

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

TWELFTH REPORT

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

(Presented on the 5th May, 1961)



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. Personnel of the Committee on Petitions	(iii)
II. Report	I
III. Appendices I to IV	5

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

- Shri Upendranath Barman—*Chairman*
2. Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam
 3. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria
 4. Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai Dindod
 5. Thakor Shri Fatesinhji Ghodasar
 6. Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
 7. Shri M. R. Krishna
 8. Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
 9. Shrimati Krishna Mehta
 10. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
 11. Shrimati Uma Nehru
 12. Shri Phani Gopal Sen
 13. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
 14. Shri N. Siva Raj
 15. Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

REPORT

On behalf of the Committee on Petitions, I, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this their Twelfth Report.

2. The Committee held four sittings since the last report was made, *i.e.*, on the 6th March; 14th and 20th April; and 2nd May, 1961.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on the 2nd May, 1961.

4. The Committee at their sittings mentioned above considered the following petitions:—

- (i) Petitions from Shri Lalbhai N. Desai, *re*: amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 (Petition No. 40—Appendix I).
- (ii) Petition from Shri C. P. Agrawal, *re*: the Finance Bill, 1961 (Petition No. 49—Appendix II).

5. The Committee, at their sittings held on the 11th March and 21st November, 1960; and the 20th April 1961, considered Petition No. 40 (Appendix I) from Shri Lalbhai N. Desai, Bulsar, Gujerat, which had been presented to the Lok Sabha by Shri Indulal K. Yajnik, M.P., on the 9th March, 1960.

The petitioner had stated that a factory engaging ten or more persons came within the purview of the Factories Act but it was doubtful how far the Act served the workers' interests in small factories.

In a civil or criminal case a consolidated charge was framed for different items while the Factories Act permitted different charges to be framed and heard separately for each issue. This involved separate expenses for each defence—*vide* Sections 100 and 107 of the Act.

The petitioner further alleged that at present responsibility for ensuring whether the provisions of the Factories Act were followed or not was entrusted to the Factory Inspector who had no knowledge about the practical applicability of certain provisions. The petitioner's plea was that the Factory Inspector should not exercise his powers of adjudicating cases without a complaint.

Further he referred to the provisions requiring the management to be up-to-date with regard to Rules and Regulations and stated that Departments did not ensure that the prescribed forms, registers and law were made known or available to the public in time.

The petitioner had, therefore, prayed that many and variegated formalities which were impracticable and uneconomic should not be made applicable to small factories and the law should be simple, uniform and bilateral. Hence, he suggested that the Factories Act should be so amended as to make it a practicable and easily-followed piece of legislation which would echo the national and industrial interests.

The Committee also heard Shri Indulal K. Yajnik, M.P., at their sitting held on the 21st November, 1960, and desired him to furnish concrete instances of difficulties experienced by the petitioner, in regard to the point that, unlike Civil or Criminal cases where a consolidated charge was framed for different items, under the Factories Act different charges were separately framed and heard for each offence which resulted in the factory owners ('occupiers' as defined in the Act) having to incur expenses separately for defence of each of them.

From the copies of judgments delivered by the Judicial Magistrate, Bhusar, in three cases A. Nos. 418-420/60 which were subsequently forwarded by the Member, the Committee note that all these complaints arose out of a single visit of the Factory Inspector to the factory of the petitioner on the 6th November, 1959. Three different charge sheets were framed against the factory management by the Inspector under section 92 of the Factories Act read with section 52(i) (a) to the effect that the accused ('occupier') had allowed or required three different workers to work on Sunday, the 25th October, 1959, which was a closed holiday. In each case the Court on the 10th November, 1960, ordered the Managing Director ('Occupier') of the factory to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one week.

The Committee have also perused the facts furnished by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (reproduced at Appendix III) and note that they have admitted that the three similar cases (cited by the Member) had been filed by the Factory Inspector against the occupier under section 52(i) (a) of the Act.

The Committee have also noted the procedure followed by the Chief Inspectors of Factories of various States, and observe that different States are following different practices regarding consolidation of complaints/charges sheets filed under the powers delegated to them by the Factories Act, 1948.

