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## LABOUR GAZETTE

Started in 1921, the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly, is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting and concerning labour in India and abroad. It contains statistical and other information on consumer price index numbers for working class, industrial disputes, industrial relations, cases under labour laws, labour legislation, etc. Special articles on labour etc., are published from time to time.

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# LABOUR GAZETTE

The "Labour Gazette" is a journal for the use of all information on matters specially

Vol. LXVI

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## 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 May 1987, with average price for the year ended December 1986 equal to 100 were 774, 724 and 688 respectively. The Pune, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of May 1987, with the average prices for the year ended December 1986 equal to 100 were 678, 679, 726 and 763 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 May 1987 was 703 as compared to 691 in April 1987. On base 1949=100 derived from 1960 based index worked out to 854 as against 840 for April 1987.

### Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During the month of April 1987 there were 71 disputes involving 12,777 workmen and time loss of 3,06,723 man-days as compared to 65 disputes in March 1987 involving 12,378 workmen and time loss of 3,14,176 man-days.

Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at pages 598—599 of this issue.

### Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of May 1987, 71,807 workers were paid Rs. 4,87,340.25 for the long term diseases, e.g. T.B. Cancer Hemiplegia Paralysis, Psychosis etc. etc. 19,068 workers were paid Rs. 42,60,731.63 on account of accidents as employment injury which included 8,000 cases for the permanent disablement and 2,774 for pension to the dependents/families due to death of the workers in the accidents.

## Current Notes

### Role of social security in combating unemployment

Current concern over the role and the future of social security in the context of the persistent high levels of unemployment will be the main thrust of the debate on Employment promotion and social security, a major subject on the agenda before the International Labour Conference commencing at Geneva on June 3.

The conference will be considering the means to ensure that employment benefit schemes contribute to employment promotion and in any event do not act as a deterrent to employers from offering employment.

The aim is to lay the foundation for new international standards, in the form of a convention and recommendation, designed to guide national policies. The instruments, when finally set, will be complimentary to several existing ILO standards while revising the 1934 Convention No. 44 on unemployment provision, which has been so far ratified by only 15 countries.

### Complex relationship

"From the time when persistent structural unemployment makes its appearance in an industrialised country with a highly developed social security scheme and full employment can no longer be guaranteed, it is obvious that social security policy, like any employment promotion measures, reveals its limits, says the ILO's report on the subject which will form the basis for discussion in the conference."

The document points out that the interdependence between the prime objective of employment promotion and the maintenance of an effective social security system, which is a vital necessity in a contemporary society, is clearly apparent in recent legislations of many countries.

Noting that the concern of the public authorities or the social partners for immediate results may come in conflict with the long-term interests of the community, the report analyses in details the often complex relationship between social security and employment in three major areas—financing of social security benefits, retirement policy and the prevention of unemployment.

### Protection to unemployed

On the means to finance social security, the background document refers to the general criticism against compulsory contributions on the ground that the compulsion leads to increased labour costs and consequent un-determining of the competitiveness of enterprises and to increasing resort to automation displacing the workers. As such various countries are attempting to stabilise

or reduce employers contributions, while others are for change in the base of employers' contributions or for introduction of alternate forms of financing—referring, for example, to the total value added of the enterprise.

"It is of course highly desirable, given the persistence of the economic crisis, to seek to determine what resources are least likely to weaken growth, accelerate inflation or present obstacles to employment," the report observes. "But such a course of action should not overlook the social ends that each category of benefits is designed to serve, or use methods of financing social security purely as an instrument of economic policy," says the report.

Problems raised by the age of retirement and the conditions for entitlement to invalidity pensions are no less complex. Pointing out that several countries have chosen to encourage retirement before the normal age of entitlement to a pension or some other forms of "a golden handshake" so as to ease pressures on the labour market, the report asks whether this relief has brought about a reduction in the number of job seekers. It underlines the high cost of these measures and their "serious long-term disadvantages": loss of productive potential, waste of experience, increased public expenditure and social costs, which are likely to deter employment.

### Promotional role of unemployment benefit

Recalling that social security aims at preventing social contingencies as well as compensating for them, the report analyses different specific promotional measures incorporated in legislation in order to increase labour market flexibility, which can eventually increase employment opportunities.

