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LABOUR GAZETTE

The Labour Gazette, issued monthly, is a national journal of interest in obtaining prompt and accurate information affecting and concerning labour in India. It contains statistical and other information on consumer goods, working class, industrial disputes, industrial relations, labour laws, labour legislation, etc. Special articles on various subjects are published from time to time.

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LABOUR GAZETTE

The "Labour Gazette" is a journal for the use of all interested in labour and industrial relations in India.

VOL. LXVII

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE MONTH IN BRIEF	111
CURRENT NOTES—	
Child Labour Policy—Private groups urged to help enforcement	112
Changes in Trade Union Organisation in South Korea	113
Government Initiates Proposals for fixing Regional Minimum Wages	114
ARTICLES, REPORTS, ENQUIRIES, ETC.—	
Development Issues, Trade Union Involvement and Workers Education by—V. P. Marakkar—President, INTUC, Kerala Branch	115
GIST OF IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER VARIOUS LABOUR LAWS	
112	122
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE—	
Bombay	151
Solapur	152
Nagpur	153
Pune	154
Jalgaon	155
Nanded	156
Aurangabad	157
ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	
	158
STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS BY GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE	
	159
LABOUR INTELLIGENCE—	
Industrial Relations in Maharashtra State	160
Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State	163
Benefits under Employees State Insurance Scheme	166

The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of December 1987, with average price for the year ended December, 1987 equal to 100 were 786, 759 and 735 respectively. The Pune Jalgaon, and the Ahmednagar Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of September 1987 with the average prices for the year ended December 1981 equal to 100 were 692, 723, 754 and 793 respectively.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General base 1960=100 for Sept, 1987 was 745 as compared to 736, in August 1987. On base 1949=100 derived from 1960 based Index worked out to 905 as against 895 for August 1987.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During the month of August 1987 there were 50 disputes involving 9,577 workmen and time loss of 2,38,392 mandays as compared to 59 disputes in July 1987 involving 11,827 workmen and time loss of 2,62,083 mandays.

Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at pages 164-165 of this issue.

Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of September 1987, 75,295 workers were paid Rs. 11,80,212.50 on account of sickness and Rs. 4,96,367.15 were paid for the long term diseases. e.g. T. B., Cancer, Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Psychosis etc. etc. 22,888 workers were paid Rs. 60,30,452.25 on account of accidents as employment injury which included 9,326 cases for the permanent disablement and 3,062 for pension to the dependents/families due to death of the workers in the accidents.

Current Notes

Child Labour Policy - Special groups urged to see enforcement

The National Child Labour Policy, recently reorganised, eradication of child labour, hazardous occupations and regulation of the working conditions of children in hazardous employment must be taken up as a priority.

The initiatives taken by the Ministry of Labour in the area of National Child Labour Policy and project-based plan of action, the Government to carry out the labour policy on a time-bound basis. It called for involvement of social organisations or other voluntary groups along with the efforts of the Government.

Presiding over the meeting, Sri P. A. Sangma, Minister for Labour said that the Government would ban child labour in hazardous occupations on the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee. Regarding non-hazardous occupations, steps would be taken to improve the working conditions and also provide welfare facilities to the children.

The Minister said the Government alone could not tackle this problem. He urged the involvement of the social organisations, trade unions, other voluntary groups for a proper implementation of the law and for raising the general consciousness in the society.

The Committee was told that to step up enforcement and implementation of labour laws relating to child labour and women labour, special enforcement machinery were being set up in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, with the specific responsibility of implementing the labour laws.

The Ministry would also examine the possibility of setting up such enforcement machinery in other States but that would depend on the feedback on the number of inspections made prosecutions launched and penalties imposed relating to offences concerning child labour.

For the implementation of 10 identified projects for welfare of the child labour envisaged in the National Child Labour Policy, there would be Special Boards constituted for each project and to ensure implementation in totality there would be a National Labour Board.

The Board felt that a demonstration of "political will" to tackle the problem would be fundamental to the tackling of the problem of child labour. A total package catering to all the requirements of children in the notified occupations would have to be evolved. Strong support and research organisations would be required in the Ministry at field level to study the problems arising at the implementation level, the legal level including special courts and if required, at the social perception level.

(Indian Worker, dated October 5 and 12, 1987)

Changes in Trade Union Organisation in South Korea

According to Ministry of Labour statistics, the number of union members in South Korea totalled 1,035,890 as of the end of 1986, an increase of 31,492 (3.1%) over the end of 1985. Despite such an increase in the total number of union members, the percentage of unionized workers continued to fall to 12.9% in 1986, due to the relatively slower growth of unionized workers vis-a-vis the increase of salaried workers. In terms of sex, male union members increased by 32,655, while the number of female members decreased by 1,163.

By industry, the biggest increase of 15,823 in union members was marked in the automobile industry; followed by banking, chemical and shipping by 7,966, 6,927, 3,921 increases respectively. On the other hand, eight industries—textiles, mining, port and transport, monopoly, printing, united railway and foreign organisation have marked decreases in union members. The most prominent cuts have been in the textile and mining industries which showed 3,941 and 3,563 decreases respectively.

A major characteristic of union organisation in 1986 is the significant increase of unit unions and union members of 116 and 15,823 respectively in the automobile industry. The development reflects the active unionisation of small taxi companies following the revision of the presidential decree of the Trade Union Law in 1985.

The following table shows the progress in regard to the number of trade unions and their membership in South Korea since 1981.

NUMBER OF TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP IN S. KOREA

Year	Trade Unions		Employees (thousand persons)	Union Members			Rate of Organi- sation
	Indu- strial Unions	Enter- prise Unions		Total	Male	Female	
1981	16	2,141	5,785	966,738	628,269	333,479	16.7
1982	16	2,191	6,189	984,136	652,156	332,030	15.9
1983	16	2,238	6,762	1,009,831	673,411	336,470	14.9
1984	16	2,365	7,283	1,010,522	683,542	326,980	13.9
1985	16	2,534	7,660	1,004,358	691,911	312,487	13.1
1986	16	2,658	8,005	1,035,890	724,566	311,324	12.9

(EFI Bulletin, dated 1st October 1987).

Government Initiates Proposals for fixing Regional Minimum Wages

Regional minimum wages are to be fixed for four unorganised industries in the southern region. They are beedi, handlooms, cashew and manufacture of tiles. This was the major decision taken at the Conference of Labour Ministers of southern region held in Madras on October 9, 1987, under the Presidentship of the Union Labour Minister, Mr. P. A. Sangma and attended by the Labour Ministers of four States besides senior officials.

Mr. Sangma said that a Committee headed by Mr. Karnal Singh, Joint Secretary in the Union Labour Ministry and comprising of labour secretaries of southern States would go into the modalities and recommend uniform rates at the basic level. Besides, the committee would suggest ways for the systematic linkage of the wages with the cost of living index. The conference had thought it necessary to have regional minimum wages in view of the disparities existing between the States and migration of labour from one place to other. The committee would submit its report within three months. If necessary it could cover more industries, Mr. Sangma explained.

Another crucial decision taken at the meeting was to constitute a working group with the four State Labour Secretaries to evolve new criteria for disbursing Central assistance so that the implementation machinery at the State level could be strengthened and facilitated easy mobility of the labour officials. This followed the unanimous recommendation from the four State Labour Ministers to enhance the Central assistance to make their implementation machinery effective for enforcing Minimum Wages Act.

The Conference also felt the need to amend the Act for the purpose of modifying the designation of claim officers. At present only civil servants could be deputed for the post. But the States had pressed for notifying the officers at the block or mandal level so that the implementation of the Act would become broad-based and effective.

Mr. Sangma said that the meeting was the first one to be convened at the regional level it was intended to review the progress on the actions taken by the State Government's after the Labour Ministers Conference in May this year.

Mr. Sangma expressed the view that by and large the minimum wages fixed by the States in the southern region were "fairly good". They had notified a minimum rate of Rs. 11 and above all the implementation machinery was also much more effective compared to other States. However, there was no room for complacency. The existing machinery was not 'adequate' and it had to be strengthened.

Similar regional conferences would be held on October 31 in Calcutta (Eastern region), November 11 at Kanpur (Central region), December 7 in Delhi (Northern region), December 15 (Western region) and January 15 at Shillong (North-East region).

(E.F.I. Bulletin, dated 15th October 1987)

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

(The views expressed in signed Articles appearing in this section carry weight in as much as they are expressed by the persons who know their subjects well.

They, however, do not necessarily reflect the views of Government.

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DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, TRADE UNION INVOLVEMENT AND WORKERS EDUCATION

By

V. P. MARAKKAR

(President, INTUC, Kerala Branch)

The world today is passing through a grave situation of economic recession the ramifications of which are felt throughout the globe. The situation has resulted in decrease in grand domestic product, increase in unemployment, rise in inflation and the consequent intensification of poverty and destitution. This economic crisis of unprecedented magnitude in the words of Mr. Francis. Balanchard, Director General of the ILO is "economically wasteful, socially discrepitive and politically dangerous". Actually the bitter aspect of this global phenomenon is experienced in economic, social and political fields of all the countries.

There are now about 90 million unemployed and 300 million under employed in third world countries. According to an I.L.O. study the Asian and Pacific countries will have to create over ten thousand new jobs every day for the rest of this century just to keep pace with the millions of young people entering the labour market. The unemployment problem is assuming unmanageable proportion even in industrialised countries and OECD countries. Though recession and the consequent problems constitute an international phenomenon the brunt of the hardship is primarily born by the less developed and developing countries. In the context of the mounting pressure of various socio-economic problems it has become an urgent imperative to make a qualitative reassessment and restructuring of the international economic relations.