In Gujarat, from where the petitioner hailed, separate complaints were filed for violation of separate sections by each worker. Only when there was breach of sections 54, 56 and 63 together, one complaint in respect of all the 3 sections was filed in respect of each worker. At the time of hearing however, where there were more than one complaint involving breach of the same section, 3 complaints were grouped together, if the offences were committed on the same day and at the same time *vide* section 234 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Committee note in this connection that when contraventions are in respect of more than one item, the number of items in a charge sheet had to be limited to three in accordance with the requirements of Section 234 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Further, the Committee note that in the specific cases cited by the Member, different charges were framed for the similar offences but they were heard and disposed of on the same day by the trial court.

The Committee recommend that it is desirable to evolve a uniform procedure in consultation with the State Governments for consolidation of charges framed under the various provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, so as to minimise the expenses and save the time of the affected persons. In order to achieve this, if it is found necessary, the Factories Act, 1948, might also be got amended accordingly.

6. The Committee at their sitting held on the 14th April, 1961, considered Petition No. 49 (See Appendix II) from Shri C. P. Agrawal, Kaimganj, U.P., regarding the Finance Bill, 1961. The petition was presented to the Lok Sabha by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria, M.P., on the 11th April, 1961.

The petitioner had prayed that classification of tobacco for the levy of excise duty based on criterion of *form* or *size* proposed in the Bill should be abolished and substituted by a more rational criterion such as capability for use.

He also put forth numerous arguments in support of his pleas. The Committee noted that the Finance Bill, 1961, was likely to be taken up in the House on the 18th April, 1961, for consideration, and therefore, directed that the petition might be circulated *in extenso* to all the Members of the Lok Sabha under Rule 307.

The petition was accordingly circulated on the 14th April, 1961.

7. The Committee also considered at their above-mentioned sittings held during the Thirteenth Session, 1961, 110 representations

and letters addressed by various individuals, associations etc. to the House, the Speaker or the Chairman of the Committee, which were inadmissible as petitions.

8. The Committee observe with satisfaction that through their intervention during the period under report 11 petitioners had been provided expeditious relief or complete or due redressal of their grievances or that the Ministries concerned had explained satisfactorily the grounds for not being able to remove the petitioners' grievances. (See Appendix IV).

NEW DELHI;

The 4th May, 1961.

14th Vaisakha, 1883 (Saka).

UMA NEHRU, M.P.,

Member,

Committee on Petitions.

APPENDIX I

PETITION No 40

(Presented by Shri Indulal K. Yajnik, M.P. on the 9th March 1961)

(See Para 5 of the Report)

To

Lok Sabha,
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri Lalbhai N. Desai, Managing Director, Noble Industries (Private) Ltd., Bulsar,

SHEWETH

At present, a factory which engages ten or more persons comes within the purview of the Factories Act (No. LXIII of 1948), which injures the interests of the workers and industrial units—*vide* Section 2(m) of the Act.

2. Parliament had enacted the Factories Act only with a view to protect the interests and rights of the workers, but it is doubtful how far the Act serves the workers' interests in small factories.

3. The Government are very anxious to develop the small scale industries in the villages and small towns, and the position of industries in the villages and small towns is totally different from that of cities. This difference should be noted, if the industries of towns and villages are to be developed.

4. Village labour is cheaper and seasonal. Generally speaking the workers in the villages possess agricultural land which they cultivate.

5. In a Civil or Criminal case, for different items of charges, a consolidated charge is framed, while the Factories Act permits different charges to be framed and heard separately for each issue. When separate charges are framed separately, expenses are to be incurred for each defence—*vide* Sections 100 and 107 of the Act.

This procedure is also surprising and uneconomic and goes against the interests of the industries and requires proper amendment.

6. The Factories Act, which requires many and variegated formalities to be followed which are impracticable and uneconomic, should not be made applicable to small factories.

7. At present, the responsibility for ensuring whether the provisions of the Factories Act are followed or not is entrusted to the Factory Inspector who has no knowledge about the practical applicability of certain provisions. The Factory Inspector instead of rendering any real help, harasses the management and creates disharmony of relations between the employer and the employee. (See Sec. 9).

It is understood that the Factory Inspector is justified to take actions against the management if there is any complaint from the workers. When there is no complaint, the Factory Inspector is least justified to exercise his powers of adjudicating cases for no cause.

8. If the actual functioning of the Factory Inspector is enquired into, it will come to light whether the provisions of the Act are implemented in spirit and deed.

9. The Act requires the management to be up-to-date with regard to rules and regulations but it is not seen whether the prescribed forms, registers and law are made known or available to the public in time—*vide* Sections 61 and 62 of the Act.

