or under this Act to be settled, decided or dealt with by a Commissioner.

*Clause 22.*—No case can be taken to a Commissioner until the parties have made a previous attempt to settle it by agreement [cf. clause 25 (1)].

**23. Appointment of Commissioners.**—(1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint any person to be a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for such local area as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Any Commissioner may for the purpose of deciding any matter referred to him for decision under this Act, choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the matter under inquiry to assist him in holding the inquiry.

(3) Every Commissioner shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

*Clause 23.*—This clause will not operate to prevent a Local Government from appointing an ordinary judicial officer to act as Commissioner for any area, but such a Commissioner, if appointed, will act as a Commissioner and not as a Judge.

**24. Venue of proceedings and transfer.**—(1) Where any matter is under this Act to be done by or before a Commissioner, the same shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder, be done by or before the Commissioner for the local area in which the accident took place which resulted in the injury :

Provided that, where the workman is a seaman, any such matter may be done by or before the Commissioner for the local area in which the owner or agent of the ship resides or carries on business.

(2) If a Commissioner is satisfied by any party to any proceedings under this Act pending before him that such matter can be more conveniently dealt with by any other Commissioner, whether in the same province or not, he may, subject to rules made under this Act, order such matter to be transferred to such other Commissioner either for report or for final disposal, and, if he does so, shall forthwith transmit by registered post to such other Commissioner all documents relevant for the decision of such matter and, where the matter is transferred for final disposal, shall also transmit in the prescribed manner any money remaining in his hands or invested by him for the benefit of any party to the proceedings.

(3) The Commissioner to whom any matter is so transferred shall, subject to rules made under this Act, inquire thereinto and, if the matter was transferred for report, return his report thereon or, if the matter was transferred for final disposal, continue the proceedings as if they had originally commenced before him.

(4) On receipt of a report from a Commissioner to whom any matter has been transferred for report under sub-section (2), the Commissioner by whom it was referred shall decide the matter referred in conformity with such report.

**25. Form of application.**—(1) No application for the settlement of any matter by a Commissioner shall be made unless and until some question has arisen between the parties in connection therewith which they have been unable to settle by agreement.

(2) Where any such question has arisen, the application may be made in such form and shall be accompanied by such fee, if any, as may be prescribed, and shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(a) a concise statement of the circumstances under which the application is made and the relief or order which the applicant claims ;

(b) in the case of a claim for compensation against an employer, the date of service of notice of the accident on the employer and, if such notice has not been served or has not been served in due time, the reason for such omission ;

(c) the full names and addresses of the parties ; and

(d) a concise statement of the matters on which agreement has and on those on which agreement has not been come to.

(3) If the applicant is illiterate or for any other reason is unable to furnish the required information



in writing, the application shall, if the applicant so desires, be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner.

**26. Powers and procedure of Commissioners.**—The Commissioner shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), for the purpose of taking evidence on oath (which such Commissioner is hereby empowered to impose) and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects.

**27. Appearance of parties.**—Any appearance, application or act required to be made or done by any person before or to a Commissioner (other than an appearance of a party which is required for the purpose of his examination as a witness) may be made or done on behalf of such person by a legal practitioner or other person authorised in writing by such person.

*Clauses 24 to 27.*—These are of a purely formal nature. Further provision for regulating the transfer of cases from one Commissioner to another is made in clause 35 (2) (d).

**28. Method of recording evidence.**—The Commissioner shall make a brief memorandum of the substance of the evidence of every witness as the examination of the witness proceeds, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Commissioner with his own hand and shall form part of the record :

Provided that if the Commissioner is prevented from making such memorandum, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form the part of the record :

Provided, further, that the evidence of any medical witness shall be taken down as nearly as may be word for word.

*Clause 28.*—The method of recording evidence adopted follows generally the method prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the hearing of summons-cases.

**29. Costs.**—All costs incidental to any proceedings before a Commissioner shall, subject to rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Commissioner.

**30. Power to submit cases.**—A Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the High Court and, if he does so, shall decide the question in conformity with such decision.

*Clause 30.*—The Commissioner may be enabled, by the use of this clause, to avoid an appeal and consequent expense to the parties.

**31. Registration of agreements.**—Where the amount of any lump sum payable as compensation has been settled by agreement, whether by way of redemption

of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or where any compensation has been so settled as being payable to a person under a legal disability or to a dependant, a memorandum thereof shall be sent to the Commissioner, who shall, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record the memorandum in a register in the prescribed manner :

Provided that—

(a) no such memorandum shall be recorded before seven days after communication by the Commissioner of notice to the parties concerned ;

(b) where a workman seeks to record a memorandum of agreement between his employer and himself for the payment of compensation and the employer proves that the workman has, in fact, returned to work and is earning the same wages as he did before the accident and objects to the recording of such memorandum, the memorandum shall only be recorded, if at all, on such terms as the Commissioner thinks just in the circumstances ;

(c) the Commissioner may at any time rectify the register ;

(d) where it appears to the Commissioner that an agreement as to the payment of a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability or to any dependant, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount, or by reason of the agreement having been obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means, he may refuse to record the memorandum of the agreement or may make such order, including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement, as he thinks just in the circumstances.

**32. Effect of failure to register agreement.**—An agreement as to the payment of a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise if not registered as provided in section 31 shall not, nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom a lump sum or half-monthly payment is payable from liability to pay such lump sum or to continue to make such half-monthly payment, as the case may be, and an agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid to a person under a legal disability or to dependants, if not so registered, shall not, nor shall the payment of any sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom the compensation is payable from liability to pay the full amount of compensation as provided in this Act, unless in either case he proves that the failure to register was not due to any neglect or default on his part.





CHAPTER V  
RULES

*Clauses 31 and 32.*—The registration of agreements is not made compulsory, as such a step would involve the bringing of a large number of unimportant cases before the Commissioner. But agreements of certain kinds which have not been registered will confer no immunity from liability to pay compensation. As there is considerable danger that workmen may be willing to commute half-monthly payments for inadequate sums, discretion is left to the Commissioner to refuse to register an agreement and to pass any order he thinks fit in such a case.

