

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Gobi. of {1895} Madras. JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 13th June 1895, No. 1244.

JUNE.

Factories.

Communicating to all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of papers on the subject of the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large jute mills in Bengal for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891.

13TH JUNE 1895, No. 1244, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 30th April 1895, No. 662.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram, No. 152, dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the papers noted in the margin on the subject of the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large jute mills in Bengal for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891.

2. From your telegrams of the 16th and 25th ultimo, it appears that the practice of including, in the interval of rest secured for children by section 7 (4) of the Act, the time during which bobbins are being refilled, prevails in two factories in the Madras Presidency, where the children are either allowed to leave the room and do as they like or made to sit down and rest in a place provided for this purpose. In the latter case the shift system is said to be in force, the children working in only one shift of six hours, inclusive of over one hour occupied in refilling bobbins, which is the only rest they get.

3. I am to point out that section 10 (1) of the Act requires the occupier of a factory to set up and maintain in a conspicuous place a notice regarding the specific length of each interval of rest required by section 6, sub-section (3), or section 7, sub-section (4). The periods during which the bobbins are being refilled in the factory in which the shift system is in force are clearly not intervals of rest within the meaning of this section, as the children are not able during them to leave the room and run about and divert themselves as they please. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the practice of so treating them may be stopped at once. The practice in the other factory referred to can only be regularised if the periods during which the children are permitted to go outside the factory are of such definite lengths as to admit of their being notified in accordance with the requirements of section 10 (1); and I am to request that, under the orders of His Excellency in Council, steps may be taken without delay to bring the practice in this mill also into strict accord with the requirements of the law.

ENCLOSURES.

From C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Calcutta, the 7th January 1895, Mis. No. 55.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. Lyall's letter, No. 154, dated the 13th February 1893, and in continuation of paragraph 14 of this Government letter, No. 388 T.G., dated the 5th July 1893, submitting the Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, in Bengal during the year 1892, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the correspondence noted on the margin regarding the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large jute mills in Bengal for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Act.

- (1) Letter to the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 674, dated the 18th February 1893.
- (2) Letter from the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 212, dated the 3rd March 1893.
- (3) Letter to Special Inspector of Factories, No. 322-T.G., dated the 2nd October 1894.
- (4) Letter from the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 256, dated the 20th October 1894.
- (5) Letter from the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 396, (without date), and enclosure.

It is evident that during the 10 or 12 minutes in each hour when the bobbins are filling, the children are not allowed to leave the room or do what they like for any definite substantial intervals, and the practice of adding such periods together and excluding them from the period of actual employment appears therefore to be open to objection. But as the same question may have arisen in other provinces, His Honour will be glad to be favoured with the orders of the Government of India as to how the case should be dealt with.

3. The Government of India are probably aware that this interpretation of the rule has been criticised in a hostile manner in some English newspapers, and particularly by Mr. Holt S. Hallett, whose strictures were brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge by the *Oerland Mail* of 24th August 1894.

From T. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Special Inspector of Factories, dated Calcutta, the 18th February 1893, No. 674.

In continuation of paragraph 11 of Government Order, No. 3790, dated the 30th December 1892, I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of the correspondence noted on the margin.

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3792, dated the 30th December 1892.
Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 154, dated the 13th February 1893.

With reference to the mode of calculating the duration of actual employment of children in some of the large jute factories in Bengal for the purpose of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, I am to enquire whether, during the interval in each hour while the bobbins are filling, the children are allowed to leave the room and do what they like.

From C. A. WALSH, Esq., Special Inspector of Factories, to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, dated the 3rd March 1893, No. 212.

Your No. 674, dated 18th February 1893.

With reference to the above, I have the honour to inform you that I am unable at present to state definitely whether the boys are allowed to leave the spinning rooms during the intervals of the spinning rooms, and are signalled to work again by a whistle from the mill foreman or in which this system is in force, and will, as far as possible, check the duration of the interval and report further on the subject.