If a certain form is not submitted in time, it becomes an offence, but if the Government officer, say the Factory Inspector, does not renew the licence, it becomes no offence.

10. In conclusion, it is submitted that law must always be simple, uniform and bilateral. If a time limit is to be applied, it must be applied to both sides.

11. At present, the industries and business concerns are being suppressed by the various complicated enactments like the Sales Tax—, the Income Tax—, and the Factories Act. An industrialist or a businessman is now required to engage the expert services and thus has been compelled to incur abnormal over-head expenses. At present, industries and business concerns bear such a heavy burden, that if these conditions continue for a long time, the industries and business concerns will be totally ruined.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that, in the interests of the Nation and in the interests of the Government, the Factories Act, 1948, might be so amended as to become a practicable and easily followed piece of legislation, and the channel for carrying out the provisions of which would be such as echoes the national and industrial interests,

and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Full Address	Signature with date
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SHRI LALBHAI N. DESAI.	Managing Director, Industries (Private) Mahatma Gandhi Bulsar (Bombay State).	Noble Ltd., Road, Desai. 27-1-60
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Countersigned } Indulal K. Yajnik, M.P.
by }

APPENDIX II

PETITION No. 49

(Presented by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria on 11-4-61)

(See Para 6 of the Report)

To :
Lok Sabha,
New Delhi.

The humble petition of Shri Chandra Prakash Agrawal, Kaimganj, U.P.,

SHEWETH

For the first time tobacco became taxable under the Tobacco (Excise Duty) Act (No. X of 1943). Virginia tobacco was classified into two categories, namely—(a) flue cured, and (b) air cured. Rates of duty for flue cured, if intended for manufacture of cigarettes and *biris*, were fixed at 8 annas and 6 annas per lb. respectively provided no imported tobacco was mixed in it. The rates for country tobacco per lb. were fixed as under, if intended for manufacture of:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| (a) cigarettes | 6 annas |
| (b) <i>biris</i> | 6 annas |
| (c) hooka or chewing | 1 anna |

2. Rates of duty per lb. were enhanced in 1944 and 1948 as under :

Year	Cigarette virginia	Cigarette	<i>Biris</i>	Hooka and chewing
1944	Re. 1/-	-/9/-	-/9/-	-/3/-
1948	Re. 1/-	-/9/-	-/12/-	-/4/-

3. Country tobacco consists of two types of tobacco namely (a) *Nicotiana Tobaccum* and (b) *Nicotiana Rustica*. In the former type, 'air curing' is applied and it is used for the manufacture of cigarettes and *biris*, while in the latter type, ground or pit curing is applied, and it is exclusively used for the manufacture of hooka and chewing tobacco.

4. In 1951, rates of duty on country tobacco were further enhanced and the criterion of levy was changed from 'intended use' to 'capable for the manufacture of *biris*'. The rates of duty per lb. were fixed as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| (a) cigarettes | 9 annas |
| (b) <i>biris</i> | 14 annas |
| (c) hooka or chewing | 6 annas |

5. While the capability criterion was provided under the Finance Act, 1951, actually the Government, under rule 8(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 made the rates of duty on *biri* tobacco at par with hooka and chewing tobacco subject to the condition that such *biri* tobacco was only used to a negligible extent for the manufacture of *biris*, within the limit of the specified area to the satisfaction of the Collector of Central Excise.

6. Due to this action of the Government, similar varieties of tobacco were being taxed differently in different areas, with the result that the main object of the 'capability criterion' was largely defeated.

7. With a view to find out some proper solution as to how to make capable tobacco, incapable for the manufacture of *biris*, a Tobacco Expert Committee was appointed by the Government of India on 17th January, 1956, which submitted its report to the Government in the year 1957. The Committee *inter alia* recommended that criterion of levy of duty should be on the *size* or *form* of tobacco with different rates for broken and unbroken tobacco irrespective of whether they are capable or not for the manufacture of *biris*. The Government accepted this recommendation, and accordingly necessary provision was made in the Tobacco Tariff, under Schedule I to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1957

8. As a matter of fact there was almost no problem in respect of certain varieties of tobacco, which by their very nature were incapable for the manufacture of *biris*. This aspect of the matter was not taken into consideration by the aforesaid Committee. The recommendation of the Committee had no relevancy in the case of the said varieties of tobacco. The Government were therefore not justified in accepting this recommendation in so far as its application to these varieties of tobacco was concerned.