In many countries social security provides, in the framework of unemployment insurance, individual benefits to encourage geographical and occupational mobility and redeployment of the workers concerned. Occupational mobility in particular is generally considered an appropriate solution to problems of technological unemployment and the effects of structural changes on employment.

Among the promotional measures taken in the social security framework, the report examines incentives for unemployed persons to set up their own enterprises or to participate in community work, measures for young people, and women, and assistance in the return and reintegration of migrant workers.

### Flexibility and adaptability

Conclusions proposed to the Conference with a view to the adoption next year of new standards, take the form of a draft convention and recommendation. The texts respond to a desire for flexibility generally expressed by member States; certain provisions of a promotional character, possibility of partial ratification, and alternative or conditional provisions. On certain points a number of alternatives are submitted for discussion.

The draft convention provides that contingencies covered should include full unemployment—defined as the loss of earnings due to inability to obtain suitable employment in the case of a person capable of working, available for

work and actually seeking work and also, as far as possible, partial unemployment and lay-off resulting from a temporary suspension of work as well as loss of earnings for a person accepting part-time work while being available for full-time work.

Several variants are proposed in respect to both persons protected and benefits to be provided. The text states that benefits "may be refused, suppressed, suspended or reduced, when the person concerned refuses to accept suitable employment," criteria for assessing suitability being set out. Special provisions are foreseen for new applicants for employment.

Each State ratifying the convention should ensure that protected persons have access to vocational guidance, training, retraining, placement and redeployment of services, and benefit from occupational and geographical mobility incentives.

The proposed recommendation elaborates the concept of suitable employment and covers various mobility incentives. It provides guidelines on the possibility for the unemployed to engage in temporary work in the collective interest and for them to receive a lump-sum payment for starting their own business. It also suggests the incentives which may be provided to foreign workers wishing to return to the territory of the State of which they are nationals or in which they formerly resided.

Special guidelines are prescribed for developing countries.

*(Indian Worker, dated June 8 and 15, 1987).*

#### Labour Rationalisation : Engineering Industry for free hand

The engineering industry has mooted complete freedom to rationalise labour and closure as key elements in a concerted strategy to cure sickness.

In a report submitted to the Board for Industrial Finance and Reconstruction (BIFR), the Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) has pointed out that a sick unit usually has an emotionally battered labour force.

If the unit is one which has been sick or tottering on the verge of sickness for a number of years, then the labour is likely to be cynical, negative and somewhat anarchistic.

CEI has contended that motivating labour would be the crucial remedy for sickness for which the employer should have the right to rationalise and even close the unit.

It is felt that there should be a nation-wide system to handle rationalised labour. If this is not done, rationalisation will simply translate into deals with the State Governments, where the units are located, or into unhealthy bargaining with the trade unions.

The Confederation has regretted that a high-powered committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India to diagnose industrial sickness ignored some of the key elements which significantly affect the viability of a unit.

The committee ignored elements like high-cost economy with cascading indirect taxation, regulatory barriers to diversification and fiscal disincentives to modernisation.

Some units are totally at the mercy of Government undertakings for orders and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The MP Shops and Establishments Act, 1958 ; The MP Industrial Relations Act, 1960 ; and the MP Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961.

Sudden slashing of demand when the state organisations cut back production without warning affects viability.

CEI further feels that rules and regulations governing companies, particularly industrial establishments, have failed to prevent mismanagement asset stripping and plain diversion of funds, thereby leading to sickness.

*(Indian Worker, dated June 8 and 15, 1987)*

#### Lock-outs on increase : Unorganised workers suffer most plus and minus of Industrial Relations.

Despite rising prices and industrial sickness throwing thousands of workers out of employment, the working class in West Bengal has behaved with remarkable restraint as far as trade union militancy is concerned. This is borne out by the latest figures released by the State Government in its annual publication "Labour in West Bengal, 1986".

Gone are the days of organised and wildcat strikes, gheraos and other forms of militant actions on the slightest pretext. Rather, the picture is quite the reverse now: the number of strikes is steadily declining over the years, but the number of lockouts is increasing.

During 1986, for example, 98.2 per cent of total loss of mandays was due to lockouts—the locked out jute mills alone accounting for 56 per cent of mandays lost. Financial stringency and loss of economic viability are stated to be the main causes of lockouts.