From J. G. CUMMING, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Special Inspector of Factories, Bengal, dated Darjeeling, the 2nd October 1894, No. 322-T.G.

I am directed to invite your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter, No. 212, dated the 3rd March 1893, regarding the working hours of children in jute and cotton mills, and, with reference to paragraph 1 of that letter, to request you to be good enough to state definitely how far the children, who have to remain idle for 12 or 14 minutes in each hour while the bobbins are filling, "are not wanted and can do what they like for any definite substantial intervals." You are further requested to state whether it would be possible to notify, under section 10 (1) of Act XI of 1891, such intervals (for the filling of the bobbins) so as to bring them under section 7 (4).

From C. A. WALSH, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Special Inspector of Factories, to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, dated Calcutta, the 20th October 1894, No. 256.

Your No. 322-T.G. of 2nd October 1894.

With reference to the above, I have the honour to inform you that I purposely visited the Ganges Jute Mill last year to note what interval of rest the boys had during each hour while the bobbins were filling, and it appeared to average some 13 or 14 minutes. During those intervals the children congregated at one end of the room, sitting about on the floor and window sills, until they were whistled up again by the maistry, but the system has since then been changed, and they work in the double shift, viz., from 6 till 9 and 12 till 3 P.M., and another squad from 9 to 12 and 3 till 7. I do not think the system of adding up these small intervals during each hour, and keeping the boys another 1½ hour in the mill, total 8½ hours, would be considered legitimate in the home mills; yet on the other hand, as more than twice the number of boys are employed to do the same work in Indian Jute Mills compared with similar mills in Dundee, I think it right that they should work longer hours. There are some few mills in the Serampore district, viz., the India, Champdany and Wellington, that still work keeping the children in the mill for 8½ hours by adding up these small intervals, and I shall be inspecting these in the course of a few days and will report further on the matter.

From C. A. WALSH, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Special Inspector of Factories, to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, dated Calcutta, the 20th October 1894, No. 396.

Your No. 4183, dated the 14th December 1894. (A reminder.)

In reply to the above, I have visited the mills referred to in my No. 256, dated the 20th October, and although I feel sure the children do not always receive the intervals they are supposed to have in each hour (viz., 12, 14 or 15 minutes), still the system hampers any one attempting to work in two different mills. I enclose a copy of the working hours for children in the India Jute Mill. The manager is quite willing to adopt any other system, but considers this system a fair one, and the children appear satisfied. I think perhaps the mills that work on this system might continue, as I feel sure that were the children worked longer than those of an adjoining mill they would cry out for higher wages, so that the mill managers would gain little or nothing by working the children longer than in the majority of mills; if they had to give them an increased wage, it would be more economical to increase the hands, and so reduce the working hours by an hour or 1½ hours.

The usual shifts in mills are—

A shift—6 to 9 and 12 till 3.
B " 9 " 12 " 3 " 7.

But if two mills are adjoining each other in the vicinity, there is nothing to prevent a boy in A shift working till 9 in one mill, then crossing over to the other and working till 12, returning to the former mill and working till 3 P.M. This practice might be carried on for some weeks, especially if mills are short handed for boys.

FORM G.

Under Rule 25 of the Rules framed under the Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by section 16 of Act XI of 1891.

SHIFT SYSTEM FOR LONGEST DAY.

FOR CHILDREN.

Hours of commencing and closing work daily.				Remarks.
Commencing.	Closing.	Period of each shift.		
1	2	3	4	5
A-Squad-36	5-0 A.M. 11-30 " 4-30 P.M. 	8-0 A.M. 2-0 P.M. 7-0 " 	3 hours. 2½ " .. 2½ " .. Total .. 8 "	= 6 hours actual work.
	Time to rest—15 minutes per hour		2 "	
B-Squad-36	5-0 A.M. 11-30 " 4-30 P.M. 	8-0 A.M. 2-0 P.M. 7-0 " 	3 hours. 2½ " .. 2½ " .. Total .. 8 "	= 6 hours actual work.
	Time to rest—15 minutes per hour		2 "	
C-Squad-36	8-0 A.M. 2-0 P.M. 5-0 " 	11-30 A.M. 4-30 P.M. 7-0 " 	3½ hours. 2½ " .. 2 " .. Total .. 8 "	= 6 hours actual work.
	Time to rest—15 minutes per hour		2 "	
D-Squad-36	8-0 A.M. 2-0 P.M. 5-0 " 	11-30 A.M. 4-30 P.M. 7-0 " 	3½ hours. 2½ " .. 2 " .. Total .. 8 "	= 6 hours actual work.
	Time to rest—15 minutes per hour		2 "	