9. The new criterion of *form* or *size* (which could not be a proper test to make capable tobacco, incapable for the manufacture of *biris*) has actually proved a cause for, and source of, hardship and harassment including corruption and malpractices and its application to the incapable varieties of tobacco is meaningless and unreasonable.

10. The Government appreciated that this classification was wrong when it came to their notice that the *form* criterion had led to some diversion to *biri*-making of tobacco, duty on which was paid at the lower rate, and necessary change was made in the Tobacco Tariff under Schedule I to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, by the Finance Act (No. XII of 1959), by adding the word '*Biris*' in sub item I(5). An explanation was also added at the end of this sub-item, under which the power was vested in the Government to notify that such varieties of tobacco used in the manufacture of *biris* shall be assessable at the higher rate, but for reasons best known to the Government itself, the above changes were not made effective by the Government so as to stop the use of the lower rated tobacco in the manufacture of *biris*.

11. It is now further proposed, *vide* clause 13(b)(1) of the Finance Bill (No. 10 of 1961), that rate of duty on the lower rated tobacco is to be raised so as to narrow the difference with the higher rate and to discourage lower rated tobacco being substituted for tobacco levied at higher rate. However no such change has been effected for the higher rated tobacco.

12. Under the present Tobacco Tariff, the *biri* industry is enjoying a great advantage at the cost of the hooka tobacco, with the result that use of *biri* has been increasing every day, while use of hooka tobacco has been going down.

13. Under section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, power to levy excise duty is on goods, and not on the *form* or *size* of goods, and the present Tobacco Tariff, classifying broken and unbroken tobacco into two different classes, when the two are used for the manufacture of hooka tobacco, is illegal and arbitrary. Hence the Tariff should be revised so as not to give advantage to *biri* industry at the cost of others.

14. In addition to this, what is also to be taken into sympathetic consideration is that hooka tobacco, being an article in use by the common people, should be taxed at minimum.

15. Under the present tobacco tariff, the incidence of excise taxation on cheap varieties of tobacco which are fit for the manufacture of hooka tobacco only, is very heavy, and the same is to be reduced to the maximum possible extent.

16. Keeping this idea in view the levy of duty on hooka, *biri* and cigarette tobacco was in the proportion of 1:6:6, but now it is made *at par* with the device of duty on *size* which is artificial and illegal.

17. There is no other article, duty on which is levied in terms of the *form* or *size* criterion.

18. It was stated by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech on the 28th February, 1961, delivered in Lok Sabha that no doubt an additional burden of taxation was being imposed on the people though the aim has been to minimise its incidence on the weaker sections of the community *viz.*, lower income groups. So far as the taxation on tobacco is concerned, however, it is most unequal and that part of the Industry which can bear burden is less taxed, and what cannot is over-burdened by the tax.

19. Under the present set up of the 'rule of law', every levy should be just and reasonable, and there should not be any injustice particularly to the weaker section of the community, whose sources and means are limited so as even to handicap submission of their grievance properly to the Government.

and accordingly your petitioner prays that the classification of tobacco for levy of duty based on the criterion of *form* or *size* should be abolished, and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of the petitioner	Full address	Signature and date
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH AGRAWAL.	Kaimganj (U.P.)	Sd/- C. P. Agrawal 13-3-61.

Countersigned
by

Arjun Singh
Bhadauria, M.P.
Div. No. 427.

APPENDIX III

(See para 5 of the Report and Appendix I)

Comparative statement showing the points in Petition No. 40 and Replies of Ministry of Labour and Employment thereto.

Para Nos.	Point of the Petitioner	Ministry's reply
1.	The applicability of the Factories Act, 1948 [vide section 2(m) of the Act] to factories engaging ten or more workers is injurious to the interests of workers and industrial units.	The Act is applicable to all premises employing ten or more workers and using power, or 20 or more workers without using power. It is mainly intended for safety and protection of health of workers. The Act was enacted after due consideration with employers' and workers' organisations and other parties concerned.
2.	It is doubtful how far the Act serves the workers' interests in small factories.	Provisions like working hours, overtime, employment of women and young persons, holidays with pay etc. are in the interests of workers in big as well as small factories.
3-4.	Government who are anxious to develop small scale industries in villages and small towns, should note that the position of industries in villages and such towns is different from that of cities and that village labour is cheaper and seasonal, as workers generally possess agricultural land to cultivate.	Welfare measures like ambulance room, canteens, creches etc. are applicable only to bigger factories. Smaller factories have to provide only the minimum facilities to preserve the health and safety of workers, such as latrines, urinals and bathing facilities.
5.	Unlike Civil or Criminal cases where consolidated charge is framed for different items, the Factories Act provides for framing and hearing of different charges separately. These make the factory owners to incur expenses for each defence (cf. sections 100 & 107 of Act). As this is uneconomic,	The Factory Inspector who visited the said factory on 6-1-59 found that some workers had worked in the factory in contravention of the provisions of the Factories Act. Three cases were filed under section 51(1)(a) against the occupier. If the workers are allowed to remain in the factory premises during