**33. Appeals.**—(1) An appeal shall lie to the High Court from the following orders of a Commissioner, namely:—

(a) an order awarding as compensation a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise or disallowing a claim for a lump sum;

(b) an order refusing to allow redemption of a half-monthly payment;

(c) an order providing for the distribution of compensation among the dependants of a deceased workman, or disallowing any claim of a person alleging himself to be such dependant;

(d) an order allowing or disallowing any claim for the amount of an indemnity under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 15; or

(e) an order refusing to register a memorandum of agreement or registering the same or providing for the registration of the same subject to conditions;

Provided that no appeal shall lie against any order unless a substantial question of law is involved in the appeal and, in the case of an order other than an order such as is referred to in clause (b), unless the amount in dispute in the appeal is not less than three hundred rupees;

Provided, further, that no appeal shall lie in any case in which the parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the Commissioner, or in which the order of the Commissioner gives effect to an agreement come to by the parties.

(2) The period of limitation for an appeal under this section shall be sixty days.

*Clause 33.*—An endeavour has been made to limit appeals as far as is reasonable.

It will be noticed that an order for the payment of half-monthly sums is not appealable, but, if it is likely that any large sum will eventually be involved in such payments, it is open to either party to apply for commutation at the end of six months (*i.e.*, when the total compensation paid will not have exceeded Rs. 180). An order awarding any substantial sum, and an order refusing to allow commutation, will then equally be appealable.

**34. Recovery.**—The Commissioner may recover as an arrear of land-revenue any amount payable by any person under this Act, and the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a public officer within the meaning of section 5 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).

*Clause 34.*—This will enable the Commissioner to secure prompt payment of any compensation due.

**35. Power of the Governor-General in Council to make rules.**—(1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) for prescribing the intervals at which in the circumstances in which an application for review may be made under section 9 when not accompanied by a medical certificate;

(b) for prescribing the intervals at which and the circumstances in which a workman may be required to submit himself for medical examination under sub-section (1) of section 14;

(c) for prescribing the procedure to be followed by Commissioners in the disposal of cases under this Act and by the parties in such cases;

(d) for regulating the transfer of matters and cases from one Commissioner to another and the transfer of money in such cases;

(e) for prescribing the manner in which money in the hands of a Commissioner may be invested for the benefit of dependants of a deceased workman and for the transfer of money so invested from one Commissioner to another;

(f) for the representation in proceedings before Commissioners of parties who are minors or are unable to make an appearance;

(g) for prescribing the form and manner in which memoranda of agreements shall be presented and registered;

(h) for the withholding by Commissioners, whether in whole or in part, of half-monthly payments pending decision on applications for review of the same; and

(i) for any other matter which is not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, a matter of merely local or provincial importance.

**36. Power of Local Government to make rules.**—The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) for regulating the scales of costs which may be allowed in proceedings under this Act;

(b) for prescribing and determining the amount of the fees payable in respect of any proceedings before a Commissioner under this Act;

(c) for the maintenance by Commissioners of registers and records of proceedings before them; and



(d) generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act in respect of any matter which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, a matter of merely local importance in the province.

**37. Publication of rules.**—(1) The power to make rules conferred by sections 35 and 36 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) Rules so made shall be published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and, on such application, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

*Clauses 35 to 37.*—These are for the most part consequential on previous clauses. It will be open to any Local Government which desires to do so to remit court-fees in compensation cases.

SCHEDULE I

[SEE SECTIONS 2 (1) AND 7]

List of injuries deemed to result in permanent partial disablement

Injury.	Percentage of loss of earning capacity.
Loss of right arm above or at the elbow ..	70
Loss of left arm above or at the elbow ..	60
Loss of right arm below the elbow ..	60
Loss of leg at or above the knee ..	60
Loss of left arm below the elbow ..	50
Loss of leg below the knee ..	50
Permanent total loss of hearing ..	50
Loss of thumb ..	25
Loss of all toes of one foot ..	20
Loss of one phalanx of thumb ..	10
Loss of index finger ..	10
Loss of great toe ..	10
Loss of any finger other than index finger ..	5

*Note.*—Complete and permanent loss of the use of any limb or member referred to in this Schedule shall be deemed to be the equivalent of the loss of that limb or member.

*Schedule I.*—See Notes on Clauses 2 (1) (f), 2 (1) (j) and 7.

SCHEDULE II

[SEE SECTION 2 (1) (I)]

List of persons who, subject to the provisions of section (2) (1) (I), are included in the definition of workmen.

The following persons are workmen within the meaning of section 2 (1) (I) and subject to the provisions of that section, that is to say, any person who is—

(i) employed in connection with the service of a tramway as defined in section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), or

(ii) employed within the meaning of clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), in any place which is a factory within the meaning of sub-clause (a) of clause (3) of that section; or

*Schedule II (ii).*—The effect of this is to include all factories which employ not less than 20 persons and which use steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power.

(iii) employed within the meaning of clause (c) of section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901) in any mine as defined in clause (d) of that section, or

(iv) employed as a seaman; or

(v) See Note on clause 2 (1) (i).

(v) employed for the purpose of loading, unloading or coaling any ship at any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed, on, in or at which steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used; or

(vi) employed in the construction, repair or demolition of—

(a) a building which at the time when the accident on account of which compensation is claimed takes place comprises more than one storey wholly or partly above ground, or

(b) a building which is used or intended to be used for industrial or commercial purposes, or

(c) a bridge exceeding or intended to exceed fifty feet in length; or

(vi) See Note on clause 6 (1), proviso (c) (ii).

(vii) employed in setting up, repairing, maintaining, or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or post; or

(viii) employed in the inspection or upkeep of any underground sewer; or

(viii) See Note on clause 6 (1), proviso (c) (i).

(ix) employed in the service of any fire brigade.

SCHEDULE III

(SEE SECTION 6)

List of occupational diseases.

Occupational disease.	Employment.
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ..	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.

*Schedule III.*—See Note on clause 6 (2).



SCHEDULE IV  
(SEE SECTION 8)  
Table of assumed wages

Limits	Assumed wages	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Where the sum arrived at by a calculation under clause (a) or clause (b) of section 8 is—		
less than .. 9 0 0	..	8 0 0
not less than .. 9 0 0 but less than 11 0 0	..	10 0 0
.. 11 0 0	..	12 0 0
.. 13 0 0	..	15 4 0
.. 17 8 0	..	20 0 0
.. 22 8 0	..	25 0 0
.. 27 8 0	..	30 0 0
.. 32 8 0	..	35 0 0
.. 37 8 0	..	40 0 0
.. 42 8 0	..	46 4 0
.. 50 0 0	..	55 0 0
.. 60 0 0	..	65 0 0
.. 70 0 0	..	75 0 0
.. 80 0 0	..	85 5 4

Schedule IV.—See Note on clause 8.