13TH JUNE 1895, No. 1244, JUDICIAL.

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, dated Simla, the 30th April 1895, No. 663.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 55, dated the 7th January 1895, forwarding copies of a correspondence with the Special Inspector of Factories regarding the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large jute mills in Bengal for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is evident that during the 10 or 12 minutes in each hour when the bobbins are filling, the children are not allowed to leave the room or do what they like for any definite substantial intervals, and that the practice of adding such periods together and excluding them from the period of actual employment appears, therefore, to be open to objection. Assuming that the same question may have arisen in other provinces, His Honour asks for the orders of the Government of India as to how the case should be dealt with in Bengal.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India have caused enquiries to be made of the different Local Governments and Administrations upon the subject, and have ascertained that the practice of treating the time during which the bobbins are refilled as intervals of rest for the purposes of section 7 of the Act does not obtain outside Bengal except in two factories situated in the Madras Presidency. The practice of so treating them appears to the Governor-General in Council to be contrary to the intention of section 10 (1) of the Act which requires that the length of each interval shall be specifically stated in the notice which the occupier has to set up and maintain in a conspicuous place within the factory. During such intervals of rest the children must be at liberty to run about and divert themselves as they please. I am therefore to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the practice may be stopped at once in those factories in Bengal where it still exists. The Inspector should take measures to ensure that the requirements of section 10 (1) in respect of the specific notice of the actual length of each interval allowed for the purposes of section 6, sub-section (3), and section 7, sub-section (4), are strictly followed in every factory within his charge.

3. I am to add that the Government of India can attach no weight to the argument of the Special Inspector that if the periods in question are not allowed to count as intervals of rest the children might be able to work for more than the statutory hours by crossing over from one mill to another in the vicinity. Such a practice would be an evasion of the law which it is the Special Inspector's duty to prevent, and I am to request that if, in mills where the shifts system has been introduced, he has reason to believe that boys do take work, in the alternate shifts, of adjoining mills, and thus work overtime, he may, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, be instructed to take prompt measures to prevent them from doing so.

ORDER—dated 13th June 1895, No. 1244, Judicial.

Communicated to all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

2. The District Magistrates of Coimbatore and Madura will take immediate steps to enforce compliance with the law in the Cotton factory at Coimbatore and in the Madura Mills.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all District Magistrates.

„ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Copy to the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

„ „ Inspector-General of Police.

Exd. A. Raiff.

Judicial Sept

CU NO 2381

1118 24595

From the Secy of India
Home Dept (Judicial)

1118: 24595 mifal 1734
No 614 A: 25.3.95 mif
2 papers

Order d/13th June 1895 No 1244
P.S.

Communicated to all Dist. magis-
trates, the Comr. of Police, Madras, for information

2 Dist. Magis. of Coimbatore
+ Madura will take immediate
steps to enforcement, compliance
with the law in the Cotton
factory at Coimbatore, and
Madura Mills

To All Dms. 11/3-12/6/95
The Comr. of Police, Madras. 6
Copy to the P.W.D. Ry Branch. 3
Sg. of Police. 6

MR 1.11.95 [Copy to Factory Act file]

Subj.
Forwarding a copy of certain papers
on the subject of the mode of calculating
the duration of the actual employment
of children in some of the large jute
mills in Bengal for the purposes of
Sec. 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act,
1881, as amended by act XI of 1891.

To await return of No 614 A mif
25.3.95
+ connected papers.