In this period there were 30 strikes and 179 lockouts, involving 1,46,908 workers and resulting in a loss of 1,48,35,019 mandays. In 1985, there were 39 strikes and 165 lockouts, affecting 1,49,412 workers leading to a loss of 1,53,09,344 mandays.

Except for 1984, when there was a strike in the jute industry, the number of strikes came down from 78 in 1980 to 30 in 1986, while the number of lockouts during the same period went up from 130 to 179. The number of workmen involved in lockouts also went up from 85,358 in 1980 to 1,23,778 in 1986.

There was also a disquieting trend of the price front. The consumer price index for industrial workers in Calcutta rose at a faster rate than the all-India average. From 612 points in January, 1986, the index rose to 694 points in December, 1986, while the all-India average rose from 629 to 688 points during this period. In the previous two years, the rate of rise in Calcutta was slower than the national average.

Jute, one of the four major industries in the State, continues to be in the most anarchic state, bringing great sufferings on the workers engaged in this industry. The most noteworthy feature of the jute industry is that over the decades, the number of mills have been halved, the work-force drastically reduced but production has gone up steadily.

In the pre-Independence period, there were about 110 jute mills in the State employing about 3 lakh workers and producing 9.5 to 10 lakh tonnes of jute goods. Today, there are 57 jute mills (three of them permanently closed), employing 1.75 lakh workers and producing (in 1985-86) an all-time record of 14.5 lakh tonnes of goods.

For the past few years, the captains of industry have been pursuing a policy of locking out their mills by turn. At the moment, 21 jute mills are under lockout, rendering about one lakh workers jobless. Central trade union leaders allege that the periodical lockouts have the objective of forcing the Jute Corporation of India and the private jute growers to sell raw jute at less than the procurement price.

A major complaint of the jute industry has been the gradual shrinkage of the export market, specially that in the USA, while this is true, the fact is that the loss of overseas market has been more than compensated for by the rapidly growing home market for jute products. Production of rice, wheat, cement, fertiliser, etc., has been rising steadily and their transportation requires larger and larger quantities of jute bags. The production figures of jute goods confirm this fact.

In November last year, the Centre created two funds for the jute industry. One was the Jute Modernisation Fund and the other was the Special Development Fund. The modernisation scheme is operative for two years. Under it, the IFCI and the IRBI will arrange soft loans for modernisation of jute machinery. The special development scheme is meant, inter alia, for "strengthening of procurement of machinery, diversification and R & D support".

So far, the jute mills have shown little interest in availing themselves of the funds. They are more interested in getting money for renovating sheds and buildings and buying new furnitures. The India Jute Mills Association has also approached the Centre for further relaxing the terms and conditions of loan.

A shortcoming of the modernisation and special development scheme is that these are meant only for the private sector jute mills. The public sector National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC) which has several jute mills under it, cannot get money from these funds. The NJMC has a pivotal role to play in developing and guiding the jute industry. It is imperative, therefore, to bring the NJMC within the purview of the two schemes or, in the alternative, to draw up separate schemes for modernisation, expansion and diversification of the NJMC mills.

The Jute mills are also the biggest offenders in defaulting payment to Employees' Provident Fund. In 1986, 78 industrial units under the "exempted" category had defaulted PF payments to the extent of Rs. 85.84 crores. Of these, 29 jute mills were defaulters to the tune of Rs. 61.85 crores.

But public sector units are also remiss on this count. Eleven industrial units either owned or taken over by the Centre have not deposited PF dues amounting to Rs. 10.5 crores. Four State Government undertakings have defaulted payment of Rs. 6.87 crores.

Another area in the field of industrial relations that needs special attention of both the State Government and the trade unions is the unorganised sector. There are many industries where the workers are not organised or unionised and suffer from many disadvantages. Even statutory minimum wages fixed for them cannot be enforced because they are not organised and cannot assert their legal rights.

Take, for example, the engineering industry. The workers employed in the big and medium engineering units are well-organised and can secure higher wages and better service conditions through periodic wage agreements. But those in the "small" units, that is, employing less than fifty persons, have all along been kept out of the purview of wage agreements. It is a pity that central trade union bodies, like the INTUC, AITUC, CITU, etc. etc. have not been able to make much headway in organising the unorganised labourers, though in their respective programmes they underline the urgency for it.