**Bibliography**

The following acts, official reports and books on Workmen's Compensation may be consulted in the Labour Office Library:—

**Acts**

*United Kingdom*—  
Workmen's Compensation Acts of 1897, 1900 and 1906.

Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Act, 1917.

Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Amendment Act, 1919.

Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

Employers and Workmen Act, 1875.

Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900.

Notice of Accidents Acts of 1894 and 1906.

Shipowner's Negligence (Remedies) Act, 1905.

*New South Wales*—

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1920.

Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920.

*New Zealand*—

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908.

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Acts of 1909, 1911 and 1920.

*France*—

Act of April 9, 1898, relating to the responsibility for accidents in which workmen are injured during their employment as amended by the Acts of March 22, 1902, March 31, 1905, and April 17, 1906.

*United States of America*—

Workmen's Compensation Laws of the States of New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, New York and Maryland—Revised with amendments up to April 1922.

**OFFICIAL REPORTS**

Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labor  
Statistics:—

No. 240—Comparison of Workmen's Compensation laws of the United States up to December 31st, 1919.

No. 301—Comparison of Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Administration.

No. 148—Labor Laws of the United States—in two parts.

Twenty-fourth Annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1909. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe, Vols. I and II.—Published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

Fourth Report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado. December 1919 to December 1920.

Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation, Jan. 1920—June 1921—Special Bulletin, No. 106 of the Department of Labor, New York State.

Labor Legislation in Canada, Dec. 31st, 1920 and 1921 (Department of Labour, Ottawa.)

H. M.'s Stationery Office, London:—  
Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into the system of compensation for injuries to workmen, 1920. Cmd. 816.

Convention between the United Kingdom and France in regard to Workmen's Compensation for accidents, 1910.

Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, Cmd. 1185, 1921.

**UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS**

Name of Publication	Author	Published by
1. Industrial Law	Tillyard	A & C. Black, Ltd., London.
2. Industrial Accidents and their Compensation	G. L. Campbell	Constable & Co. London.
3. The Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.	Ruegg	Butterworth & Co., London.
4. Handbook of Industrial Law.	J. H. Greenwood	University of London Press, London.
5. Workmen's Compensation Insurance	C. E. Golding	Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., London.
6. Digest of Workmen's Compensation Laws in the United States and Territories with Annotations.	F. Robertson (Compiler) and Publisher.	.....



**Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)**

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	September 1921.	August 1922.	September 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Cereals</i> —	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	7 9 11	6 3 1	5 15 3
Rice	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	12 2 0	9 2 0	.....
Wheat	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	105 0 0	100 0 0	102 8 0
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	82 8 0	82 8 0	85 0 0
Do.	Rangoon	Md.	3 2 6	6 10 8	4 0 4	3 11 3
Jowari	—	..	3 4 6	5 9 9	4 7 0	4 3 9
Barley	Ghati	..	3 4 6	9 3 4	5 11 5	5 4 8
Do.	—	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pulses</i> —	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	4 3 9	7 13 3	5 11 5	4 14 9
Gram	Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	8 10 6	7 3 5	7 13 0
Turdal	—	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sugar</i> —	Mauritius No. 1	Cwt.	9 3 0	23 10 0	23 4 0	21 2 0
Sugar	Java white	..	10 3 0	23 12 0	23 14 0	22 8 0
Do.	Sangli	Md.	7 14 3	15 10 4	15 3 10	14 8 11
Raw (Gul)	—	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other food</i> —	Rajapuri	..	5 9 3	12 6 1	18 12 5	19 0 9
Turmeric	Deshi	..	45 11 5	74 4 7	88 9 2	88 9 2
Ghee	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 11 0	2 12 0
Salt	—	..	..	..	..	..

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article	Grade	July 1914	September 1921	August 1922	September 1922
<i>Cereals</i> —	Rangoon Small-mill	100	162	132	127
Rice	Delhi No. 1	100	217	163	.....
Wheat	Khandwa Seoni	100	233	222	228
Do.	Jubbulpore	100	206	206	213
Do.	Rangoon	100	211	128	117
Jowari	—	100	171	135	129
Barley	Ghati	100	281	174	161
Average—Cereals	..	100	212	166	163
<i>Pulses</i> —	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	100	185	135	116
Gram	Cawnpore	100	153	128	138
Average—Pulses	..	100	169	132	127
<i>Sugar</i> —	Mauritius No. 1	100	259	253	230
Sugar	Java white	100	233	234	221
Do.	Sangli	100	198	193	184
Raw (Gul)	—	..	..	..	..
Average—Sugar	..	100	230	227	212
<i>Other food</i> —	Rajapuri	100	222	337	341
Turmeric	Deshi	100	163	194	194
Ghee	Bombay (black)	100	136	183	187
Salt	—	..	..	..	..
Average—Other food	..	100	174	238	241
Average—All food	..	100	202	188	185



OCT., 1922

## Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	September 1921.	August 1922.	September 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	.. Cwt.	8 14 6	13 0 0	13 6 0	13 3 0
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	.. ..	8 0 0	12 4 0	10 4 0	10 0 0
Poppyseed	.. Do.	.. ..	10 14 0	16 0 0	14 12 0	14 2 0
Gingely	.. White	.. ..	11 4 0	17 4 0	15 8 0	15 4 0
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) <i>Cotton—raw—</i>						
Broach	.. Good	.. Candy	251 0 0	510 0 0	515 0 0	480 0 0
Oomra	.. Fully good	.. ..	222 0 0	..	450 0 0	450 0 0
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	.. ..	230 0 0	..	..	..
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	.. ..	205 0 0	..	..	..
Bengal	.. Do.	.. ..	198 0 0	405 0 0	365 0 0	352 0 0
(b) <i>Cotton manufactures—</i>						
Twist	.. 40S	.. Lb.	0 12 9	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 8 0
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	.. Piece	5 15 0	15 8 0	13 12 0	13 6 0
White mulls	.. 6,600	.. ..	4 3 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	11 6 0
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	.. ..	10 6 0	27 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0
Long cloth	.. Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	.. Lb.	0 9 6	1 12 0	1 10 3	1 7 9
Chudders	.. 54" x 6 yds.	.. ..	0 9 6	1 9 6	1 8 0	1 6 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	.. ..	100	146	150	148
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	.. ..	100	153	128	125
Poppyseed	.. Do.	.. ..	100	147	136	130
Gingely	.. White	.. ..	100	153	138	136
Average—Oilseeds	.. ..	.. ..	100	150	138	135
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) <i>Cotton—raw</i>						
Broach	.. Good	.. ..	100	..	205	191
Oomra	.. Fully good	.. ..	100	..	230	203
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	.. ..	100	..	..	..
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	.. ..	100	..	..	..
Bengal	.. Do.	.. ..	100	205	184	178
Average—Cotton—raw	.. ..	.. ..	100	217	197	191
(b) <i>Cotton manufactures—</i>						
Twist	.. 40S	.. ..	100	219	196	188
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	.. ..	100	261	232	225
White mulls	.. 6,600	.. ..	100	286	275	274
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	.. ..	100	260	255	251
Long cloth	.. Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	.. ..	100	297	276	250
Chudders	.. 54" x 6 yds.	.. ..	100	269	253	237
Average—Cotton manufactures	.. ..	.. ..	100	265	248	229
Average—Textiles—Cotton	.. ..	.. ..	100	253	231	216