MR 14/5

116

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS—No. 55.

CALCUTTA, THE 7TH JANUARY 1895.

FROM C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. Lyall's letter No. 154, dated the 13th February 1893, and in continuation of paragraph 14 of this Government letter No. 388T.G., dated the 5th July 1893, submitting the Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, in Bengal during the year 1892, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the correspondence noted on the margin regarding the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large Jute Mills in Bengal for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Act.

- (1) Letter to the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 674, dated the 18th February 1893.
- (2) Letter from the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 212, dated the 3rd March 1893.
- (3) Letter to the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 322T.G., dated the 2nd October 1894.
- (4) Letter from the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 256, dated the 20th October 1894.
- (5) Letter from the Special Inspector of Factories, No. 396 (without date), and enclosure.

2. It is evident that during the 10 or 12 minutes in each hour when the bobbins are filling, the children are not allowed to leave the room or do what they like for any definite substantial intervals, and the practice of adding such periods together and excluding them from the period of actual employment appears therefore to be open to objection. But as the same question may have arisen in other provinces, His Honour will be glad to be favoured with the orders of the Government of India as to how the case should be dealt with.

3. The Government of India are probably aware that this interpretation of the rule has been criticised in a hostile manner in some English newspapers, and particularly by Mr. Holt S. Hallett, whose strictures were brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge by the Overland Mail of 24th August 1894.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

382

No. 674, dated Calcutta, the 18th February 1893.

From—T. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General
Department,
To—The Special Inspector of Factories.

In continuation of paragraph 11 of Government order No. 3790, dated the 30th December 1892, I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of the correspondence noted on the margin. With reference to the mode of calculating the duration of actual employment, of children in some of the large jute factories in Bengal for the purpose of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, I am to enquire whether, during the interval in each hour while the bobbins are filling, the children are allowed to leave the room and do what they like.

Letter to the Government of India,
Home Department, No. 3792, dated the
30th December 1892.
Letter from the Government of India,
Home Department, No. 154, dated the
18th February 1893.

58

No. 322T.G., dated Darjeeling, the 2nd October 1894.
From—J. G. CUMMING, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
General Department,
To—The Special Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

I AM directed to invite your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 212, dated the 3rd March 1893, regarding the working hours of children in Jute and Cotton Mills, and, with reference to paragraph 1 of that letter, to request you to be good enough to state definitely how far the children, who have to remain idle for 12 or 14 minutes in each hour while the bobbins are filling, "are not wanted and can do what they like for any definite substantial intervals." You are further requested to state whether it would be possible to notify, under section 10(1) of Act XI of 1891, such intervals (for the filling of the bobbins) so as to bring them under section 7(4).

5
Tush.
Inches 2
To
O. No. 2381

682

No. 256, dated Calcutta, the 20th October 1894.
From—C. A. WALSH, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Special Inspector of Factories,
To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

Your No. 322T.G. of 2nd October 1894.

WITH reference to the above, I have the honour to inform you that I purposely visited the Ganges Jute Mill last year to note what interval of rest the boys had during each hour while the bobbins were filling, and it appeared to average some 13 or 14 minutes. During those intervals the children congregated at one end of the room, sitting about on the floor and window sills, until they were whistled up again by the mistry, but the system has since then been changed, and they work in the double shift, viz., from 6 till 9 and 12 till 3 P.M., and another squad from 9 to 12 and 3 till 7. I do not think the system of adding up these small intervals during each hour, and keeping the boys another $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour in the mill, total $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, would be considered legitimate in the home mills; yet on the other hand, as more than twice the number of boys are employed to do the same work in Indian Jute Mills compared with similar mills in Dundee, I think it right that they should work longer hours. There are some few mills in the Serampore district, viz., the India, Champdany, and Wellington, that still work keeping the children in the mill for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours by adding up these small intervals, and I shall be inspecting these in the course of a few days and will report further on the matter.

78h

No. 396, dated Calcutta, the December 1894.
From—C. A. WALSH, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Special Inspector of Factories,
To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

Your No. 4183, dated the 14th December 1894. (A reminder.)