An aspect of human life that is rapidly changing to day is economics, the means by which human family produces and distributes its wealth. The worker being the producer of wealth and supplier of service is directly connected with economic development. Hence it is being increasingly appreciated that in matters relating to international or national economic policies the working class movement should have a pride of place. The worker being the creator of wealth has got a vested interest in the equitable distribution of the riches he reaps. Hence the world working class had got a stake in bringing about a global revolution in the economic relations so that the present disparity in the world economic system should be liquidated.

North-South Dialogue

Against this background the Brandt Commission Report assumes particular significance. The Commission under the able Chairmanship of Mr. Willy Brandt, Chancellor of West Germany comprising outstanding personalities, eminent politicians and public figures from countries of North-South hemisphere has made an impassionate and critical assessment of the economic situation and has made some far reaching proposal for the benefit of world community. The Brandt Commission Report has brought to the focus of international attention the widening gap between the prosperous countries of the North and the depressed countries of the South. The trade union movement which has always been in forefront for the propagation of economic equality and equity has expressed its concern at various world economic summit meetings about the inequitable distribution of wealth among the developed, developing and less developed countries of the World. The Brandt Commission has convincingly emphasised this aspect and has called for remedial measures by more liberal and generous flow of resources to the developing countries.

But the reaction of developed countries has not been encouraging enough. It is much disgusting to note that even the target fixed by U. N. General Assembly in 1970 of 0.7 per cent of GNP for Official Development Assistance to be reached by 1985 has not been met so far. The actual disbursement in the year 1985 stood at 0.35 i.e. just half of what was envisaged to be attained in 1985. Not only that in their anxiety to wipe out unemployment and inflation industrialised and developed countries have chosen to erect trade barriers and adopt restrictive trade practices whereby the developing countries are confronted with serious constraints in export trade. At the same time world financial institutions like IMF and World Bank are putting pressure on the developing countries to liberalise their export import policies. Even though the developed as well as developing countries are unanimous in condemning protectionist tendencies precious little is done to translate this idea into practice.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, addressing a special sitting of the International Labour Conference in Geneva on 17th June, 1986 stated as follows: "Protectionism has wider ramifications. It concerns not only foreign trade policies, but also basic issue of livelihood of millions in poor countries. Therefore it deserves to be discussed internationally in terms of its long term impact on employment, both in developed and developing countries."

A study made by I. L. O. has revealed that the global recession was caused not only by a number of external factors but also by domestic adjustment policies applied in North and South. The study highlighted two salient features: (1) The almost universal switch in the early 1980 to belt tightening measures such as import restrictions, wage decreases, currency devaluations, spending reductions and subsidies cuts. All this contributed to sluggish growth and massive increase in unemployment; (2) Absence of efforts in O. E. C. D. region to arrive at concerted economic stimulation.

Hence while each country proceed to make internal adjustment it must be sufficiently aware of the impact it will have externally. We are living in a world where the nations and peoples are becoming more interdependent. The working class is aware that what one worker makes another worker has to purchase. Similarly what one country produces another country has to purchase. The South cannot grow adequately without the North. The North cannot prosper or improve its situation unless there is greater progress in the South. The question of prosperity of South is an integral part of the progress of the North and vice versa. While acting nationally we have to think globally. A large scale of transfer of resources from rich countries to less rich countries and poor countries will make a major impact on a universal growth. Hence an expansion of world economy based on the recognition of the inextricable interdependence of North and South and the enlargement of open and equitable trade relationship and increase aid flow to poor countries is the only palliative to alleviate the hardships of world economic recession. One is reminded of the ringing words of Keir Hardie, the founder of British labour movement "poverty is neither decreed by man nor ordained by God, but is the product of wrong relationships between men." This is true with regards to countries also.

After the publication of Brandt Commission Report much has been talked about the dialogue between North and South. But so far no effective and fruitful efforts have been made. The deficiencies of the existing system and the shortcomings of the present relations can be made good only through frank and free dialogue between the policy maker of both groups.

Trade Union and Development

Being the organisation of workers who produce goods and offer services the trade union movement is an integral part of national development. As such while catering to the needs and aspirations of its membership the trade union as an independent partner can make major contribution towards alround development in the country where it operates. An important precondition for active involvement of the trade union movement in national and international development is the rapport it should have with the decision makers and policy formulators of development planning. But unfortunately in many parts of the world trade union movement is under severe constraints. In some other parts trade unionism is grudgingly tolerated. There are very few democratic countries where trade unionism is encouraged.

The trade union movement should take interest in eradicating unemployment and poverty because the presence of a huge backlog of unemployed constitutes a potential threat to the bargaining capacity of the organised workers. Further a worker being a member of the society is endowed with certain social commitments and political aspirations. His obligation is not confined to the limited circle of his family. He has to discharge his obligation to the society and to the country at large by utilising the trade union movement to which he belongs as an effective instrument of economic and social transformation.

This social transformation can be accomplished only through the involvement of the movement in the country at large by utilising the trade union movement to which he belongs as an effective instrument of economic and social transformation. This social transformation can be accomplished only through the involvement of the movement in the developmental activities.

In order to enlist the support of the trade union in the development activities and get it involved in the process the union movement should be taken with confidence right from the beginning of the formulation of planning policy as being done in India. This will enable the union to express its view points so that the final plan will be acceptable to it. Such previous consultation also will help the union identify areas where it can make effective contribution and render meaningful assistance to the successful implementation of the plan projects.

Development does not simply mean the increase of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also involves the equitable distribution of the same. If growth is not accompanied by justice it will lead to concentration of wealth in a few hands or in particular points resulting in uneven and lopsided development. In a society where there is wide gap between the haves and have nots distributive justice is of primary importance. It is only through trade union involvement that the benefits of development can be brought down to reach the lowest rung of the social strata. Even in countries boasting of great economic advancement a sizable section of the population is bereft of the bare necessities of life.

Problem of Housing

It is estimated that around quarter of world population is languishing under abject conditions of poverty and starvation. Most of them are literally homeless. The existence of large number of people without a roof above their heads is not a problem confined to the poor countries or any particular area of the world. Every major city in any country developed or otherwise has got the problem of homeless people squatting along the streets during day and night. As early as June 1976 the U.N. Conference on Human Settlement has taken serious note of this problem. But in spite of the U.N. initiative the problem continued to get more and more aggravated to reach the present position of around 1/5th of humanity craving for a shelter. In appreciation of seriousness of the situation the United Nations has declared the current year as the international year of shelter for the homeless. The international trade union movement has time and again urged that housing should form an important part of the national development. But housing has received very low priority in economic planning. The sanitary conditions of the living environment has got a direct bearing on human health and as such homeless people become easy pray to epidemics and contagious diseases. The U.N. goal of Health for All by year 2000 cannot be achieved if shelter for all is not accomplished for ahead of the year 2000.

Housing for the poor and destitute is an area where the organised trade union movement can help a lot by co-operating with international agencies and housing co-operative societies. But the Housing Co-operative Societies operating presently cater mainly to the middle income group of people who have some regular income through employment. Hence to solve the problem the poor street dwellers the initiative must come from the Government concerned as is being done in India through the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). The trade unions can actively participate in such ameliorative measures adopted by the governments.

Disarmament

Another important constraint on world economic development is the ever increasing expenditure on acquisition of armaments. It is not a debatable point that each country has got the right and responsibility to safeguard its boundaries and ensure national security. The paramount duty of any government worth the name is to maintain the territorial integrity of the country and defend it from any conceivable external military threats. But due to the rapid escalation in the international arms race the expenditure on military item is assuming alarming proportions. The facts and figures regarding defence expenses the world over is really bewildering. The papers submitted in the 43rd Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) in April 1987 clearly bring out the injurious impact of the mounting military expenditure on developmental activities in Asian countries. It is pointed out that 12 out of 20 countries have spent more amounts on military than on education and health sectors combined together. On a global estimate it is assumed that one million U.S. dollar is spent annually on different kinds of warheads throughout the world. The stockpile of nuclear warheads has reached the staggering level of 50,000 equal to a combined destructive capacity of more than one million Hiroshima bombs. This callous and colossal spending on armaments is not confined to advanced countries only. Even the developing countries in spite of their economic difficulties and debt payment problems are compelled to raise their defence budgets substantially at the cost of many crucial development project. Ignoring the crying needs of millions of under privileged human being the scarce resources of the country is deliberately diverted for annihilatory activities. It is a pity that in a world where millions of people crave for a roof over their heads and millions of children die due to malnutrition and starvation millions of dollars are spent just for increasing the destructive capacities. The international working class has raised its voice against the ghastly situation and expressed its grave concern in various national and international forums.

It is not intended here to belittle the responsibility of a sovereign state to be alert and be prepared to meet any military exigency. Military threat to a country is important enough, but equally so in the non-military threat like poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, etc. Though many rounds of talk have taken place between the superpowers on various levels the likelihood of non-proliferation treaty on nuclear weapons is not in sight. The future seem to be bleak in this regard.

It is for the world working class movement to raise its voice more loudly and to further intensify its efforts to propagate the ideals of peace and disarmament. I am happy to note that the different trade union centres of India belonging to different political shades have sub-merged their ideological differences and held a summit meeting in the national headquarters of Indian National Trade Union Congress, the premier trade union movement of the country on 15th and 17th February 1986 and adopted a joint declaration on peace and disarmament. It will not be out of place to reproduce here a portion of the joint declaration of the Indian working class. "Whereas workers have a definitive role in bringing about an end to the armament race as a first positive step towards enduring peace."

This meeting of the national centres of trade unions in India having met on 15th and 17th February, 1986 calls upon all governments in the world to unequivocally renounce the path of war and violence and to evolve an effective code of conduct for the peaceful resolution of differences between States and declares that—

Workers are totally opposed to co-operate with nuclear weapons.