Some other industries where the workers are not yet organised and where there are either no trade unions or very weak ones are: automobile, repairing and painting, blacksmithy, oil mills, plastic products, household utensils, road and building construction, loading and unloading of goods, stone crushing, brick manufacturing, handloom weaving, furniture making etc. According to one estimate there are about seven lakh workers in the unorganised sector in West Bengal. The State Government is aware of their problems and is trying to do whatever it can by legislation (like fixing statutory minimum wages and through administrative action. Last year it undertook special drives to extend statutory benefits to beedi workers, brick-field workers and migrant workers. Identity cards are also being issued to beedi workers. But taking into account the vast number of unorganised workers, more vigorous efforts have to be made to improve their conditions, and it is here that the administration and the central trade unions can play a complementary role.

(*Indian Worker*, dated June 22, 29, July 6, 1987)

#### Commission on rural labour set up

The Union Government has set up an eight member National Commission on Rural Labour headed by Shri Jeenabhai Darji, a Gujrat social worker. This is in keeping with the promise made by the Prime Minister in his budget speech to Parliament on February 28. The terms of reference of the commission have not yet been spelled out. However, there is some reference

to problems of implementation of existing laws like the Minimum Wage Act. It has also been mentioned that the Commission may examine the desirability of central legislation to define and protect the rights of agricultural labourers.

According to the government's own admission, not only are minimum wages for agricultural labour fixed low, they are hardly enforced anywhere in the country. Addressing the 36th Conference of Labour Ministers on May 20 at New Delhi, P. A. Sangma, Union Minister of State for Labour, drew attention to the general lack of organisation of agricultural labour and admitted that this was one of the major constraints to the effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. There are, however, other constraints too. The agricultural labourer may be forced to work at a wage below the minimum wage when he/she is indebted to the landlord or the landlord may extract rent in the form of labour by leasing out a small plot of land to the labourer. All such cases are marked by extreme dependence of the labourer on the landlord and the question of payment of a minimum wage does not arise at all.

So far none of the pieces of social legislation, like the Minimum Wages Act or the Bonded Labour Abolition Act, has provided the oppressed or exploited with a better deal except where these acts have been enforced through militant class struggles. Introducing social legislation from above is not enough unless backed by militant class struggles from below. Thus, even if central legislation to define and protect the rights of agricultural labourers is introduced, its implementation will always be in doubt.

The National Commission on Rural Labour may not do much for rural labour, but it will serve the purpose for which it has been constituted to help give the government a pro-poor image.

The other members of the Commission are : S/Shri A. C. Das, H. Hanumanthapa, R. P. Panika, Kujur Bhusan, C. J. Hanumantha Rao, Dr. P. C. Joshi and Shri P. S. Appu.

Shri Suresh Mathur is the Secretary of the Commission.

(*Indian Worker*, dated June 22, 29 and July 6, 1987)

#### **ILO Study says 35m to enter job market every year**

Chances are that the world's five billionth child due to be born somewhere on this planet, on July 11 next will never hold a full-time job.

At best he might be employed doing something that will give him no satisfaction, just means enough to feed, cloth and house himself.

At the worst it won't give him even that.

The world is facing an unprecedented population boom, projected to reach six billion by 2000 AD, at a time when the last 10 years have been marked by sluggish economic growth, which shows no signs of picking up.

An ILO study says that every year from now till the year 2,000, 35 million net entrants will join the job market in the developing countries.

And though the industrialised countries will have to create fewer jobs between now and 2000, they have a stubborn backlog of unemployment as well.

The main objective in developing countries is to meet the minimum living requirements, with accent on food and nutrition and with work as the main weapon against poverty.

But even if these countries were better off economically they would find it hard to create enough work for a rapidly growing labour force.

The irony is that most developing countries have to "run faster" to stay in the same place as population growth alone absorbs the energy and credits that could otherwise be applied to tap natural resources, build technology and raise living standards.

Even otherwise, both agriculture and industry in the developing countries, having suffered in a world of recession, are unable to absorb more labour.

Protectionism in the industrialised countries has contributed to reducing demand for the products of the Third World.

The International Labour Organisation suggests that demographic change will have to be treated as an integral part of the development process if problems of employment and human resource development are to be effectively tackled.