OCT., 1922



43

## Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)—continued

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	September 1921.	August 1922.	September 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Other textiles—</i>						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. Pucca seer	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Do.	.. Nankin	.. ..	17 12 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
<i>Hides and Skins—</i>						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. Lb.	1 2 6	2 2 9	1 13 4	1 13 9
Do. Buffalo	.. Do.	.. ..	1 1 3	0 14 7	0 14 7	1 0 4
Skins, Goat	.. Do.	.. ..	1 4 0	3 5 11	2 2 6	2 2 2
<i>Metals—</i>						
Copper braziers	.. ..	.. Cwt.	60 8 0	80 0 0	78 0 0	77 8 0
Iron bars	.. ..	.. ..	4 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Steel hoops	.. ..	.. ..	7 12 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	14 12 0
Galvanized sheets	.. ..	.. ..	9 0 0	25 0 0	15 12 0	15 12 0
Tin plates	.. ..	.. Box	8 12 0	17 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. Ton	14 12 0	31 8 0	27 0 0	25 0 0
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. 2 Tins	4 6 0	8 7 0	7 10 6	7 10 6
Do.	.. Chester brand	.. Case	5 2 0	10 12 0	10 3 0	10 3 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<i>Other textiles—</i>						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. ..	100	105	105	105
Do.	.. Nankin	.. ..	100	172	172	172
Average—Other textiles	.. ..	.. ..	100	138	139	139
<i>Hides and Skins—</i>						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. ..	100	187	159	161
Do. Buffalo	.. Do.	.. ..	100	84	85	95
Skins, Goat	.. D.	.. ..	100	270	172	171
Average—Hides and Skins	.. ..	.. ..	100	180	139	142
<i>Metals—</i>						
Copper braziers	.. ..	.. ..	100	132	129	123
Iron bars	.. ..	.. ..	100	275	200	200
Steel hoops	.. ..	.. ..	100	323	194	190
Galvanized sheets	.. ..	.. ..	100	278	175	175
Tin plates	.. ..	.. ..	100	194	217	217
Average—Metals	.. ..	.. ..	100	240	183	182
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. ..	100	214	183	169
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. ..	100	193	175	175
Do.	.. Chester brand	.. ..	100	210	199	199
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	.. ..	.. ..	100	206	186	181
Total—Food	.. ..	.. ..	100	202	188	185
Total—Non-food	.. ..	.. ..	100	211	184	179
General Average	.. ..	.. ..	100	207	186	181



Oct., 1922

## Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914	September 1921.	August 1922.	September 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—						
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	71 0 0	59 0 0	52 0 0
Wheat, white	5% barley 3% dirt.	"	31 8 0	76 0 0	46 0 0	41 0 0
" red	5% barley 3% dirt.	"	31 4 0	75 8 0	45 8 0	40 8 0
" white	92% red. 2% barley	"	32 8 0	78 4 0	47 6 0	42 4 0
" red	1 1/2% dirt. 2% barley 1 1/2% dirt.	"	32 4 0	77 12 0	46 14 0	41 12 0
Jowari	Export Quality	"	25 8 0	70 0 0	28 0 0	23 0 0
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	48 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0
Pulses—						
Gram	1% dirt	"	29 8 0	69 0 0	39 0 0	37 0 0
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	21 4 0	23 1 0	22 4 0
Do.	" brown	"	8 1 6	"	21 14 0	21 0 0
Other food—						
Salt	Bengal Maund.	"	2 2 0	1 10 3	1 10 3	1 10 3

Expressed as percentages of July 1914  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals—						
Rice	Larkana No. 3	"	100	182	151	133
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt 30% red.	"	100	241	146	130
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt 92% red.	"	100	242	146	130
" white	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	100	241	146	130
" red	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	100	241	145	129
Jowari	Export Quality	"	100	275	110	90
Barley	3% dirt	"	100	181	121	106
Averages—Cereals			100	229	138	121
Pulses—						
Gram	1% dirt	"	100	234	132	125
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	"	100	233	253	244
"	" brown	"	100	"	270	259
Average—Sugar			100	233	262	252
Other food—Salt			100	77	77	77

Oct., 1922



45

## Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	September 1921.	August 1922.	September 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	3% admixture	Maund	2 11 3	5 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0
Rapeseed	Black, 9% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	70 0 0	62 0 0	61 8 0
Gingelly	"	"	62 0 0	80 0 0	88 0 0	80 0 0
Textiles—						
Jute bags—	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	47 0 0	48 12 0	48 0 0
Textile—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	37 0 0	38 0 0	38 8 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	22 0 0	22 4 0	21 12 0
Shirting	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	28 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	"	"	"
Other Textiles—						
Wool	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	20 8 0	22 8 0	21 8 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	3% admixture	.....	100	194	148	134
Rapeseed	Black, 9% admixture	.....	100	137	122	121
Gingelly	"	.....	100	129	142	129
Average—Oilseeds		.....	100	153	137	128
Textiles—						
Jute bags	Twills	.....	100	123	127	126
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	.....	100	183	188	190
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	.....	100	215	218	213
Shirtings	Liepmann's	.....	100	277	257	257
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	.....	100	"	"	"
Average—Cotton manufactures		.....	100	246	238	235
Average—Textiles—Cotton		.....	100	225	221	220
Other Textiles—Wool		.....	100	73	80	77

## Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-Foods)—continued

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	September 1921.	August 1922.	September 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides—						
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	....	Cwt.	60 8 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	79 0 0
Steel Bars	....	"	3 14 0	8 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
" Plates	....	"	4 6 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	9 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	1st Class Bengal	Ton	16 0 0	37 8 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Kerosene	Chester brand	Case	5 2 0	10 10 0	10 1 0	10 1 0
"	Elephant	2 Tins	4 7 0	8 5 6	7 8 6	7 8 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	September 1921.	August 1922.	September 1922.
Hides—						
Hides, dry	Sind		100	52	56	56
" "	Punjab		100	52	56	56
Average—Hides	....		100	52	56	56
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	....		100	134	131	131
Steel Bars	....		100	213	194	194
" Plates	....		100	229	200	206
Average—Metals	....		100	192	175	177
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	1st Class Bengal		100	234	219	219
Kerosene	Chester Brand		100	207	196	196
Do.	Elephant		100	188	170	170
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	....		100	210	195	195
Total—Food	....		100	214	154	141
Total—Non-food	....		100	165	157	155
General Average	....		100	184	156	149

Wholesale prices index numbers in Bombay by groups from January 1920  
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.	Other food.	Total food.	Oil-seeds.	Raw cotton.	Cotton manufactures.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Total non-food.	General average.
1920														
January	184	178	323	202	215	210	202	312	153	196	297	200	241	231
April	162	178	329	178	201	173	149	314	270	214	279	191	238	224
July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	179	164	288	208	222	220
September	164	156	470	184	228	189	139	295	186	119	257	209	212	218
November	166	160	312	158	193	164	134	287	184	188	240	202	209	204
December	154	160	255	141	173	148	122	284	181	175	239	204	203	192
1921														
January	158	160	306	146	185	138	120	274	163	148	233	216	195	191
February	159	145	324	149	188	133	110	265	163	172	234	216	193	191
March	156	139	338	150	189	129	108	256	163	152	246	216	190	190
April	173	149	329	164	199	146	112	267	163	169	247	216	198	198
May	173	151	314	162	196	150	115	272	142	166	248	232	200	199
June	184	158	267	169	194	161	126	270	109	141	239	222	205	197
July	186	151	234	185	191	171	137	269	138	156	244	206	203	199
August	216	166	229	181	205	160	137	267	138	160	242	210	202	203
September	212	169	230	174	202	150	217	265	138	180	240	206	211	207
October	192	164	207	180	189	130	169	273	139	182	209	202	199	195
November	196	175	203	190	193	129	170	263	138	163	204	198	192	193
December	188	180	200	185	189	136	198	259	138	136	200	198	191	190
1922														
January	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	139	167	199	196	190	190
February	179	168	203	211	189	136	156	244	139	148	192	208	185	186
March	177	166	224	241	198	140	174	251	139	168	192	196	189	192
April	179	160	228	212	193	144	179	254	139	137	187	190	185	188
May	180	160	218	220	193	149	190	250	139	139	186	192	187	189
June	169	129	220	231	187	152	202	256	139	136	191	192	191	190
July	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	139	142	177	188	188	188
August	166	132	227	238	188	138	197	248	139	139	183	186	184	186
September	163	127	212	241	185	135	191	229	139	142	182	181	179	181

NOTE.—The figures of 1921 and 1922 in heavy type indicate the highest peak reached above the peak of 1920 which is also shown in heavy type.

## Retail prices of articles of food in Bombay in July 1914, August and September 1922

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

Articles.	Grade.	Rate per	Equivalent in tolas.	July 1914.	August 1922.	September 1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in September over or below	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	July 1914.	August 1922.
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	216	5 10	8 1	8 0	+2 2	-0 1
Wheat	Punjab Pissi	"	212	5 10	9 2	9 2	+3 4	..
Jowari	Madras	"	208	4 3	6 1	5 10	+1 7	-0 3
Bajri	Ghati	"	200	4 7	7 6	7 6	+2 11	..
Gram	Punjab red	"	208	4 4	8 0	8 0	+3 8	..
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	9 2	9 2	+3 3	..
Sugar (raw)	Sangli, middle quality	Seer by weight	28	1 2	2 6	2 6	+1 4	..
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	"	28	1 1	2 6	2 7	+1 6	+0 1
Tea	Ceylon, middle quality	Lb.	39	7 10	9 11	9 11	+2 1	..
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	188	1 9	3 1	3 1	+1 4	..
Beef	Crawford Market	Lb.	39	2 6	5 0	5 0	+2 6	..
Mutton	" Average for sheep and goat	"	39	3 0	7 6	7 6	+4 6	..
Milk	Medium	Seer by measure	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+2 2	..
Ghee	Belgaum, Deshi	" by weight	28	7 1	13 2	13 2	+6 1	..
Potatoes	Mettupalayam	"	28	0 8	1 0	1 3	+0 7	+0 3
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 6	0 6	+0 3	..
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 2	4 0	+0 5	+0 10

Retail prices of Articles of food in August and September 1922

Articles.	Price per	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
		August 1922.	August 1922.	August 1922.	August 1922.	September 1922.	September 1922.	September 1922.	September 1922.
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
<b>Cereals—</b>									
Rice	Maund ..	7 7 4	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 7 11	7 6 6	8 7 5	8 0 0	7 10 6
Wheat	.. ..	8 10 0	7 1 2	8 0 0	7 9 0	8 10 0	6 11 9	7 4 4	7 9 0
Jowari	.. ..	5 13 9	5 0 3	5 11 5	3 7 2	5 9 6	4 8 7	5 0 0	3 6 8
Bajri	.. ..	7 8 6	6 6 5	7 4 4	5 2 7	7 8 6	5 14 4	7 4 4	4 15 3
<b>Pulses—</b>									
Gram	.. ..	7 11 1	6 2 0	6 10 8	6 11 7	7 11 1	5 9 10	6 10 8	6 7 10
Turdal	.. ..	8 15 5	8 13 3	10 0 0	8 2 3	8 15 5	7 11 4	8 14 3	8 7 10
<b>Other articles of food—</b>									
Sugar (refined)	.. ..	17 9 4	16 6 7	20 0 0	18 4 7	18 4 7	17 6 3	20 0 0	18 4 7
Jagri (gul)	.. ..	17 9 4	15 3 10	16 0 0	16 13 6	17 9 4	15 8 7	16 0 0	16 13 6
Tea	Lb. ..	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 10 7	0 12 5	0 10 5
Salt	Maund ..	3 3 10	1 14 6	2 8 0	3 9 5	3 3 10	1 14 6	2 8 0	3 13 8
Beef	.. ..	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Mutton	.. ..	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Milk	Maund ..	17 9 4	8 0 0	12 4 11	13 5 4	17 9 4	7 9 11	12 4 11	13 5 4
Ghee	.. ..	94 1 11	74 6 8	91 6 10	106 10 8	94 1 11	76 3 1	91 6 10	106 10 8
Potatoes	.. ..	7 2 3	10 1 3	10 0 0	14 8 9	9 2 3	12 6 10	8 14 3	10 5 2
Onions	.. ..	3 9 2	3 2 2	2 0 0	3 5 4	3 9 2	3 0 4	2 8 0	3 5 4
Coconut oil	.. ..	22 13 9	26 10 8	32 0 0	26 10 8	28 9 1	25 6 4	32 0 0	26 10 8

NOTE.—1 lb. = 39 tolas; 1 maund = 82 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>7</sub> lbs.; 1 seer = 2 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>35</sub> lbs.; 80 tolas = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 Indian maund.