Workers the world over should demand the restructuring of the world economic system so that economics would no longer be dependent on the creation and sustenance of a war psychosis.

Workers everywhere should consider the preservation of world peace as the immediate priority.

This meeting further declares that—

The commitment of the Indian working class to peace and Disarmament is and will continue to be total.

From this commitment Indian workers extend their support to governments whose policies have been pronounced anti-war and pro-peace and expresses their rejection of any or every move which could lead to an aggravation of tension in international relations.

Indian workers support the six nations' peace appeal to make world free of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

Indian workers will support peace movements everywhere and will participate in movements designed and conducted by workers.

Workers Education

It has been universally recognised that workers education goes a long way in accelerating economic growth and bringing about socio-economic transformation. Workers education is different from formal education. It also

differs from adult education. Workers education must seek to orient the thinking and style of functioning of the working class towards everchanging circumstances in which they live and work. The primary duty of a trade union organisation is to improve the standard of living of the worker. Standard of living is not to be gauged by the capacity to spend. Standard of living should reflect itself in the improved quality of life and workers education is meant to create a qualitative improvement in outlook and approach of the worker to the betterment of his material and moral values. Though a sea change has taken place in environment in which the workers operates and in the tools and equipments he uses, and in the methods and manners of management system the workers movement is more or less oblivious of these changes. While industry is getting modernised the trade union also should be modernised and updated to enable the worker to adopt himself to a changing circumstances. Workers education should help the working class keep pace with the onward march of the world in which it operates. In this respect the words of Shri G. Ramanujam, the President of Indian National Trade Union Congress is very relevant. He says modernisation of Industries without modernising at the same time the trade unions will not yield satisfactory results. Of the three types of peoples in the society—the educated, the uneducated and the miseducated—the third lot is found in large numbers among the ranks of labour, labour leaders, and management and managerial personnel. It is necessary to take them out of this rut and re-educate them on a new philosophy that would inescapably lead to enthusiastic mutual co-operation and consequent better industrial relation". In order to help promote mutual trust and better understanding among the two partners of industry Shri Ramanujam advocate the necessity of conducting co-education of management and trade union personnel.

Role of I.L.O.

The leading and pioneering efforts made by I.L.O. in the field of workers education has been widely appreciated the world over. We are living in a world of constant and continuous innovations with the resultant information explosion. It is very difficult for an individual union or even a national centre of trade union to keep track of the rapid and varied changes taking place in different parts of the globe and in different types of industries. I.L.O. alone has not the capacity and infrastructural facilities to collect all those multifarious data and shape them into useful materials for better education in different parts of the world. The role of I.L.O. as the reservoir and distribution centre of world information has to be further intensified to meet growing needs of the world trade union movements.

(*Indian Worker*, dated October, 5 and 12, 1987.)

Gist of Important Notifications under Various Labour Laws

I. BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946.

(Vide Appointment under the Act.)—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of section 6 of the said Act, appointed the Officers mentioned in Column 2 of the Schedule to be Additional Chief Conciliators for the local areas specified in column 3 of the Schedule and specified in this behalf that they shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Chief Conciliator under the Act for the said local areas.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	The Officers	Local Areas
1	2	3
1	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, (Conciliation), Bombay District.	All the local areas in Konkan Division excluding Thane District.
2	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane.	All the local areas in Thane District.
3	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune.	All the local areas in Pune Division.
4	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur Division, Nagpur.	All the local areas in Nagpur and Amravati Division.
5	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad.	All the local areas in Aurangabad Division.
6	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nashik Division, Nashik.	All the local areas in Nashik Division.

(Vide Government Notification Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CL/BIR/NTF/1087/H.O. III-B, dated 21st January, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd September, 1987 at pages Nos. 4492-4493).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of section 5 of the said Act, appointed the officers mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule appended to be Additional Registrars of Unions for the local areas specified against each one of them in Column 3 of the Schedule to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Registrar of Unions, under the Act for the said local areas.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	The Officers	Local Areas
1	2	3
1	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, (Conciliation), Bombay District.	All the local areas in Konkan Division, excluding Thane District.
2	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane.	All the local areas in Thane District.
3	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune.	All the local areas in Pune Division.
4	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur Division, Nagpur.	All the local areas in Nagpur and Amravati Division.
5	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad.	All the local areas in Aurangabad Division.
6	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nashik Division, Nashik.	All the local areas in Nashik Division.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CL/BIR/NTF/1087/H. O. III-B, dated 21st January, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 3rd September 1987 at pages Nos. 4493 to 4494).

(3) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the said Act, appointed from the date of taking over charge Shri S. J. Gadmade, in place of Shri A. G. Deo, to preside over as a Presiding Officer of the Fourth Labour Court.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BIR-787/(7180)/Lab-2, dated 3rd August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at page No. 4564).

(4) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the said Act, appointed from the date of taking over, charge of Shri A. G. Deo, in place of Shri V. D. Padamwar to preside over as a Presiding Officer of the 3rd Labour Court.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BIR-787/(71947)/Lab-2, dated 3rd August, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at page No. 4565).

II. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

(A) *Corrigendum*—

In this office order of even number, dated 8th May 1986 in the para 4—

For the words—

“ Shri R. V. Amrutwar ”.

Please substitute.—

“ Shri R. A. Gadekar ”.

(*Vide* Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ALC/BDN/AJ/4-86/10(2).DN-C, dated 11th September 1986, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd September 1987, at page No. 4494).

(B) *Appointments under the Act*.—1. The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act, appointed Shri S. J. Gadmade, Civil Judge, Junior Division and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Umrer to be the Presiding Officer of the 4th Labour Court, Nagpur in place of Shri A. G. Doo.

(*Vide* Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IDA-787/(7179)/Lab-2, dated 3rd August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at Page No. 4563.)

2. The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act, appointed, Shri A. G. Deo, Presiding Officer, 4th Labour Court, Nagpur to be the Presiding Officer of the 3rd Labour Court, in place of Shri V. D. Padamwar.

(*Vide* Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IDA-787/(7193)/Lab-2, dated 3rd August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4564 to 4565,

(C) *Declaration of public utility service*.—1. The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of Clause (n) of section (2) of the said Act, declared the industry engaged in the dairies connected with production collection, processing transport and distribution of milk and employing 20 or more workmen to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months commencing from the date of issue of this Notification.

(*Vide* Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IDA-787/7214/Lab-2, dated 5th August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at page No. 4567).

2. The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (4) of section 2 of the said Act, declared “ Service in Hospitals ” to be public utility service for the purpose of the Act for a further period of six months from 12th August, 1987.

(*Vide* Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IDA-0787/(7209)/Lab-2, dated 12th August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987, at page No. 4568).

(D) *Notifications under the Act*.—1. The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 M and Clause (b) of section 39 of the said Act, amended the Government Notification No. IDA/0187/6965/H-Lab-2, dated April 1987, issued in this behalf, to the extent in the Schedule to this order specified the Officers mentioned in column 2 of the said Schedule to be the Authority to exercise the powers conferred by section 25M of the said Act, for the areas respectively specified against them in column 3 of that Schedule.

2. In the Schedule below after entry No. 14, entry No. 14-A shall be added and after entry No. 17, entry No. 17-A shall be added.—

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Officer	Area
1	2	3
14	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Raigad.	Raigad District.
14A	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ratnagiri.	Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga Districts.
17	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Pune.	Pune District.
17A	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Satara.	Satara District.

(*Vide* Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IDA-787/7207-B-Labour-2, dated 30th July 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4665).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 39 of the said Act, directed that the powers exercisable by it under sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 33C of the said Act, shall be exercisable also by each of the Officers specified in Column 2 of Serial Nos. 9, 9A, 16 and 16A of the Schedule annexed in respect of the areas specified against them in Column 3 of the Schedule as

follows and for this purpose amended Notification No. IDA-0187/6965/G. Lab-2, dated 29th April 1987 as follows viz.

2. In the Schedule to the said Notification after entries at Serial Nos. 9 and 16 respectively entries Nos. 9A and 16A shall be respectively added.

SCHEDULE

Serial No. 1	Officer 2	Area 3
9	Assistant Commissioner of Labour Raigad	Raigad District.
9A	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga Districts.
16	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Pune	Pune District.
16A	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Satara	Satara District.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IDA. 787/7207-A-Lab-2, dated 30th July 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at Page No. 4666).

III. INDIAN BOILER ACT, 1923

(A) Amendment to Regulations and Rules—

(1) No. IBA. 1087/414690/2757/Lab-9.—The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification F. No. 6(26)/84 Boilers, dated the 1st April 1987, is hereby republished

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT)

New Delhi, the 1st April 1987

NOTIFICATION

No. G.S.R. — Whereas, certain regulations further to amend the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) at pages 936-39 of the *Gazette of India* Part II, section 3 of sub-section (i), dated the 24th May 1986 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) (Central Boilers Board) No. G.S.R. 362, dated the 7th May 1986 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby till the 18th July 1986;

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 4th June 1986;

And whereas, no objections or suggestions have been received;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923), the Central Boilers Board hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Indian Boilers Regulations 1950, namely —

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Indian Boilers (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1987.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the *Official Gazette*.