IN reply to the above, I have visited the mills referred to in my No. 256, dated the 20th October, and although I feel sure the children do not always receive the intervals they are supposed to have in each hour (viz. 12, 14 or 15 minutes), still the system hampers any one attempting to work in two different mills. I enclose a copy of the working hours for children in the India Jute Mill. The manager is quite willing to adopt any other system, but considers this system a fair one, and the children appear satisfied. I think perhaps the mills that work on this system might continue, as I feel sure that were the children worked longer than those of an adjoining mill they would cry out for higher wages, so that the mill managers would gain little or nothing by working the children longer than in the majority of mills; if they had to give them an increased wage, it would be more economical to increase the hands, and so reduce the working hours by an hour or $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The usual shifts in mills are—

A shift—6 to 9 and 12 till 3.
B „ 9 to 12 and 3 till 7.

But if two mills are adjoining each other in the vicinity, there is nothing to prevent a boy in A shift working till 9 in one mill, then crossing over to the other and working till 12, returning to the former mill and working till 3 P.M. This practice might be carried on for some weeks, especially if mills are short-handed for boys.

1895
Jusl
Encl. No. 4
To
O. No. 2381

(2)

FORM G.

Under Rule 25 of the Rules framed under the Factories Act XV of 1881, as amended by section 16 of Act XI of 1891.

SHIFT SYSTEM FOR LONGEST DAY.

FOR CHILDREN.

	HOURS OF COMMENCING AND CLOSING WORK DAILY.			REMARKS.
	Commencing.	Closing.	Period of each shift.	
1	2	3	4	5
A—Squad—36	5-0 A.M. ...	8-0 A.M. ...	3 hours.	
	11-30 " ...	2-0 P.M. ...	2½ "	
	4-30 P.M. ...	7-0 " ...	2½ "	
	Total ...		8 "	
	Time to rest.—15 minutes per hour		2 "	=6 hours actual work.
B—Squad—36	5-0 A.M. ...	8-0 A.M. ...	3 "	
	11-30 " ...	2-0 P.M. ...	2½ "	
	4-30 P.M. ...	7-0 " ...	2½ "	
	Total ...		8 "	
	Time to rest.—15 minutes per hour		2 "	=6 Ditto.
C—Squad—36	8-0 A.M. ...	11-30 A.M. ...	3½ "	
	2-0 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M. ...	2½ "	
	5-0 " ...	7-0 " ...	2 "	
	Total ...		8 "	
	Time to rest.—15 minutes per hour		2 "	=6 Ditto.
D—Squad—36	8-0 A.M. ...	11-30 A.M. ...	3½ "	
	2-0 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M. ...	2½ "	
	5-0 " ...	7-0 " ...	2 "	
	Total ...		8 "	
	Time to rest.—15 minutes per hour		2 "	=6 Ditto.

No. 663

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Home Department.
Judicial.

Simla, the 30 April 1895.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 55, dated the 7th January 1895, forwarding copies of a correspondence with the Special Inspector of Factories regarding the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large jute mills in Bengal for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is evident that during the 10 or 12 minutes in each hour when the bobbins are filling, the children are not allowed to leave the room or do what they like for any definite substantial intervals, and that the practice of adding such periods together and excluding them from the period of actual employment appears, therefore, to be open to objection. Assuming that the same question may have arisen in other Provinces, His Honour asks for the orders of the Government of India as to how the case should be dealt with in Bengal.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India have caused enquiries to be made of the different Local Governments and Administrations upon the subject, and have ascertained that the practice of treating the time during which the bobbins are refilled as intervals of rest for the purposes of section 7 of the Act does not obtain outside Bengal except in two factories situate in the Madras Presidency. The practice of so treating them appears to the Governor General in Council to be contrary to the intention of section 10 (1) of the Act which requires that the length of each interval shall be specifically stated in the notice which the occupier has to set up and maintain in a conspicuous place within the factory. During such intervals of rest the children must be at liberty to run about and divert themselves as they please. I am therefore to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, it may be stopped at once in those factories in Bengal where it still exists. The Inspector should take measures to ensure that the requirements of section 10 (1) in respect of the specific notice of the actual length of each interval allowed for the purposes of section 6, sub-section (3) and section 7, sub-section (4), are strictly followed in every factory within his charge.