Para Nos.	Point of the Petitioner	Ministry's reply
	the sections should be amended to provide for framing of consolidated charges.	the time they are not required to work in the factory, it will be difficult to check whether the provisions relating to hours of work are being complied with. Moreover, when the contraventions are in respect of more than one item, the number of items in a charge sheet has to be limited to three in accordance with the requirements of the Criminal Procedure Code.
6.	The Factories Act which requires many and variegated formalities to be followed which are unpracticable and uneconomic, should not be made applicable to small factories.	This point has been examined several times. Exemptions can always be granted where it is impracticable to comply with certain provisions. No exemption can be granted where safety and health of workers are endangered.
7. (a)	The Factory Inspector who has no knowledge about workability of certain provisions, administers them and harasses the management creating disharmony between employer and employees (Sec. 9). He can act only when there is complaint from workers and otherwise is least justified to adjudicate.	It is a vague allegation. The Inspector is a technically qualified person who is there to enforce the provisions of the Act and give advice as regards safety, health and welfare of workers. This is incorrect. It is not necessary for him to wait till workers complain, in view of position explained above.
8.	An enquiry into actual functioning of the Inspector will reveal whether the provisions of the Act are implemented in spirit and deed.	The duties of the Factory Inspector being onerous, it is impossible for him to look into each and every detail covered by the Act in each factory. Specific complaints may be brought to notice of State Government concerned.
9.	The prescribed forms, registers and law books are not made available to the public in time as required by sections 61 and 62 of the Act. While a delay in submission of a form is an offence, delay in renewal of a licence by the Inspector is no offence.	The information <i>re</i> : forms which are appended to Factories Rules should be obtained from the Inspector, in time to avoid delay in submission. Delay in the issue of renewal of a licence may be for technical reasons or rush of work. No prosecution is launched against any factory owner who had applied for renewal in time.

Para Nos.	Point of the Petitioner	Ministry's reply
10.	As law should be simple, uniform and bilateral, a time limit should apply to both sides.	Time limits are prescribed for effective administration and enforcement of the Act.
11.	Various complicated laws, like the Sales Tax, Income Tax and the Factories Act, force the industries and business concerns to bear burden and to ruin themselves.	Sales Tax and Income Tax Acts provide sources of revenue to Government. Factories Act is a social legislation to ensure safety, health and welfare of workers. The Inspector can render all necessary help to facilitate understanding the provisions and in fact on his visits to factories he tries to explain them to the occupier or manager. In case of disagreement, only a court of law can give final interpretation of provisions.
12.	(Prayer) Desires that the Act should be amended to become practicable, easily followed and to echo national and industrial interests.	Every effort has been made to keep the provisions simple and practicable with a view to better the working conditions of workers.

APPENDIX IV

(See Para 8 of Report)

List of Representations on which the Committee's intervention had procured speedy partial or complete relief or elicited replies from the Ministries concerned meeting adequately the petitioners' points.

Sl. No.	Name of petitioner	Brief subject	Facts perused by the Committee
1	2	3	4
1	Shri Devi Dayal Loomba, 21/57, Romesh Nagar, Double Storey Qrs. New Delhi.	Issue of sale certificate in respect of Qr. No. 5/6 & 7/8, Block 21, Romesh Nagar, purchased in public auction on 23-5-55 for Rs. 29,700/-.	(Ministry of Rehabilitation). Credit adjustments had been received by the Settlement Commissioner (Govt. built property) New Delhi. Shri Devi Dayal had been requested to call at the former's office to execute lease deed.
2	Smt. Bhagibai Kanayalal.	Payment of cash compensation to her husband against his CAF.	(Ministry of Rehabilitation). Payment had been made to Shri Kanayalal towards his half share in a joint verified claim by adjusting towards loan plus interest and balance towards cost of property he was occupying. Case had now been re-processed on his submitting affidavit, and balance compensation due would be adjusted towards balance price of the property. As the admissible amount under the final scheme was insufficient to cover balance cost of the property, he was not entitled to cash compensation.

- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|--|---|---|
| 3 | Shri Krishna Kumar Kabta, Bombay. | Expedition of cash compensation due to him as legal heir of his deceased insane brother Shri Ghan-shyamdas. | (Ministry of Rehabilitation). The amount of Rs. 596/- due to the deceased has been credited in the treasury in favour of the P. & A. O. Bombay. The Settlement Officer, Rajkot had been instructed to expedite payment to the claimant. |
| 4 | Shri Pohumal Manghanmal. | Delay in refund of Rs. 2300/- paid as cash deposit for purchase of property at Sidhpur against CAF. | (Ministry of Rehabilitation). The purchaser had been requested to send a copy of the challan to R.S.C. Bombay after which action to finalise the sale would be taken (Petitioner to be informed that R.S.C. Bombay had written to him and requested to confirm this). |
| 5 | Smt. Rupsi Bai Nathabai, Bk. No. 534, Room No. 11, Camp 2, Kalyan. | Delay in finalisation of her CAF. | (Ministry of Rehabilitation). Her duplicate CAF duly checked had been sent on 29-11-60 to RSC Bombay and she had been apprised. |
| 6 | Shri Chanan Ram, Karolbagh, New Delhi. | Payment of cash compensation against claim for movable, residential and garden property left in Lahore. | (Ministry of Rehabilitation). He was not entitled to cash compensation as he did not fall in any of the priority categories, whose applications were received upto 31-1-57. He was also issued a statement of account for Rs. 13665. 82 nP on 30-12-1958 after adjusting public dues against his CAF. |

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- 7 Shri C. Kesaviah Naidu, Chittoor Distt. Andhra Pradesh (Countersigned by Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy, M.P.) Measures for programmed electrification of stations, installation of pump sets etc. (Ministry of Railways).
 (i) Railway administrations have already been directed to electrify all stations where electricity is available at reasonable rates during Second Plan period. Programme for this is drawn up in consultation with National Railway Users' Consultative Committees. During the 2nd Plan period upto 30-9-60, 823 stations had been electrified and work was in progress on 181 stations.
- (ii) Electric pump sets are being installed at stations subject to availability of funds, power and material.
- 8 Shri Thanwardas Bambhani. Adjustment of value of property purchased in public auction on 16-11-54 and handing over physical possession thereof to him. (Ministry of Rehabilitation). His case had been finalised on 24-1-61 and necessary documents would be issued to him after bill duly passed is received from the Pay and Accounts Officer.
- 9 M/s. Vivekananda Mineral Works, Labbipet, Vijayawada-2. Alleged non-supply of steam coal, grade II under class L.M.S. for running their lime-kilns. (Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel). The petitioners should have got supplies @ 1 wagon per month under class L.M.S. if their supplying collieries had been maintaining regular indents and the

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Railways had been meeting the allotments made by the Coal Controller in full. The route by which their supplies are drawn *viz.* from Adra area of W. Bengal and Bihar fields *via* Waltair is very difficult and is placed frequently under restrictions and wagon availability is limited. The Coal Controller had requested the Director of Controlled Commodities, Andhra Pradesh to advise the consumers under this class to switch over their present programme from Adra area to Madhya Pradesh coal fields.

- 10 Smt. Ram Rakhi
w/o late Shri
Dewan Chand. Allotment of accom- (Ministry of Rehabilita-
modation. tion). Invited atten-
tion to Press Note
dated 24-12-1957 stat-
ing that allotment of
all available houses in
Delhi etc. had practi-
cally been made.
Hence it was not pos-
sible to help her.
- 11 Shri Y. S. Vyas, (Ministry of Transport
Delhi. Sanction for payment and Communications
of arrears of rent D.G., P & T). Rent for
due to him, Rs. the quarter Nos. DBZ
1200/- for house at 117 and 117A was being
Gandhidham, which paid regularly to the
was rented by P & T Sindhu Resettlement
Department. Corporation Ltd. and
Shri Vyas had been
apprised accordingly,
on 9-1-61. In case
he desired rent to be

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paid direct to him, he should ask the S.R.C. to furnish sale purchase documents of these quarters to enable the D.E.T. Rajkot Division to make payment of further rent direct to him.