2. In the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the said regulations), in regulations 4.—

(i) In clause (c) in sub-clause (vi) in the opening portion of the Note, for the words and letters "NML/Steel Plants" the words "National Metallurgical Laboratory/Steel Plants or corporate research and development laboratory of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited" shall be substituted;

(ii) In clause (g), the existing Note shall be renumbered as Note 1 and after Note 1 so renumbered the following Note shall be inserted at the end Namely :—

"Note 2.—For the purpose of clause (c), (e), (f) and (g) of this regulations, certificates issued by an authority empowered in this behalf by or under the law in force or notional code or standard of any foreign country in respect of plates, bars, tubes, pipes, forgings and castings manufactured in that country and containing the particulars required to be specified in the steel makers certificates referred to in the above-mentioned clauses of regulation 4 may be accepted provided such certificates contain a statement duly signed by the Inspecting Authority to the effect that these materials comply with the requirements of the law or the code or standard of the foreign country."

(iii) after clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely —

"(h) Certificates of inspection during construction of pipe for which variation from standard conditions have been permitted. A certificate of manufacture and test in Form III-A(i), signed by the maker and the Inspecting Authority shall be furnished.

(i) Certificate of inspection during construction of tubes for which variation from standard conditions have been permitted, A certificate of manufacture and test in Form III B(i), signed by the maker and the Inspecting Authority shall be furnished."

3. In the said regulations in regulation 8 in clause (b), the Note shall be omitted.

4. In regulation 58 of the said regulations in clause (a), for the figures "0.50 per cent", the figures "0.050 per cent" shall be substituted.

6. In regulation 344 of the said regulations, clause (c) shall be omitted.

7. In regulation 347 of the said regulations, in Table 1, for the columns with heading " Sulphur maximum " and " Phosphorous maximum " and entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely -

Sulphur per cent max.	Phosphorous per cent max.
0.06	0.06

8. In regulation 350 of the said regulations, in sub-regulation (3), for the figures " 354°C. the figures " 454°C shall be substituted.

9. For regulation 393 of the said regulations, the following shall be substituted, namely -

393. Submissions of manufacturing drawings and the particulars of boilers in advance —(a) In the case of land boilers made in India for use in the States, the manufacturing drawings and the particulars of materials design and construction of boilers shall be submitted by the Makers of the boilers to the Inspecting Authority of the State, where the principal parts of the boilers will be manufactured, for examination and approval before commencement of the manufacture of boilers.

In the case of boilers made outside India for use in the State the manufacturing drawings and the particulars of the materials design and construction of boilers shall be submitted initially to the Inspecting Authority for examination and approval. Thereafter the manufacturing drawings and the particulars of materials, design and construction shall be submitted to the Chief Inspector of Boilers of the State where the boilers will be installed and used for examination and approval before commencement of manufacture so as to avoid questions arising at the examination of the finished boilers.

(c) The Inspecting Authority or the Chief Inspector or both, as the case may be shall, after examination of the manufacturing drawings and the particulars intimate to the proposer whether they are satisfied with the materials, design, construction and fitness of the parts for the intended pressure and, if not, what modification is necessary therein. When the manufacturing drawings and the particulars of boilers have been approved, the Inspector in making his examination shall see that the design and the particulars of construction as approved have been carefully followed and that the material corresponds with the approved particulars.

(d) The fees for the scrutiny of the manufacturing drawings and the particulars of the materials, design and construction of boilers under sub-regulation (a) or (b) shall be on the scale prescribed in regulation 385. When the manufacturing drawings have been scrutinised and in respect of them alterations have been suggested and the same are resubmitted for scrutiny separate fee on the same scale shall, be payable if the manufacturing drawings, contain alteration other than those previously suggested ".

9. In regulation 395 of the said regulations, in clause (b), in sub-clause (i), for the words " For any fittings like de-superheaters, steam receivers and separators, the fees shall be Rs. 50,000 for each such fittings. " the following shall be submitted, namely :—

" For any fittings like de-superheaters, steam receivers, seperators and flanges, the fees shall be Rs. 50.00 for each such fittings. " ;

10. After Form III-A of the said regulations, the following shall be inserted namely :—

" FORM III A(i)

(Certificate of manufacture and test of steam pipes for which variation has been permitted)

[Regulation 4(h)]

Name of part

Maker's name and address

Intended working pressure

Recommended maximum temperature

Material

Process of manufacture

Fully killed/rimmed

Chemical composition

Pipes

Main dimensions

Tolerances

Mode of manufacture

Identification marks

Drawings numbers

Bend test on pipe

.....

The following information in respect of the materials shall be furnished in a tabular form as indicated. The information may be from the established test data or if the materials is of quality an extract from the standards may be furnished

Material	225	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600
Temperature														
Yield														
SC														
SR														

..... at 20° C.
 Y = Yield at temperature (0.2% proof stress)
 SC = Average stress to produce an elongation of 1% (creep) in 100,000 hours at the various working metal temperatures.
 SR = Average and lowest stress to produce rupture in 100,000 hours at various working metal temperatures.
 Temperatures range in the table may extend upto the limit of applicability of the material.
 The values of SC and SR need be furnished only in respect of pipes tubes intended to be used for working metal temperature above 454°C.
 Certified that the particulars entered herein are correct.
 The particulars of fabricated components are shown in drawing No.

The part has been designed and constructed to comply with the variations from the standard conditions laid down in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, for materials, design and construction features which have been permitted by the Board or the Inspecting Authority under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and satisfactorily withstood a water test of on the day of 19 in the presence of our responsible representative whose signature is appended hereunder.

Maker's Representative
 (Name and Signature). Maker

We have satisfied ourselves that the pipes have been constructed in accordance with the variations, from the standard conditions laid down in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, for material, design and construction permitted by the Board. The tests conducted on the sample taken from the finished pipes have been witnessed by us and the particulars entered herein are correct.

Place

Date

Name and Signature of
 Inspecting Authority.

Note 1.—This form is intended for the use of both pipe manufacturers and pipe fabricators. Only such of the columns or paragraphs that are applicable, or information that can be obtained and furnished from other certificates, need be filled or entered in this form.

Note 2.—In the case of fabrications made from steel pipes obtained from elsewhere, particulars in regard to the "material" and "pipe" shall be taken from similar forms of certificates obtained in respect of pipes and noted in the appropriate columns or paragraphs.

In the case of pipes made from steel, made and tested by well known steel-makers in India or other Countries listed in Appendix 'G' particulars regarding the "material" as certified by them (in any form) shall be noted in the appropriate columns or paragraphs in this certificate

1—This form is intended for the use of both tube manufacturers, tube fabricators. Only such of the columns or paragraphs that are applicable, or information that can be obtained furnished from other certificate, need be filled or entered in this form.

Note 2.—In the case of fabrications made from steel tubes contained elsewhere, particulars in regard to the "material" and "tubes" shall be taken from similar forms of certificates obtained in respect of tubes and noted in the appropriate columns or paragraphs.

In the case of tubes made from steel, made and tested by well known steel makers in India or other Countries listed in Appendix 'G' particulars regarding the "material" as certified by them (in any form) shall be noted in appropriate columns or paragraphs in this certificate.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087-414690-2757, Lab-9, dated 23rd June 1987, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 3rd September 1987 at pages Nos. 4495 to 4501).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by Clauses (c), (f) and (j) of Section 29 of the said Act amended the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely—

RULES

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Boiler (1st Amendment) Rules, 1987.

2. In rule 23 of the Maharashtra Boiler Rules 1962 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules"), in sub-rule (2), for the letter and figure "Rs. 10" the letter and figure "Rs. 20" shall be substituted.

3. For rule 39 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely—

"39. (1) Fees for registration.—Fees for registration and first inspection of boilers and miniature boilers shall be levied as prescribed in regulations 385 and 622 respectively, of the regulation.

(2) The fees for boilers under construction.—(i) The inspection fee for boiler under manufacture at the works of manufacture shall be charged at four times the inspection fee prescribed in clause (3).

(ii) The inspection fee for the boiler under construction at site shall be charged at four times the inspection fee prescribed in clause (3).

(3) Fees for inspection.—Fees for inspection for renewal of certificate of boilers shall be calculated on the basis of rating and shall be levied in accordance with the following scale that is to say,—

	Rs.
For boiler rating not exceeding 10 sq. metres	200
For boiler rating exceeding 10 sq. metres but not exceeding 30 sq. metres	250

	Rs.
For boiler rating exceeding 30 sq. metres but not exceeding 50 sq. metres	300
For boiler rating exceeding 50 sq. metres but not exceeding 70 sq. metres	350
For boiler rating exceeding 70 sq. metres but not exceeding 90 sq. metres	400
For boiler rating exceeding 90 sq. metres but not exceeding 110 sq. metres	500
For boiler rating exceeding 110 sq. metres but not exceeding 200 sq. metres	600
For boiler rating exceeding 200 sq. metres but not exceeding 400 sq. metres	700
For boiler rating exceeding 400 sq. metres but not exceeding 600 sq. metres	800
For boiler rating exceeding 600 sq. metres but not exceeding 800 sq. metres	900
For boiler rating exceeding 800 sq. metres but not exceeding 1,000 sq. metres	1,000
For boiler rating exceeding 1,000 sq. metres but not exceeding 1,200 sq. metres	1,200
For boiler rating exceeding 1,200 sq. metres but not exceeding 1,400 sq. metres	1,400
For boiler rating exceeding 1,400 sq. metres but not exceeding 1,600 sq. metres	1,600
For boiler rating exceeding 1,600 sq. metres but not exceeding 1,800 sq. metres	1,800
For boiler rating exceeding 1,800 sq. metres but not exceeding 2,000 sq. metres	2,000

Above 2,000 sq. metres for every 300 sq. metres or parts thereof, an additional fee of Rs. 100 shall be charged. Fee for ordinary inspection of miniature boiler shall be Rs. 100 :

Provided that where any owner is willing to accept a renewed certificate for less than twelve months in order to approximate the date of annual inspection to the date on which other boilers in the locality are inspected, a certificate for such period less than twelve months, as may be necessary for such approximation of dates may be granted at a reduced fee to be calculated at one-twelfth of the ordinary fee for full month, portion of a month not being reckoned.