It suggests that in countries where population growth has begun to slacken, governments should increase their investment per head in education, planning and health as a step towards removing reliance on child labour and as an encouragement to lower fertility.

ILO suggests that in countries where population distribution is unbalanced, voluntary resettlement may be experimented to ease the employment situation in one area and generate new job opportunities in another.

Developing rural areas can also help in reducing pressure on the urban labour market.

This could be done by creating rural job opportunities outside agriculture, greater access to credit for farmers and small-scale non-agriculture activities, improved marketing and land reform.

In urban areas rural migrants are often engaged in part-time "informal sector" jobs like street hawking, small-scale retailing, shoe shining, car washing and various kinds of personal and domestic services, where they are often exploited.

The study says that employment and earning possibilities of these types of jobs have too often ignored.

These should be developed through education and training, private investment, credit and other resources to small entrepreneurs.

The "informal sector" should be brought into development planning to create new employment, reduce under-employment and improve the quality of work.

The expanding service sector is yet another unexploited source of employment in developing countries.

Areas like transport, communications, commerce, tourism and recreation are generally labour intensive and could be developed as a popular employment choice, particularly among young people and women, ILO adds.

*(Indian Worker, dated June 22, 29, July 6, 1987)*

#### **New Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers**

The new consumer price index (CPI) is enlarged with increasing number of centres, sectors, markets and also inclusion of additional items. The index based on 1982=100, will be computed on the basis of availability of supplies at fair price shops.

The new series of indices will be compiled with the calendar year 1982 as the base year. In the compilation of house rent index, no account will be taken of new houses except at the time of change of series.

Stating this at the consultative committee meeting of the members of Parliament attached to his ministry Shri P. A. Sangma, labour minister, said in the new series 70 centres have been covered as against 50 in the 1960=100 series. In the new series seven sectors of factories, mines, plantation, railways, ports and docks, motor transport undertakings, electricity generation and distribution establishments have been covered as against three earlier of factories, mines and plantation.

The minister said in the new series 226 markets are covered as against 142 and sample size was 32,616 families as against 23,460 families earlier. The items covered has increased to 260 against 175.

Shri Sangma said that after consultation at the regional level there will be a national workshop followed by the national repartite meet before adoption of the new series.

CPI measures the relative changes every month in the price of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by the working class population. The all-India index is compiled as a weighted average of the centre indices weights, being value of consumption of the basket of goods for each centre multiplied the number of industrial workers families of the centre.

*(Indian Worker, dated June 22, 29 and July 6, 1987)*

#### **Minimum wages for farm sector to be raised**

The Union Labour Minister Mr. P. A. Sangma said in New Delhi on May 21, 1987 that the State Labour Minister's Conference has decided to raise the minimum daily wage in the unorganised and agricultural sector from the present Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 uniformly. The five States, where the minimum wages is below the agreed national level of Rs. 11 per day at present—Maharashtra (Rs. 6), Bihar (Rs. 10), Karnataka (Rs. 9.50), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 10.40) and Orissa (Rs. 10)—have also agreed to fall in line with the decision.

*(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 1st June 1987)*

## Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

*(The views expressed in signed Articles appearing in this section carry weight as much as they are expressed by the persons who know their subjects well. They, however, do not necessarily reflect the views of Government. All rights concerning these Articles are reserved.)*

### NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMME IN INDIA— A ET RAD UNION POINT OF VIED

By

V. G. GOPAL,

*Vice President, INTUC*

Energy is the key factor for rapid industrialisation of the developing countries and that it is particularly so for India, which had made tremendous strides in the industrial sector, needs no emphasis.

The energy problem in India has been studied in depth by scores of official expert bodies. The urgency for a solution to the problem is highlighted by the gradual depletion of the fossil reserves in the world and also by the absence of a guaranteed supply by oil producing countries. Hence the need to explore alternate sources of energy to meet the country's requirements.

#### Energy options

Thermal and hydel power, solar, wind, bio-gas and the like are the other alternate sources of energy which are sought to be exploited. Of these, solar, wind, bio-gas continue to be more or less at the laboratory stage at present and may take many more years to become commercially and economically viable.

Coal is the major input for the production of thermal power. In India, coal reserves are unevenly distributed and are found mostly in the eastern and central parts of the country. The rest of the country has to depend on the transport of coal from these parts over long distances.