3. I am to add that the Government of India can attach no weight to the argument of the Special Inspector that if the periods in question are not allowed to count as intervals of rest the children might be able to work for more than the statutory hours by crossing over from one mill to another in the vicinity. Such

a practice would be an evasion of the law which it is the Special Inspector's duty to prevent, and I am to request that if, in mills where the shifts system has been introduced, he has reason to believe that boys do take work, in the alternate shifts, of adjoining mills, and thus work overtime, he may, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, be instructed to take prompt measures to prevent them from doing so.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No

COPY forwarded to the

with reference to the correspondence ending with

for information and guidance in case of the practice in question springing up in any factory in

By order,

C. H. A. HILL,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

1395
To A. Dep.
Enclous. No. 6
To
O. No. 2381

48a

No. 212, dated the 3rd March 1893.

From—C. A. WALSH, Esq., Special Inspector of Factories,
To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

Your No. 674, dated 18th February 1893.

WITH reference to the above, I have the honour to inform you that I am unable at present to state definitely whether the boys are allowed to leave the spinning rooms during the intervals while the frames are filling. Apparently they congregate about the doors and windows at the end of the spinning rooms, and are signalled to work again by a whistle from the Mill Foreman or mistries, but I will take particular notice and enquire during my next inspection at the mills in which this system is in force, and will, as far as possible, check the duration of the interval and report further on the subject.

No. 662

16

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home Department.
Judicial.

RECEIVED
10 MAY 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Simla, the 30 April 1895.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram, No. 152, dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, on the subject of the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large jute mills in Bengal for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891.

2. From your telegrams of the 16th and 25th ultimo, it appears that the practice of including, in the interval of rest secured for children by section 7 (4) of the Act, the time during which bobbins are being refilled, prevails in two factories in the Madras Presidency, where the children are either allowed to leave the room and do as they like, or made to sit down and rest in a place provided for this purpose. In the latter case the shift system is said to be in force, the children working in only one shift of six hours, inclusive of over one hour occupied in refilling bobbins, which is the only rest they get.

3. I am to point out that section 10 (1) of the Act requires the occupier of a factory to set up and maintain in a conspicuous place a notice regarding the specific length of each interval of rest required by section 6, sub-section (3), or section 7, sub-section (4). The periods during which the bobbins are being refilled in the factory in which the shift system is in force are clearly not intervals of rest within the meaning of this section, as the children are not able during them to leave the room and run about and divert themselves as they please. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the practice of so treating them may be stopped at once. The practice in the other factory referred to can only be regularised if the periods during which the children are permitted to go outside the factory are of such definite lengths as to admit of their being notified in accordance with the requirements of section 10 (1); and I am to request that, under the orders of His Excellency in Council, steps may be taken without delay to bring the practice in this mill also into strict accord with the requirements of the law.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Hewett.

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Jud 12448 13/6/95

Original
Copy will follow

Ind 90-1244 d/ 13th June 1895

Done
26/6/95

The Collectors of
The District Magistrates of

Anantapur.	8
North Arcot, Chittoor.	8
South Arcot, Cuddalore.	8
Bellary.	8
South Canara, Mangalore.	8
Chingleput, Saidapet.	8
Coimbatore.	8
Cuddapah.	8
Ganjam, Chatrapur.	8
Godavari, Cocanada.	8
Kistna, Masulipatam.	8
Kurnool.	8
Madras (when necessary).	
Madura.	8
Malabar, Calicut.	12
Nilgiris, Ootacamund.	8
Nellore.	8
Salem.	8
Tanjore.	9
Tinnevelly.	8
Trichinopoly.	8
Vizagapatam.	8

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