(4) Fee for inspection of fabricated mountings.—Fees for inspection and certification of single lot of same size fabricated mountings not exceeding 10 shall be Rs. 250.

(5) Fees for testing of pressure gauges.—A fee of Rs. 15 shall be charged for testing and certification of pressure gauge with dial of not more than 150 mm. and Rs. 25 for exceeding 150 mm. dial.

(6) Fees for inspection of pipes.—The fees for inspection of pipes shall be charged in accordance with the following scales

(a) For fabricated pipes of nominal bore not exceeding 100 mm. inclusive of all fittings, except fittings like steam separator, de-superheater, steam receiver, feed water heater and separately fired superheater shall be Rs. 200 for 30 metres or part thereof.

(b) For fabricated pipes of nominal bore exceeding 100 mm. inclusive of all fittings except fitting like steam separator, de-superheater, steam receiver, feed water heater and separately fired superheater shall be Rs. 400 for 30 metres or part thereof

(c) Fee for inspection of fittings like steam separator, de-superheater, steam receiver, feed water heater and separately fired superheater shall be Rs. 250 for each such fittings.

(d) For straight length pipes not exceeding 100 mm. NB the inspection fee shall be Rs. 100 for 30 metres or part thereof.

(e) For straight length pipes exceeding 100 mm. NB the inspection fee shall be Rs. 100 for 30 metres or part thereof.

Fee for inspection of boiler tubes shall be Rs. 60 for 30 metres or part thereof.

Fees for inspection of valves shall be charged as under :—

Upto and including 25 mm. for a batch of 100 or part thereof	Rs. 450
Over 25 mm. and upto and including 50 mm. for a batch of 50 or part thereof.	
(c) Over 50 mm. and upto and including 100 mm. for a batch of 25 or part thereof.	
(d) Over 100 mm. and upto and including 150 mm. or a batch of 10 or part thereof.	450
(e) Over 150 mm. and upto and including 250 mm. for a batch of 5 or part thereof.	
(f) Over 250 mm. for a batch of two or part thereof	450

(9) Fees for inspection of flanges shall be charged as under —

(i) For forged and cast flanges, the fees shall be charged as under :—

(a) Upto and including 25 mm. for a batch of 50 or part thereof	100
(b) Over 25 mm. and including 50 mm. for a batch of 50 or part thereof	200
(c) Over 50 mm. and including 100 mm. for a batch of 25 or part thereof	200
(d) Over 100 mm. and including 250 mm. for a batch of 10 or part thereof	200
(e) Over 250 mm. for a batch of 5 or part thereof	250

(ii) Fees for inspection of plate flanges shall be charged at half the rates as specified in clause (9)(i) above.

(10) Fees for inspection of fittings.— (a) Fees for inspection of forged pipe fittings shall be charged at the rates specified under clause (9) for forged and cast flanges.

(b) Fees for inspection of pipe fittings other than forged pipe fittings shall be charged at the rate specified below —

(i) Upto and including 25 mm. (nominal NB bore) for 100 Nos. or part thereof.	Rs. 50
(ii) Over 25 mm. NB and upto and including 50 mm. NB for 100 Nos. or part thereof.	200
(iii) Over 50 mm. NB upto and including 100 mm. NB for 50 Nos. or part thereof.	200
(iv) Over 100 mm. NB for 25 Nos. or part thereof	250

(11) Fees for inspection of feed water heater.— (a) Fees for inspection of feed water heater under construction shall be one-fourth of the inspection fee of the boiler or Rs. 2,000 whichever is less.

(b) Fees for inspection of feed water heater under installation shall be one-fourth of the inspection fee of the boiler or Rs. 1,000 whichever is less.

(12) Inspection fees for Pressure vessels.— The inspection fees for pressure vessels shall be charged on the basis of shell ID on the following scale

	Rs.
(a) Upto 500 mm. ID	250
(b) Above 500 mm. ID but below 1,000 mm. ID	500
(c) Above 1,000 mm. ID	600

(13) Inspection fees for boiler scantlings.— The fee for inspection of boiler scantlings shall be equal to the rate of fee prescribed in clause (3) above, based on outside surface.

(14) Scrutiny fees for approval of drawings.— Scrutiny fees for approval of different drawings shall be charged as under —

(a) Pipe lines	Rs. 20 for every 30 metres or part thereof.
(b) Valve	Rs. 100 for each type, size and rating.
(c) Fittings	Rs. 75 for each type, size and rating.
(d) Boiler	Equal to the inspection fee of the boiler as specified in clause (3).
(e) De-aerator, Steam receiver, separator, feed water heater etc.,	Rs. 100 each.
(f) Pressure Vessels—	Rs.
(i) Upto 500 mm. ID	100
(ii) Above 500 mm. ID but below 1,000 mm. ID	200
(iii) Above 1,000 mm. ID	250

(g) Boiler scantlings— Rs. 50 each scantling.

(15) Fees for fruitless visit.— Where any visit for inspection of a boiler or part thereof under fabrication, steam feed and below off pipes under fabrication, or boilers mountings and fittings under manufacture is rendered fruitless due to the fault or neglect of a manufacturer or fabricator of such materials, the Chief Inspector may require the manufacturer or fabricator, as the case may be, to pay in respect of such fruitless visit, the fees equal to the usual inspection fee prescribed in rule 29.

(16) Fees for testing of welders.— Fees for testing of welders intending to get themselves qualified under Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, shall be charged in accordance with the following scales, namely

	Rs.
(i) For plate welding by electric arc	200
(ii) For pipe welding by gas or electric arc	100
(iii) For tube welding by gas or electric arc	100

Provided that where a welder is certified by any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class to be belonging to an economically backward family, the fees at half the rates specified in the aforesaid scales shall be charged.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this sub-rule “economically backward family” means a family consisting of welder and his wife, children, parents and unmarried sisters who are joint in residence wherein not a single member is an earning member or whose monthly assured income is not more than Rs. 200.

4. In rule 44 of the principal rules for the words “Ten rupees” the words “Fifty rupees” shall be substituted.

- For rule 45 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted namely :-
45. *Duplicate Certificate*.—Fees for duplicate certificates shall be charged as under
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (a) Certificate in Form Nos. III-A, III-B, III-C and VI of Regulations | Rs. 20 each |
| (b) Certificate in Form Nos. II, III and IV | Rs. 100 each |
| (c) Certificate of qualified welders | Rs. 25 each |
| (d) Certificate of competency of proficiency | Rs. 25 each |
8. In rule 82 of the principal rules, for the words "eighty" and "forty", the words "hundred" and "fifty" shall be substituted respectively.
9. In rule 89, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely
- "Provided that the application for endorsement shall be accompanied by a receipted challan for Rs. 10".
8. In rule 90 of the principal rules,—
- (a) for the figures "45" and "35" the figures "75" and "65" shall be substituted respectively.
- (b) the words and figures "Duplicate certificate" and "10" shall be deleted.
9. In rule 92 of the principal rules in sub-rule (2), for the word "fifteen" the words "Twenty Five" shall be substituted.
10. In rule 123 of the principal rules, for the words "one hundred" and "fifty" the words "Three hundred" and "one hundred fifty" shall be substituted respectively.
11. In rule 125 of the principal rules for the figures "65" and "55" the figures "100" and "85" shall be substituted respectively.
12. In rule 141 of the principal rules for the words "Drawing paper" the words "Drawing" shall be substituted.
13. For rule 142 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted namely
- "142. *Assessment of works*.— The percentage of marks to be secured in each of the subjects referred to in clause (a) or rule 141 shall not be less than 50 per cent and for the oral question of each of the subject aforesaid shall not be less than 60 per cent.
- However, the aggregate percentage of marks thus obtained shall not be less than 60 per cent. Otherwise the candidate shall be declared to have failed.
14. In rule 144 of the principal rules, for the words "aggregate percentage" the words "however the aggregate percentage" shall be substituted.
- (Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1086, 403363/2171-A, Lab-9, dated 21st August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987, at pages Nos. 4724 to 4729)

(B) *Exemptions under the Act*.—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9237 and MR-9238 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Bhusawal Thermal Power Station, Bhusawal, District Jalgaon from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of Six months from 24th July 1987 to 23rd January 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/419252/CR-2837/Lab-9, dated 23rd July 1987, published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4663).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-11250 and belonging to the National Perovide Limited, Kalyan from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, from the period of six months from 29th July 1987 to 28th January 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/420648/CR-2858/Lab-9, dated 28th July 1987 published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4663).

(3) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-7847 and belonging to the Tata Power Company Limited, Trombay, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from 31st July 1987 to 30th January 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/419732/CR-2857/Lab-9, dated 30th July 1987, published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4663).

(4) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10236 and belonging to the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from 5th August 1987 to 4th February 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/421160/CR-2870/Lab-9, dated 3rd August 1987 published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4664).

(5) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9595 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electrical Board, Nashik Thermal Power Station, Eklahare, District Nashik, from the operation of

clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from 25th August 1987 to 24th February 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/423186/CR-2922/Lab-9, dated 21st August 1987 published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4664).

(6) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MP/2172 and belonging to the Pulgaon Cotton Mills Limited, Pulgaon, District Wardha from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from 26th August 1987 to 25th November 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/423287/CR-2925/Lab-9, dated 26th August 1987, published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4664).

(7) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MREX-23 and belonging to the National Organic Chemical Industries Limited, Thane-Belapur Road, Post Box. 73, Thane, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from 28th August 1987 to 27th November 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/422760/(2916)/Lab-9, dated 27th August 1987 published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4665).