Moreover, the ash content in coal is generally as high as 50 per cent resulting in an increase in the cost of maintenance of the plant and machinery. All these contribute to an increase in the cost of energy. There is also the problem of the environmental pollution affecting the ecosystem because of the vast volume of carbon dioxide released by the thermal power stations.

Hydel projects pose the problem of submersion of vast areas and adjoining villages leading to the colossal task of rehabilitating a large population of displaced person involving huge expenditure. Vagaries of monsoon, affecting hydel power generation has also to be reckoned with.

Under the circumstances, generation of nuclear power seems to be the most promising source of energy for India's development.

#### Nuclear power

Power generation requirement in India by the end of the Seventh Plan is, estimated at 295 twh (trillion watt hours) and at the end of the century it is estimated at an optimum level of 457 twh of electricity. To achieve this target there has to be an accelerated exploitation of thermal, hydro, oil, gas and nuclear power in addition to the exploitation of renewable sources of energy, such as bio-gas, bio-mass, and forest for the energy requirements of rural communities.

India is favourably placed for developing nuclear power. The country has sufficient reserves of the raw material like uranium and thorium. There is also no dearth of scientific and technical personnel with expertise to build nuclear reactors indigenously.

Table I gives the projected nuclear power capacity all over the world by the end of 2000 A.D.

From the table it can be seen that by 2000 A.D. France will be able to meet 75 per cent of its power requirement by nuclear power against 10 per cent of India. Presently only 2.6 per cent of the country's total power requirement is being met by nuclear power in India.

TABLE I

| Country       | Reactors expected to be operational | Per centage in the country's total power requirement |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| France        | 61                                  | 75   |
| Germany (FRG) | 26                                  | 25   |
| Japan         | 48                                  | 25   |
| U. K.         | 43                                  | 20   |
| U. S.         | 119                                 | 20   |
| U.S.S.R.      | 124                                 | 20   |
| India         | 32                                  | 10   |

### The Indian nuclear power programme

The nuclear power programme in India for the next fifteen years includes installation of a series of 235 MWe and 500 MWe pressurized heavy water reactor units. These will aggregate to about 10 per cent of the projected total installed electricity generation capacity in India and would increase the current nuclear capacity from 1330 MWe to over 10,000 MWe, as given in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
*Indian Nuclear Power Programme*

| Units                      | Capacity (MWe) | Cumulative Capacity (MWe) |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Operational units—</i>  |                |                           |
| Tarapur (BWR)              | 2 × 210        | 420                       |
| Rajasthan                  | 2 × 220        | 860                       |
| Madras                     | 2 × 235        | 1330                      |
| <i>Under Construction—</i> |                |                           |
| Narora                     | 2 × 235        | 8800                      |
| Kakrapar                   | 2 × 235        | 2970                      |
| <i>New Starts—</i>         |                |                           |
| Rajasthan                  | 2 × 235        | 2740                      |
| Kaiga                      | 2 × 235        | 3210                      |
| <i>Planned—</i>            |                |                           |
| New Projects               | 4 × 235        | 4150                      |
| New Projects               | 12 × 500       | 10850                     |

The first nuclear power station in India, that was set up in late 60s at Tarapur, consists of two boiling water reactors of 210 MWe capacity. The subsequent stations, which form the mainstay of the first stage of nuclear programme in the country, are of the pressurized heavy water (PHWR) type. The first PHWR station was constructed at Rajasthan (RAPS) with 2 × 220 MWe reactor units. In addition to RAPS, two more units of 235 MWe are in operation in Madras (MAPS). Construction of two stations having two units

each of 235 MWe each are in progress at Narora (NAPP) and Kakrapar (KAPP). Construction work for two more units at Kaiga and addition of two more units at Rajasthan are due to commence shortly. NAPP is our standardised design for all 235 MWe stations and a number of such stations are proposed to be constructed.

The design of a large unit of 500 MWe capacity is also in progress and construction of two units of this size is expected to commence soon. A number of 500 MWe units are proposed to be commissioned starting from mid-90s, to achieve the target of 10,000 MWe nuclear power generating capacity by the turn of century. The basic design of the 220/235/500 MWe units is similar; however, a number of significant design changes have been made progressively from Rajasthan to Madras to Narora and finally to 500 MWe units. The design changes have been made from the consideration of currently prevailing safety criteria, seismicity; improved availability, requirement of in-service inspection, ease of maintenance, etc. as appropriate to the conditions in India.