Expressed as percentages of July 1914 Prices (July 1914 = 100)

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
<b>Cereals—</b>								
Rice	133	141	130	142	132	127	130	145
Wheat	154	168	170	147	154	160	154	147
Jowari	135	138	150	120	128	125	131	119
Bajri	175	152	154	147	175	140	154	141
Average—cereals	149	150	151	139	147	138	142	138
<b>Pulses—</b>								
Gram	179	161	167	156	179	147	167	151
Turdal	153	132	163	139	153	116	144	145
Average—pulses	166	147	165	148	166	132	156	148
<b>Other articles of food—</b>								
Sugar (refined)	231	226	222	183	240	239	222	183
Jagri (gul)	205	219	180	217	205	223	180	217
Tea	127	129	160	100	127	153	160	173
Salt	152	145	166	161	152	145	166	240
Beef	198	200	100	240	198	200	100	167
Mutton	231	200	100	240	198	200	100	167
Milk	191	180	200	167	231	200	200	183
Ghee	185	174	246	183	191	172	246	190
Potatoes	159	186	206	190	185	179	206	258
Onions	230	186	263	364	204	229	234	133
Coconut oil	90	172	100	133	230	166	125	100
Average—other articles of food	182	176	182	185	189	183	182	177
Average—all food articles (unweighted)	172	167	173	170	176	166	169	164

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries

Country.	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom.				Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of articles.	43	45	44	150	60	272	168	92	140	96	325	88
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	99	99	99	99	100	97	106	104	99	104	99
1915	127	123	123	123	123	109	107	147	123	123	124	123
1916	160	160	160	160	160	134	123	138	134	134	124	124
1917	206	204	204	204	204	175	141	153	151	151	176	176
1918	237	226	225	225	225	205	153	178	175	175	196	196
1919	222	242	235	235	235	216	165	189	178	178	212	211
1920 May	217	306	304	333	348	263	..	..	..	216	272	..
1921 January	191	232	209	251	229	206	..	..	216	134	177	..
February	191	215	192	230	211	199	..	..	210	129	167	..
March	190	208	189	215	203	194	..	..	208	124	162	..
April	198	200	184	209	198	189	166	..	179	205	117	154
May	199	191	182	206	193	182	..	..	174	201	115	151
June	197	183	179	202	187	179	..	..	170	200	117	148
July	199	186	178	198	186	176	150	..	167	200	120	148
August	203	183	179	194	184	174	..	..	168	197	120	152
September	207	176	183	191	181	172	..	..	168	197	120	152
October	195	163	170	184	171	169	138	..	164	195	122	150
November	193	161	166	176	168	168	..	..	159	190	123	149
December	190	157	162	171	162	170	..	..	155	189	123	149
1922 January	190	156	159	167	159	168	131	..	154	186	123	148
February	186	156	158	165	156	169	..	..	154	181	124	151
March	192	157	160	163	156	166	..	..	153	180	126	152
April	188	159	159	163	158	166	128	..	155	180	125	143
May	189	159	162	164	158	167	..	..	162	177	127	148
June	190	160	163	163	159	165	..	..	163	175	129	150
July	188	158	163	164	159	166	..	..	..	..	131	155
August	186	..	158	159	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	155
September	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Country.	Switzer-land.	Belgium.	Egypt (Cairo).	France.	Italy. (a)	Japan.	Germany. (d)	Nether-lands. (d)	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
No. of articles.	71	209	24	45	..	56	77	..	93	47	33
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	100	102	95	95	105	105	105	116	100
1915	..	..	102	140	133	97	145	145	145	145	138
1916	..	..	124	188	201	117	153	222	233	185	164
1917	..	..	169	262	259	148	179	286	341	244	228
1918	..	..	207	339	409	196	217	392	345	339	293
1919	..	..	226	356	366	239	415	297	322	330	294
1920 May	..	..	..	553	..	248	..	..	268	361	..
1921 January	..	..	..	407	642	201	1,439	..	344	267	341
February	..	..	..	378	613	195	1,376	..	319	250	290
March	208	..	182	361	604	191	1,338	188	312	237	280
April	186	..	181	345	584	190	1,326	176	297	229	270
May	185	..	179	330	547	191	1,308	182	294	218	257
June	179	..	166	326	509	192	1,368	182	294	218	254
July	177	..	164	331	520	196	1,428	176	300	211	254
August	181	347	166	332	542	199	1,917	180	297	198	224
September	184	364	176	344	580	207	2,067	180	287	182	202
October	182	368	186	331	599	219	2,460	169	286	175	186
November	178	368	181	332	595	214	3,416	165	276	174	186
December	176	368	170	326	595	210	3,467	165	269	172	188
1922 January	171	361	169	314	577	206	3,665	161	260	170	178
February	171	350	169	307	563	204	4,103	162	253	166	177
March	163	347	153	307	533	201	5,433	161	240	164	182
April	161	340	148	314	527	198	6,355	162	236	165	178
May	160	343	141	317	524	195	6,458	165	231	164	177
June	161	350	139	326	537	198	7,030	167	230	164	179
July	163	..	..	325	558	202	100,59	162	232	165	180
August	..	..	..	331	..	..	179,85	..	..	163	180
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178