(8) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the second hand Waste Heat boiler system with mountings, fitting, steam pipes etc., as detailed in Annexure 'A' which were imported from Austria and were manufactured as per Austrian Code and inspected by the Austrian Inspecting Authority—TUV recognised under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 and imported alongwith entire plant by Messrs. Rama Petrochemicals Limited, for installation and use at its new factory at Village Vashivali, near Patalganga, District Raigad from operation of all the provisions of the said Act subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in the notification.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/CR-406535/2574/Lab-9, dated 26th May 1987 published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 4th September 1987 at page Nos. 4670 to 4671).

(C) *Corrigendum*.—In Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/408512/CR-2626/Lab-9, dated the 8th April 1987, published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 30th April 1987, at page No. 2653, for the words and figures "MR-10587" appearing in the 4th line of the Order, the words and figures "MR-10578" shall be substituted.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. IBA. 1087/410985/2682/Lab-9, dated the 5th May 1987, published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987, at page No. 4669).

IV. BOMBAY RELIEF UNDERTAKINGS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

(A) *Declaration under the Act*.—(1) The Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 3 and sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act.

(a) declared that the industrial undertaking called "Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals Limited, Bombay" to which financial assistance has been provided by the Government of Maharashtra by way of a Sales Tax loan of Rs. 2,93,93,000 (Rupees two crores, ninety-three lakhs, ninety-three thousand only) through the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra, shall, for a period of one year commencing on the 21st day of July 1987 and ending on the 20th day of July 1988 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and

(b) directed that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such any right, privilege, obligations or liability (excepting the obligations or liabilities incurred in favour of the workmen of the said relief undertaking, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking, Corporation, Syndicate Bank, State Bank of India, Standard Chartered Bank Pic, Citibank NA, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, New Bank of India, the British Bank of the Middle East, Union Bank of India, United Bank of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., Industrial Development Bank of India, State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, Society General, Oman International Bank SAO, Banque National De Paris, Bank of Credit and Commerce International, American Express International Banking Corporation, and the dues of Employees' State Insurance Corporation and any liability incurred under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1969 (Bom. LI of 1959), the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 (Mah. XVI of 1975) and the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and dues incurred under the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966) accrued or incurred before the 21st day of July 1987 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed.

(vide Government Notification, Industries Energy and Labour Department No. BRU. 1087/(561)/IND-10, dated 21st July 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987, at page No. 4559).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act.

(a) Declared that the Industrial Undertaking called the Bijlee Product (India) Private Limited, Pune for a further period of one year commencing Rs 4500—3a

on the 26th day of August 1987 and ending on the 25th day of August 1988 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief, subject to the conditions mentioned in the schedule hereto; and

(b) directs that in relations to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period of one year commencing on the 26th day of August 1987 and ending on 25th day of August 1988 (both days inclusive) for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, unless the aforesaid declaration is withdrawn at any early date for breach of any of the conditions specified in the schedule hereto, any right, privilege, obligation or liability (excepting the obligation incurred towards or liabilities incurred in favour of workmen of the said relief undertaking) accrued or incurred before the 24th day of August 1981 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative hereto pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed.

Schedule

(i) The said relief undertaking shall pay the current wages and salaries of the employees of the said relief undertakings and dues in respect of the Employees' Provident Fund Contributions (both employees' and employers' share) and the Employees' State Insurance to the appropriate authorities.

(ii) The said relief undertaking shall pay in full all the dues including gratuity to the workers retiring on or after the 24th day of August 1981 immediately on their retirement.

(iii) In default of payment of any current dues or instalments or arrears the declaration made and directions issued by Government of Maharashtra under sections 3 and 4 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958), in respect of the said relief undertaking shall be withdrawn without any further show-cause notice.

(iv) The State Government reserves the right to instruct directly to the Banks and creditors of the said relief undertakings requiring them to make payment in respect of arrears as well as the current dues of provident fund, gratuity and other dues of the workers in the manner as may be specified by Government.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BRU. 1087/(574)/IND-10, dated 24th August 1987, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4729 to 4730).

V. BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

(A) Appointments under the Act.—

(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 48 of the said Act, delegated to the Commissioner of Labour, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 48 of the said Act, Shri C. B. Dingare, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay appointed Shri S. N. Choubal, Government Labour Officer, Thane,

as Inspector for the purposes of implementation of the provisions of the said Act, in Thane District.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CL/BSE. 2187/Insp./H.O./XII, dated 16th July 1987, published in Mah. Govt. Gazette, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987, at page No. 4560).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 48 of the said Act, delegated to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the said Act, Shri C. B. Dingare, Commissioner, of Labour, Bombay, appointed the persons mentioned in Column 2 of Schedule to be Inspectors for the purpose of implementation of provisions of the said Act, in all the local areas (which are not subject to the jurisdiction of any local Authority, for the enforcement of the Act) falling in the districts, specified in column 3 of the Schedule herein below:—

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of the Inspector	Names of the Districts for which now appointed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Shri P. B. Kini	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
2	Shri S. R. Kambli	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
3	Shri G. D. Mulgaonkar	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
4	Shri D. K. Chavan	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
5	Shri S. S. Pawar	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CL/BSE/2187/SI/H.O./XII, dated 16th July 1987, published in Mah. Govt. Gazette, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4560 to 4561).

3. The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 48 of the said Act, delegated to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, Shri C. B. Dingare, Commissioner of the Schedule herein below (they having the necessary qualification prescribed under Rule 17 of the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Rules, 1961) to be Inspectors for the purpose of imple-

mentation of the provisions of the said Act, in all the local areas (which are not subject to the jurisdiction of any Local Authority, for the enforcement of the Act) falling in the district specified in Column 3 of the Schedule herein below:

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of the Inspector	Name of the Districts for which now appointed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Shri P. B. Kini	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga Districts.
2	Shri S. R. Kamblī	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga Districts.
3	Shri G. D. Mulgaonkar	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga Districts.
4	Shri D. K. Chavan	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga Districts.
5	Shri P. D. Mhatre	Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga Districts.
6	Shri B. D. Hajare	Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhule and Ahmednagar Districts.
7	Shri S. M. Maheshri	Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhule and Ahmednagar Districts.
8	Shri S. A. Gani	Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhule and Ahmednagar Districts.
9	Shri A. D. Utane	Amravati, Yavatmal, Akola and Buldhana Districts.
10	Shri S. N. Hedao	Amravati, Yavatmal, Akola and Buldhana Districts.
11	Shri M. M. Tayade	Amravati, Yavatmal, Akola and Buldhana Districts.
12	Shri N. S. Bais	Amravati, Yavatmal, Akola and Buldhana Districts.
13	Shri Y. L. Gaikwad	Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.
14	Shri D. S. Satpute	Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.
15	Shri V. S. Dhanvijay	Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.
16	Shri R. V. Rana	Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.

(1)	(2)	(3)
17	Shri B. Y. Shaikh	Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.
18	Shri D. V. Narayanrao	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani Nanded, Osmanabad, and Latur Districts.
19	Shri C. O. Chowdhari	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad, and Latur Districts.
20	Shri M. N. Throat	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad, and Latur Districts.
21	Shri M. P. Dubey	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad and Latur Districts.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CL/BSE/2187/S1/H. O. XII, dated 10th August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 10th September, 1987 at pages Nos. 4570 to 4571).

(B) Suspension as the provisions of the Act.

1. The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act, as shown in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto on account of the festivals shown in column 1 of the said Schedule for the periods mentioned in Column 3 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Festival	Provisions of Sections	Period
Balaji Rathayatra	Sections 10(1), 11(1), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 & 24.	3rd October, 1987 to 4th October, 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-7387/CR-2823/Lab-9, dated 3rd August, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September, 1987, at Page No. 4718).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act, as shown in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto on account of the

Festivals shown in column 1 of the said Schedule for the periods mentioned in Column 3 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Festival	Provisions of Sections	Period
Roudhnyapur Fair	Sections 10, 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18,	31st October 1987 to 9th November 1987 (both days inclusive)

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-387 CR-2825 Lab-9, dated 3rd August, 1987 published in Maharashtra Government Gazette Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4719 to 4720).

(3) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act, as shown in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto on account of the festivals shown in column 1 of the said Schedule for the periods mentioned in Column 3 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Festival	Provisions of Sections	Period
Balan Maharaj Pilgrimage.	Sections 10(1), 10(1)(a), 14, 16, 20, 21, 23 & 24.	6th October, 1987 to 10th October, 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-387 CR-2824 Lab-9, dated 24th September, 1987, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette Part-I-L, dated 24th September, 1987, at page Nos. 4721 to 4722).

(4) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act, as shown in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto on account of the festivals shown in column 1 of the said Schedule, or the periods mentioned in Column 3 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Festival	Provisions of Sections	Period
Kank Ekadashi	Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	27th October, 1987 to 5th November, 1987 (both days inclusive)

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-387 CR-2826 Lab-9, dated 3rd August 1987, published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4722 to 4723).

CORRIGENDUM

BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

In Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. BSE-1486/CR. 2285/Lab-9, dated the 2nd June 1987, for the figure "359", appearing in the fifth line of the said Notification, the figure "358", shall be substituted.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BSE-1487/418304/2801/Lab-9, dated 14th July 1987, published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4669).

VI. MAHARASHTRA MATHADI, HAMAL AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE) ACT, 1969.

(A) Constitution of Board and appointments under the Act.—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6(A) of the said Act, constituted a Board to be known by the name of the Cloth Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay and appointed Shri G. S. Bisure, Assistant Commissioner of Labour to hold Office and to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties and functions of the said Board until a Board is duly constituted under Section 6 of the said Act.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. UWA-1387/(11483)/Lab-5, dated 27th July 1987 published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4561 to 4562).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6(A) of the said Act, constituted a Board to be known by the name of the Mathadi and Unprotected Labour Board, Sangli-Miraj and appointed Shri B. S. Gaikwad, Assistant Commissioner of Labour to hold office and to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties and functions of the said Board until a Board is duly constituted under section 6 of the said Act.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. UWA-1387/(11487)/Lab-5, dated 27th July 1987, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at page No. 4562).