### Decision on Nuclear Power Plants

Accepting the need for expansion of electrical energy the decision to establish nuclear power plants depends primarily on—

- Public acceptability,
- economic considerations, and
- safety considerations.

### Public acceptability

The Indian public have by and large accepted the instalment of nuclear power plants for economic reasons.

This particular reason was important in deciding to have nuclear power vis-a-vis other alternate sources of energy. In many cases, it has been found that nuclear power generation is cheaper than thermal power. For example, Tarapur Nuclear Power Station produces the cheapest non-hydro electric power at 37 paise per kwh. The nuclear power station at Madras supplies power at 43 paise per kwh whereas the thermal power generation at Ennore in Madras is at 59 paise/kwh and at Tuticorin in Kerala is at 62 paise/kwh.

There are large number of industries that have been either closed down or running with a very low capacity utilisation because of inadequate power supply. This has resulted in large scale unemployment. Hence these industries can be re-started and more employment opportunity generated if supply of power is increased. This was also a very important consideration for installing more and more nuclear power plants.

### Safety Provisions

The Reactor Safety Analysis Group, Nuclear Power Board, Department of Atomic Energy and the Government of India have all come out with a manual clearly prescribing "Safety of the Indian Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors

Not only norms for safety at every level is prescribed, they have a complete training programme for engineers and scientists who have to design and operate the nuclear power plant in our country.

### Three Mile Island Accident (TMI-2 accident)

A task force constituted by the Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in June 1979 conducted a review for the boiling water reactors (Tarapur Atomic Power Station) and pressurized heavy water reactors (Atomic Power Stations at Rajasthan, Madras, Narora etc.) The recommendations of this task force have been adopted for the Indian nuclear power programme. This extensive review covered the areas listed below—

- (i) All the safety and emergency systems as well as the engineered safety features in Indian nuclear power stations;
- (ii) adequacy, availability and maintenance of such systems;
- (iii) layout of the systems from the point of view of human engineering, ensuring faulty operations and augmentation modification of the facilities, alteration of layout, etc. to avoid any human errors, either advertent or inadvertent, are among the actions to be taken;
- (iv) violations of technical specifications, unusual incidents at these stations and the recommendations of the DAE Safety Review Committee, in order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and to ensure safe operations under normal as well as emergency conditions and also to report on the implementation of the recommendations by the stations as well as on any difficulties encountered in implementation; and
- (v) emergency arrangements, particularly in the public domain, further steps to be initiated and any additional emergency equipment necessary to supplement the existing arrangements.

### Chernobyl Accident

In the wake of the accident at Chernobyl, the Chairman, Nuclear Power Board constituted a committee to draw appropriate lessons from the Chernobyl accident that may be relevant to our installations and make recommendations based on the study.

The accident at Chernobyl Plant on April 26, 1986 comes in the category of accidents associated with the introduction of excess reactivity in the core. However, the skill with which the aftermath of this accident was handled is a lesson in itself for dealing with such extreme emergencies.

This committee discussed the information available on Chernobyl accident and planned the review of the Indian pressurised heavy water reactors on the following lines:—

- (i) examination of all the characteristics to ensure that guaranteed reactor shutdown without operator action/intervention takes place during an emergency.
- (ii) capability of engineered safety features to mitigate all credible accidents;

- (iii) review of major reactor systems, specially from possibilities of mitigation accidents not hitherto considered design; and
- (iv) need for emergency preparedness.