\* July

## Principal Trade Disputes in progress in September 1922

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
<i>Textile Trades.</i>						
1. The Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills, Dugheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	11 (Frame Department).	..	29 August ..	5 September ..	Demand for a monthly instead of a daily rate of wages.	New hands engaged.
2. The New Great Eastern Mill, Byculla, Bombay.	100 (Women in the Winding Department).	..	2 September ..	11 September ..	Demand for 24 pies per basket of bobbins instead of 22 pies.	Work resumed unconditionally.
3. The Ahmedabad New Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Outside Raipur, Ahmedabad.	40 (Miscellaneous.)	..	9 September ..	12 September ..	Demand for 11 annas per day instead of 10 annas as at present.	Work resumed unconditionally.
4. The David Mill, Caroll Road, Parel, Bombay.	100 (Women in the Winding Department).	..	26 September ..	....	Demand for the removal of a certain Head Woman, who, the strikers alleged, used to collect four annas per month from each woman worker.	....
5. The Suryapur Mills Co., Ltd., Surat.	87 (Weaving Department).	..	26 September ..	29 September ..	Increased rates of wages ..	Work resumed unconditionally.
<i>Transport Trade.</i>						
6. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, Colaba, Bombay.	2,000 (Traffic Department).	..	18 September ..	....	1. Recognition of the Bombay Tramway Union by the Company. 2. Facilities for the Union and its members. 3. Increased scales of pay for every class of workers. 4. Other minor demands.	....
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
7. The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd. (Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel and Restaurant), Fort, Bombay.	240 (Waiters, Dish-boys and Halls).	..	25 August ..	25 September ..	1. In May 1921 the management decided to reduce the staff during the slack season. Later, the management agreed to a proposal put forward by the servants that they should go off duty for 15 days each month receiving no pay for this period, but remaining in the Company's quarters. On the 25th August 1922, when the off duty workers returned for work, they were informed that they would be paid off. 2. Notice to recover one-third of the loss due to breakages from the servants.	Some of the strikers resumed work while the others were replaced by new hands.

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts (or numbers) of yarn spun  
Bombay Presidency

Count or Number.	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	4,686	7,036	5,774	25,048	32,712	32,193
Nos. 11 to 20 .. ..	19,646	20,397	19,983	94,967	100,861	98,155
Nos. 21 to 30 .. ..	13,589	13,526	14,038	64,237	67,757	69,803
Nos. 31 to 40 .. ..	1,100	944	1,020	5,523	5,582	5,976
Above 40 .. ..	91	177	164	567	836	878
Waste, etc. .. ..	5	13	7	46	156	51
Total .. ..	39,117	42,093	41,986	190,388	207,904	207,056

## Bombay Island

Count or Number.	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	4,296	6,397	6,233	23,205	29,813	29,550
Nos. 11 to 20 .. ..	15,175	14,897	13,814	74,627	73,265	68,652
Nos. 21 to 30 .. ..	8,461	8,034	8,581	40,373	41,313	42,308
Nos. 31 to 40 .. ..	448	499	488	2,279	2,664	2,614
Above 40 .. ..	80	80	87	421	431	492
Waste, etc. .. ..	2	2	2	22	117	10
Total .. ..	28,462	29,909	29,205	140,927	147,603	143,626

## Ahmedabad

Count or Number.	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	133	227	162	614	976	629
Nos. 11 to 20 .. ..	1,913	2,665	3,053	8,299	12,949	14,506
Nos. 21 to 30 .. ..	3,706	3,824	4,078	17,522	19,165	20,402
Nos. 31 to 40 .. ..	534	345	431	2,564	2,391	2,790
Above 40 .. ..	....	73	55	88	282	275
Waste, etc. .. ..	....	2	....	3	3	....
Total .. ..	6,286	7,136	7,779	29,090	35,766	38,602

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and description of woven goods produced  
Bombay Presidency

Description.	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chudders Pounds ..	1,253	1,663	1,597	6,035	6,821	6,132
Dhotis ..	4,492	6,759	6,070	22,788	34,074	32,711
Drills and jeans ..	1,029	899	619	5,871	4,394	3,313
Cambrics and lawns ..	55	75	94	238	434	396
Printers ..	208	297	384	1,417	1,565	2,190
Shirtings and long cloth ..	7,518	7,973	7,926	37,960	42,738	40,848
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	1,228	1,138	1,306	6,956	6,963	5,073
Tent cloth ..	92	212	64	508	579	400
Other sorts ..	595	1,071	1,430	3,041	4,664	6,743
Total ..	16,470	20,087	19,490	84,814	102,232	97,806
Coloured piece-goods	6,958	7,860	7,601	33,572	35,757	31,551
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ..	259	166	247	1,067	817	1,003
Hosiery ..	17	17	18	62	76	66
Miscellaneous ..	84	98	113	311	414	432
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	2	3	8	75	25	41
Grand Total ..	23,790	28,231	27,477	119,901	139,321	130,899

## Bombay Island

Description.	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chudders Pounds ..	799	1,181	910	3,403	4,271	3,356
Dhotis ..	1,113	2,076	1,759	5,461	10,441	9,752
Drills and jeans ..	945	870	583	5,450	4,143	3,134
Cambrics and lawns ..	32	58	27	115	342	202
Printers ..	10	20	53	10	56	231
Shirtings and long cloth ..	5,019	5,344	5,466	24,153	30,498	29,422
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	1,058	957	1,097	5,828	5,804	4,178
Tent cloth ..	59	201	58	447	490	352
Other sorts ..	269	650	1,025	1,435	2,544	4,691
Total ..	9,304	11,357	10,978	46,302	58,589	55,318

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and description of woven goods produced—continued  
Bombay Island—continued

Description.	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Coloured piece-goods	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods Pounds ..	5,943	6,787	6,534	28,813	30,373	26,279
Hosiery ..	257	163	240	1,057	785	967
Miscellaneous ..	11	10	7	39	44	42
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	84	98	113	311	413	429
Grand Total ..	2	2	7	75	23	38
Grand Total ..	15,601	18,417	17,879	76,597	90,227	83,073

## Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of August			Five months ended August		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chudders Pounds ..	357	330	579	2,212	1,985	2,280
Dhotis ..	2,672	3,760	3,379	13,426	18,486	17,940
Drills and jeans ..	44	11	22	199	155	111
Cambrics and lawns ..	13	10	59	78	59	148
Printers ..	118	189	166	827	1,138	1,241
Shirtings and long cloth ..	1,844	1,877	2,011	9,986	8,805	8,902
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	148	151	194	983	1,051	795
Tent cloth ..	30	1	1	30	11	6
Other sorts ..	210	212	194	834	1,141	978
Total ..	5,436	6,541	6,605	28,575	32,831	32,401
Coloured piece-goods	428	426	408	2,033	2,188	2,128
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ..	6	7	11	23	32	24
Hosiery ..	6	7	11	23	32	24
Miscellaneous ..	6	7	11	23	32	24
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	6	7	11	23	32	24
Grand Total ..	5,870	6,976	7,026	30,632	35,059	34,562



## CURRENT NOTES FROM ABROAD

(These notes are drawn from numerous official and in some cases non-official sources. Special indebtedness is acknowledged to the International Labour Office, Geneva. Care is taken to examine and check as far as possible all statements, especially those from newspaper cuttings.)