VII. MAHARASHTRA RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS AND PREVENTION OF UNFAIR LABOUR PRACTICES ACT, 1971.

(A) Appointments under the Act.—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, appointed from the date of taking over charge Shri S. J. Gadmade, in place of Shri A. G. Deo, to preside over as a Presiding Officer of the 4th Labour Court, Nagpur.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. UL P-787/(7181)/Lab-2, dated 3rd August, 1987, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987, at page No. 4564.)

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, appointed from the date of taking, over charge, Shri A. G. Deo, in place of Shri V. D. Pandamwar to preside over as a Presiding Officer of the 3rd Labour Court, Nagpur.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ULP-787/(7195)/Lab-2, dated 3rd August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at page No. 4565).

VIII. MAHARASHTRA WELFARE OFFICER (DUTIES, QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULES, 1966.

(A) *Notification under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in pursuance of clause of sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Maharashtra Welfare Officers (Duties, qualifications and Conditions of Service) Rule, 1966, recognised the Master's Degree in Social Work with Specialisation in Labour Welfare and Personnel Management of Amravati University Amravati, for the purpose of the said Sub-rule

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. WOR-1086/451/Lab-4, dated 4th August, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at page No. 4566)

IX. FACTORIES ACT, 1948.

(A) *Amendment of Rule.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 112 of the said Act, made the following rules further to amend the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963, the same having been previously published as required by section 115 of the said Act, namely—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Factories (2nd Amendment) Rules, 1987.

2. In the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963, in rule 114, in Schedule XV under the heading " Manufacture and Manipulation of dangerous pesticides ",

(a) in clause 1, for sub-clause (b), the following shall be substituted, namely—

(b) " dangerous pesticides " means insecticides as defined in section 3(e) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 (46 of 1968), or any other substance declared as dangerous pesticides by the Chief Inspector of Factories in writing " ;
(b) in clause 3, for the words and figure " Appendix II ", the word " Appendix " shall be substituted ;

(c) for clause 21, the following shall be substituted, namely

" 21. *Manipulation not to be undertaken.*— Manipulation of a pesticide other than those mentioned in clause-1 (b) of this Schedule shall not be undertaken in any factory unless a certificate regarding its dangerous nature or otherwise is obtained from the Chief Inspector " ;

(d) after clause 21, the word and figure " Appendix I " shall be deleted;

(e) for the word and figure " Appendix II ", after clause 21, the word " Appendix " shall be substituted.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. FAC. 1086/187/Lab-4, dated 5th August 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4566 to 4567).

X. MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

(A) *Fixation and Revision of Minimum Rates of Wages.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has directed that the implementation of the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Notification No. Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA. 5285/6133/Lab-7, dated 14th August 1987 to the employees in Forest and Forestry in the State of Maharashtra were fixed with effect from 15th May 1986 be held in abeyance until further orders.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA. 5285/6133/Lab-3, dated 14th August 1987 published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at Page No. 4568).

XI. EMPLOYEES, STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948

(A) *Constitution of Court and appointment under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the said Act.

(1) constituted the Employees' Insurance Court as specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto, consisting of a single judge, for the local area specified against it in column 3 of the said Schedule ; and

(2) appointed person (being qualified under section 74 of the said Act) specified in column 4 of the said Schedule to be the judge of the said Court specified against it in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Employees' Insurance Court	Local Area	Person
1	2	3	4
1	Employees' Insurance Court, Amravati.	Amravati District.	Shri A. R. Wazalwar, Member, Industrial Court, Amravati.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. SIA. 2486/442/Lab-4, dated 14th August 1987, published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1987 at page No. 4569).

XII. EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT

(A) Exemption under the Act.—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 17 of the said Act, exempted from the operation of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 granted to Messrs. Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Limited, Ahmednagar, under Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. EPF.1159/155016/Lab dated the 18th August 1960, should be cancelled with effect from 1st August 1987.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. EPF-1285/10000/Lab-4, dated 10th August 1987, published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at page No. 4667).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 17 of the said Act, exempted from the operation of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, granted to Messrs. Fire-stone Tyres and Rubber Company of India Private Limited, Hay Bunder Road, Sewree, Bombay 400 033, under Government of Maharashtra Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. EPF-1159/155016/Lab-1, dated the 18th August 1960, should be cancelled with effect from 1st August 1987.

(3) Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. EPF-1087/CR-596/Lab-4, dated 11th August 1987, published in *Mah. Govt. Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1987 at pages Nos. 4667 to 4668).

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers
for September 1987

BOMBAY CENTRE*

A fall of 1 point

In September 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1960 = 100) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 786 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the Food group decreased by 8 point to 878 due to a fall in the average prices wheat, edible oils, vanaspati, fish fresh and vegetables and fruits sub-group.

The index number for the pan, supari and tobacco etc. group decreased by 6 points to 855 due to a fall in the average prices of Pan-leaf, Bidi, Supari and Katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 1059 due to a rise in the average price of Charcoal only.

The index number for Housing remained steady at 211 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the Clothing, Bedding and Foot-wear group increased by 3 points to 675 due to a rise in the average price of Dhoti only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 16 points to 614 due to a rise in the average prices of medicine, toilet soap, washing soap and tailoring charges.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
(NEW SERIES) FOR BOMBAY CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		August 1987	September 1987
I-A. Food	57.1	886	878
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	861	855
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	1057	1059
III. Housing	4.6	211	211
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-Wear	9.4	672	675
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	598	614
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	.....	787	786

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 598 to 605 of December 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*, For Errata (see) page 605 of January 1965 issue.

—To obtain equivalent old index number on base 1933-34=100, the general index number on base 1960=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz., 4.44

SOLAPUR CENTRE*

A rise of 25 points

In September 1987, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 759 being 25 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Solapur Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 28 points to 921 due to a rise in the average prices of gramdal, masurdal, beet, ghee, chilies etc. (vegetables, pulses and fruits).

The index number for the pan, supari and tobacco etc. group increased by 3 points to 705 due to a rise in the average prices of Supari, Katha and tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 38 points to 926 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 469 being a six monthly average.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 5 points to 652 due to a rise in the average prices of shirting (Laxmi Mill), shirt and saris.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 30 points to 639 due to a rise in the average prices of medicine, toilet soap and laundry.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES), FOR WORKING CLASS FOR SOLAPUR CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		August 1987	September 1987
I-A. Food	53.3	793	921
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.	3.4	596	705
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	888	926
III. Housing	6.2	331	331
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	655	652
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	639	639
Total	100.00	734	759
Consumer Price Index Number			

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 771 to 779 of January 1968 issue of Labour Gazette.

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent of the old index number (1957-58 = 100), the new index number should be multiplied by the linking factor of 3.82.

NAGPUR CENTRE*

A rise of 13 points

In September 1987, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 711 being 13 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nagpur Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 21 points to 781 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, arhar dal, gramdal and vegetables and fruits sub-group.

The index number for the pan, supari and tobacco etc. group remained steady at 666.

The index number for the fuel and light group steady at 986.

The index number for housing remained steady at 469 being a six monthly average.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 652 due to a rise in the average prices of shirting (Modell Mill) and Markin (Empress Mill).

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 597.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NAGPUR CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		August 1987	September 1987
I-A. Food	57.2	760	781
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	926	926
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	986	986
III. Housing	6.6	469	469
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	650	652
V. Miscellaneous	15.3	597	597
Total	100.00	735	735
Consumer Price Index Number			

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 771 to 779 of January 1968 issue of Labour Gazette.

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent of the old index number (1959 = 100), the new index number should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 5.22.

PUNE CENTRE*

A fall of 5 points

The Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1961=100) for the Pune Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 723 being 5 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 8 points to 787 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, grinding charges, turdal, gramdal and oil.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 861.

The index number for housing remained steady at 170 being a six monthly

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 649.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 567 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, supari manylori and soap (Lifebouny and Lux).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE, CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		August 1987	September 1987
I. Food	55.85	779	787
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	861	861
III. Housing	6.65	170	170
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	649	649
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	564	567
Total	100.00	....	....
Consumer Price Index Number .. ..	....	687	692

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1727 to 1730 of the August 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata thereto, see page 217 of September 1965 issue.

JALGAON CENTRE*

A fall of 6 points

In September 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1961=100) for the Jalgaon Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 723 being 6 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 11 points to 788 due to a fall in the average prices of moongdal, other vegetables and groundnut oil.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 1,029.

(i) The index number for housing remained steady at 188 being a six monthly term.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 682.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 563.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		August 1987	September 1987
I. Food	60.79	799	788
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	1029	1029
III. Housing	6.11	188	188
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	682	682
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	563	563
Total	100.00	729	723
Consumer Price Index Number .. ..	....	....	....

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 758 to 760 of the January 1966 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1939 = 100 the new index number of base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 5.29.

NANDED CENTRE*

A fall of 6 points.

In September 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1961 = 100) for the Nanded Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 754 being 6 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 12 points to 796 due to a fall in the average prices of wheat, jowar, groundnut oil, fresh fish, Potatoes and vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 931.

The index number for housing remained steady at 386 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and foot-wear group increased by 13 points to 696 due to a rise in the average prices of saree and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 5 points to 682 due to a rise in the average prices of washing soap and toilet soap.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		August 1987	September 1987
I. Food	61.46	808	796
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	931	931
III. Housing	4.62	386	386
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	683	696
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	677	682
Total ..	100.00	760	754
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	....	....

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1107 to 1112 of the March 1966 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944 = 100 the new index number of base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2.15

AURANGABAD CENTRE*

793—A rise of 10 points.

In September 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1961 = 100) for the Aurangabad Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 793 being 10 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 13 points to 899 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, turdal, gramdal, jeera, onions, Garlic and Vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 830.

The index number for housing remained steady at 333 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 7 points to 692 due to a rise in the price of shoes (Bata Co. Only).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 5 points to 666 due to a rise in the average prices of sunlight, Lifebuoy and hamam.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		August 1987	September 1987
I. Food	60.72	886	899
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	830	830
III. Housing	8.87	333	333
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	685	692
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	661	666
Total	100.00	783	793
Consumer price Index Number	..	783	793

*Details regarding scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1130 to 1134 of March 1966 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944 = 100 the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2.27.

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The statistics for the last 12 calendar months from October 1986 to September 1987 are given in the following table —

TABLE

Month	Base	*Base
	1960=100		1949=100
	2	3
October 1987	685	833
November 1986	692	841
December 1986	688	836
January 1987	688	836
February 1987	686	834
March 1987	686	834
April 1987	691	840
May 1987	703	854
June 1987	715	869
July 1987	724	880
August 1987	736	895
September 1987	745	905

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR (INDUSTRIAL WORKERS) GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1987

Centre	Base	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	1960=100	878	855	1059	211	675	614	786	759	735	3490	787	3494
Solapur	1960=100	821	705	826	331	664	669	759	669	759	2899	734	2804
Nagpur	1960=100	781	926	986	469	652	597	735	597	735	3837	722	3769
Pune	1961=100	787	861	170	649	567	692	567	692	687
Jalgaon	1961=100	788	1029	188	682	563	723	563	723	3825	729	3856
Nanded	1961=100	796	931	386	696	682	754	682	754	1847	760	1862
Aurangabad	1961=100	899	830	333	692	666	793	666	793	1760	783	1738

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent Old Index Numbers the new Index Numbers may be multiplied by the linking factors mentioned against the respective centres as follows :—
 BOMBAY : 4.44 SOLAPUR : 3.82 NAGPUR : 5.22
 JALGAON : 5.29 NANDED : 2.45 AURANGABAD : 2.22

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF August 1987

Industrial Courts, Tribunal and Labour Courts
In all 1919 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts during the month. Their breakdown are as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc., received during the month under the—			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts	
I. Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts					
1	Industrial Court, Bombay	81	22	109	212
2	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur	14	..	126	140
3	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur	..	5	101	108
4	Industrial Court, Pune	2	..	..	..
5	Industrial Tribunal, Pune	..	..	53	54
6	Industrial Court, Thane	1	..	..	..
7	Industrial Tribunal, Thane	..	..	20	26
8	Industrial Court, Kolhapur	5	1	..	..
9	Industrial Tribunal, Kolhapur	..	..	32	32
10	Industrial Court, Amravati	..	..	..	..
11	Industrial Tribunal, Amravati	..	..	132	135
12	Industrial Court, Nashik	2	1	..	..
13	Industrial Court, Nashik	..	..	38	39
14	Industrial Court, Aurangabad	1	..	22	29
15	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur	7	..	..	..
16	Industrial Court, Solapur	..	..	..	..
17	Industrial Court, Solapur	..	..	..	..
	Total	113	29	633	775
II. Labour Courts—					
1	Labour Court, Bombay	32	201	268	501
2	Labour Court, Pune	2	88	68	158
3	Labour Court, Nagpur	7	96	74	177
4	Labour Court, Nagpur	2	37	99	138
5	Labour Court, Thane	1	17	133	151
6	Labour Court, Kolhapur	4	4	92	100
7	Labour Court, Solapur	5	38	50	93
8	Labour Court, Akola	..	48	94	142
9	Labour Court, Nashik	1	16	34	51
10	Labour Court, Aurangabad	..	4	33	37
11	Labour Court, Dhule	2	5	11	18
12	Labour Court, Sangli	..	17	38	55
13	Labour Court, Amravati	..	4	21	25
14	Labour Court, Jalgaon	..	74	33	107
15	Labour Court, Bhandara	2	2	23	27
16	Labour Court, Ahmednagar	..	29	10	39
17	Labour Court, Latur	..	..	..	..
	Total	58	500	1086	1,644

Wage Boards—The following references were received by the Wage Board during the month under review.

- (1) Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry—Nil
- (2) Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry—Nil
- (3) Wage Board for the Sugar Industry—Nil
- (4) Wage Board for the Co-op. Banks Industry—1

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during August 1987 under various Acts is given below :-

(a) Cause-wise analysis of the cases received during the month :-

Act	Issue relating to day, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and miscellaneous causes	Total
1	3	3	4
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	9	31	40
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	3	2	5
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extensions and Amendment) Act, 1964	2	4	6
Total	14	37	51

(b) Result-wise analysis of the cases dealt with during the month—

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) I.D. Act, 1947	187	55	10	17	4	19	16	166
(2) B.I.R. Act, 1946	108	5	1	15	1	..	17	86
(3) B.I.R. (Ext. and Amend.) Act, 1964	39	6	1	1	..	..	2	43
Total	334	66	12	33	14	19	101	295

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Chemical	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. I. R. Act, 1946	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	5

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Chemical Industry	Press Industry	Electricity	Banking	Chemical Engineering	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. (Extension And Amendment) Act, 1964	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Konkan	Pune	Thane	Nagpur	Nashik	Aurangabad	Amravati	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. I. R. Act, 1946	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Act	Akola	Gadchiroli	Wardha	Chandara	Nagpur	Bhandara	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	2	..	..	1	3	..	6

LABOUR GAZETTE
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1987

	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986
No. of Disputes	50	59	51
No. of Workers involved	9,571	11,827	11,293
No. of Mandays lost	2,38,392	2,62,083	2,30,174

Industry-wise classification is given below :—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before	Started during the Total month i.e.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	..	2	45	1,170
Engineering	27	..	27	52,08	1,09,621
Chemical	3	..	3	332	5,833
Miscellaneous	15	3	18	3,986	1,01,770
August 1987 Total	47	3	50	9,571	2,38,392
July 1987	55	4	59	11,827	2,62,083

26 of the 50 disputes arose over question of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 1 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel", and the remaining 23 were due to other causes.

Out of the 3 disputes that terminated during the course of the month 2 disputes were settled entirely in favour of the workers and 1 Unsuccessful.

Note.—The figures given in the above Table are based on returns received under the collection of Statistics Act, 1953. In compiling Statistics of the Industrial Disputes however, disputes in which 10 or more persons are involved are included.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAIL INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1987

Serial No.	Name of the concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work stoppages		No. of workers involved	Mandays lost		Remarks
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Bombay— Bombay Forging Pvt. Ltd., Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Bombay 400 098.	Pvt.	S	Indiscipline (Vi)	11-7-84		825	16,172	6,07,122	
2	Bombay— The Indian Smelting Refining Co. Ltd. L.B.S. Marg, Bhandup Bombay 400 078.	Pvt.	S	Wages and Allowances (i)	10-12-84		1,041	10,800	4,94,205	
3	Bombay— Bombay Tyres International Ltd., Hay Bunder Road, Sewree, Bombay 400 033.	Pvt.	I	Indiscipline (Vi)	8-10-86		2,316	55,926	6,07,633	
4	Aurangabad— Auto mobile Products of India Ltd., D-5, MIDC Area, Chikalthana, Aurangabad 431 210.	Pvt.	L	Do.	29-11-86		962	23,562	2,17,526	

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILS INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1987

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of Work Stoppage		No. of Workers Involved	Mandays		Remarks
					Began	Ended		lost during the month	lost till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Thane— The Indian Smelting and Refining Co. Ltd., 1st pokharan Road, Thane 400 606.	Pvt.	S	Weges and Allowances.	10-1-87		491	12,041	92,936	Continued
6	Thane— Sion Garage Pvt. Ltd., E-5, Road No. 27, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane, District Thane.	Pvt.	L	Indiscipline	28-6-87		700	18,200	39,200	Do

PRESS NOTE ON ESIS BENEFIT IN MAHARASHTRA AND GOA

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme protects the industrial workers as defined under the E.S.I. Act in the event of Sickness, Maternity, Disablement and Death due to employment injury besides providing full medical care to the workers and their families.

In Maharashtra 11,43,457 employees were under the coverage of the Scheme in the month of September, 1987. The highlights of the benefits paid to those employees were as follows :

ESIS has paid Rs. 1.47 Crores as Cash Benefit in September 1987

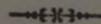
(I) 75,295 workers were paid Rs. 74,48,212.50 on account of Sickness and Rs. 4,96,367.15 were paid for the long term diseases, e.g. T. B., Cancer, Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Psychosis etc. etc.

(II) 22,858 workers were paid Rs. 60,30,452.25 on account of accidents as employment injury which included 9,326 cases for the permanent disablement and 30.85 for pension to the dependents/families due to death of the workers in the accidents.

(III) Rs. 7,33,953.00 were paid to the women workers as Maternity Benefit for the period of confinement. In addition to the above 20 persons were sterilized and they were paid Rs. 6,860.00 as family planning benefit.

(IV) There were 197 cases where legal proceedings were initiated against defaulting employers/Insured Persons for the recovery of arrears of contributions exclusive for the recovery of arrears of contributions as under —

1. Under Section 45B	..	138 cases
2. Under Section 75		12 cases
3. Under Section 84		8 cases
4. Under Section 85		39 cases



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