**United Kingdom.**—In 1921 the total membership of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom was approximately 6,793,000 as compared with 8,493,000 at the end of 1920, showing a decrease of 1,700,000 or 20 per cent. The total includes about 71,000 members of overseas branches of certain unions and also others (mainly teachers) who are members of more than one society and who are therefore counted twice in the figures. Making necessary allowance for these cases, the net number of members in the United Kingdom appears to be 6,700,000. The following table gives the total membership in each year from 1913 to 1921 and the percentage increase or decrease over previous years.

Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Per-centage In-crease (+) decrease (-) on total membership of previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1913	3,747	442	4,189	+20·8
1914	3,747	445	4,192	+ 0·1
1915	3,905	500	4,405	+ 5·1
1916	4,062	635	4,687	+ 6·4
1917	4,663	890	5,553	+18·5
1918	5,436	1,228	6,664	+20·0
1919	6,731	1,350	8,081	+21·3
1920	7,131	1,362	8,493	+ 5·1
1921	5,760	1,033	6,793	-20·0

**France.**—On 3rd August 1922 the Minister of Hygiene and Social Relief and Welfare issued an urgent circular to the prefects impressing upon them the importance of the functions of Working Class Housing Committees particularly in regard to workmen's gardens. It was observed that in spite of the circular of 17th August 1921 a large number of these Committees remained inactive during the year, while some did not meet at all, others did not send in their annual reports. The Minister urges upon the prefects the necessity for stimulating negligent and inactive

Committees and to reorganise them. The most important duties of the Committees are (1) organisation of propaganda work by means of lectures, pamphlets, exhibitions, housing plans competitions, etc., and (2) to constitute centres from which the campaign against bad housing and for the improvement of working class dwellings could be directed and controlled in each department.

**Canada.**—During the year ending 31st March 1922, 54 applications for Arbitration Boards were received and 31 were established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907. The details are as under.

Industries affected.	Number of applications for Arbitration Boards received.	Number of Arbitration Boards established.
I—Disputes affecting mines, transportation and other public utilities :—		
(1) Coal mines .. .. .	3	2
(2) Transportation and communication ..	36	19
(3) Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	1
II—Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act :—		
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control .. .. .	3	3
(2) Miscellaneous .. .. .	11	6
Total .. .. .	54	31

**Germany.**—The Reichstag has adopted a Bill amending the Act concerning federal employees, which includes a proposal that female employees who have illegitimate children should not be liable to dismissal. At a conference of women federal officials and post and railway employees in July last, it was unanimously decided to protest against this proposal and demanding its withdrawal. The main grounds of their objection are that it was offensive to the moral feelings of most of the women concerned, and that it created a privileged situation for federal employees, as compared with the employees of the various States. In view of these protests the Federal Council has made the following observations on the paragraphs concerned. Paragraphs 10 and 72 of the Act concerning Federal Officials in their present form do not, if rightly applied, make it impossible to give lenient treatment to unmarried mothers, in cases where circumstances render this desirable. There is thus no necessity to include any positive provision of

this kind in the Act itself. It would be sufficient if the Federal Government gave the necessary instructions to the authorities concerned."

**Russia.**—According to the report on nationalised industry from March to July 1922, the situation in cotton, wool and silk industries was better than those in flax and hemp. While the number of workers was about 250,000 in April, the average number of working days per month for each individual fell somewhat in May and improved in June, the average being twenty-four. The general situation in regard to all industries in June may be summarised as follows:—In the coal, metal and textile industries, the exodus of workers and the fall in output which were marked in April and May, appeared to have ceased. In the secondary industries such as leather and paper the average attendance at work was diminishing and the output was falling. This was in great measure due to the absence of floating capital.

**Japan.**—According to Mr. Matsumoto, Workers' Delegate to the Third International Labour Conference, the tardy growth of the Japanese trade union movement is due :—

- (1) To the promulgation of the Police order of 1900 (which is still in force) punishing all incitement to strikes.
- (2) To the fact that nearly 60 per cent. of the population are employed in agricultural or allied occupations.
- (3) To the predominance of small trades and industries in Japan.
- (4) To the large proportion of women employed especially in the textile industry.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

## Official Publications

## INDIA

*The Indian Trade Journal* from 14th to 28th September 1922 (Issued weekly by the Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.)

*Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1921-1922. Triennial Review of Irrigation in India, 1918-21. Report on the Operations of the Currency Department, the Movement of Funds and on the Resource operations of the Government of India, 1921-22* (Issued by the Controller of Currency, Calcutta.)

*Statement of Rural and Urban Wages prevailing in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending*

*the 30th June 1922* (Issued by H. R. Crosthwaite, Director of Industries, Central Provinces).

The Statement contains exhaustive statistics of wages paid (daily and monthly) to agricultural labourers in different districts, and also to carpenters, workers in iron and hardware, cotton weavers (handloom industry) and to unskilled labourers. Over the province as a whole, the rural wages have risen. Urban wages have remained at about the same level as that of last year.

## UNITED KINGDOM

(H. M.'s Stationery Office).

*The Ministry of Labour Gazette, Vol. XXX, No. 9, for September 1922.*

*The Board of Trade Journal, Vol. CIX, Nos. 1343, 1346.*

*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1921. Cmd. 1705, 1922.*

*Sixty-Fourth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue for the year ended 31st March 1921. Cmd. 1436, 1922.*

## CANADA

*The Labour Gazette, Vol. XXII, No. 8, for August 1922. (Department of Labour.)*

## AUSTRALIA

*The New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 and 2, for July and August 1922. (Department of Labour and Industry.)*

*The Queensland Industrial Gazette, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 8, January to August 1922 (Department of Labour.)*

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

*Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics, No. 11, for July 1922.*

## NEW ZEALAND

*Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Vol. IX, Nos. 7 and 8, for July and August 1922. (Census and Statistics Office, Wellington.)*

## FRANCE

*Bulletin de la Statistique Generale de la France, Vol. XI, No. 4, for July 1922.*

## GERMANY

*Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, No. 16, for 31st August 1922. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Vol. II, No. 16.*

*Zeitschrift des Preussischen Statistischen Landesamts, Parts I—III.*

## BELGIUM

*Revue du Travail, Vol. XXIII, No. 8, for August 1922 (Ministere du Travail.)*

## NETHERLANDS

*Maandschrift for 31st August 1922 (Central Bureau voor de Statistiek.)*