As a result of the review conducted consequent to the TMI-2 accident several improvements were incorporated in the design of Indian pressurised heavy water reactors, and special operating procedures, wherever necessary, have been prepared for operators' guidance. The present review has also concluded that the basic design of the plant has adequate margin to prevent occurrence of accidents. In addition, engineered safety features (ESFs) are provided to prevent all credible accidents. However, certain areas have been identified by the committee which could be further strengthened to improve the reliability of operation and reduce operator action/intervention. They are:

The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) for the first time unveiled its plan to handle emergencies arising out of an accident in its nuclear power plant, and the report contains an exhaustive list of safety measures built into the Indian nuclear plant and says that "the probability of an accident sequence involving core melt is remote. In spite of all the assurances from the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and the Report of Reactor Safety Analysis Group (RSAC) of Nuclear Power Board, the apprehensions about the lack of safety measures in our nuclear power plants have been viewed by a group of 25 jurists, scientists, journalists and medical activist in their meet at Hyderabad (AP). They have appealed to the Central Government to formulate sound safety criteria for the operation of the existing nuclear installations in the country and a moratorium on all further constructions. In the light of numerous serious accidents occurring in the world, the group noted with serious concern and anxiety the plans of the Government to expand and place increased reliance upon nuclear power generation. "The source of this anxiety lies in the unsafe and hazardous character of nuclear energy. The radiation hazard was intrinsic to and inseparable from atomic power generation, as reactors were liable to routinely release radio-active and harmful radio-nuclides".

### Conclusions

In the years to come, nuclear energy will have an increasingly important role to play in the generation of electricity and in the overall development of the country. Needless to say, when pursuing such a programme, it is of paramount importance that health and safety of plant personnel and members of the public are fully ensured.

It has been stated by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) that the pressurised heavy water reactors, which will be the main source of nuclear power in the country for the next thirty years, have several inherent safety features. The designs provide redundancy in protective and safety systems and adopt the concept of defence in depth. The double containment feature

provides an added level of safety. The quality assurance programme encompasses all steps of design, manufacture, construction and commissioning activities.

Operation of nuclear power stations is characterised by strict adherence to a set of prescribed limits and guidelines. The operations personnel are carefully selected, trained and qualified. Environmental releases and exposure of personnel are routinely monitored so as to ensure that they are within stipulated limits. The regulating authorities critically review the design and procedures for manufacture, construction and operation, prior to issue of appropriate licences. Experience with the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and the Madras Atomic Power Station has demonstrated that the pressurized heavy water reactor system is capable of operation with high reliability, while ensuring safety of plant personnel and the surrounding population and with minimal impact on the environment.

*(Indian Worker, dated 8 and 15, 1987)*

## HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

BY : MUKHERJEE

The world is in the process of revolutionary changes in technology and is confronted with environmental problems. Our country is trying to tackle problems of technological changes keeping in view the realities of our situation and we feel that human and natural resources can be used in much better way for peace and development purpose than what they are used today. Shri Ananda Gopal Mukherjee, MP and leader of the Workers' delegation from India to the 73rd Session of the International Labour Conference said while addressing the general session on June 16, 1987 in Geneva.

The following is the full text of his speech delivered at the conference.

On behalf of the Workers delegation of India and on my own behalf, I am happy to have the honour and proud privilege of taking this opportunity in offering you, Mr. President my heartiest congratulations on your election as the Chairman of this august assembly of the 73rd Session of the International Labour Conference. I also extend my warmest felicitations to all those Vice Presidents who were elected at this Session. I am confident that under your able and wise guidance the deliberations of this conference will continue its endeavour towards the realisation of social justice, economic progress and peace throughout the world and will enable the conference to carry out its work successfully and achieve its objectives.

I also take this opportunity in offering my cordial and warm greetings to all those brothers and sisters who have gathered together here from different parts of the world to contribute their wisdom in pursuit of common goal of promoting welfare and prosperity for the people everywhere in the world.

It is also a great pleasure for me to extend my congratulations to Director General for this years' Report covering an area of paramount importance and also for placing other important subjects for discussion at this conference.

The challenges that lie ahead in the world are numerous. I have no doubt that, with the support and co-operation from all, the ILO will continue to meet these challenges effectively and will also continue its achievements in adequate measures in attaining social and economic progress for the working class. Since its founding, ILO has made a vital contribution to the advancement and welfare and the dignity of workers throughout the world. It is dedicated for the upliftment of the toiling masses and for eradication of poverty and unemployment in the developing countries.

As you are no doubt aware, Mr. President, that India was one of the founding Member State of ILO in 1919 and has maintained a deep involvement in the organisation ever since its inception. India is a vast country with old culture, heritage, art, architecture, and traditions and at the same time it is the biggest democratic country in the world. Ever since India attained her independence it opted for planned economic development and also for the establishment of social justice in the country and has been working to promote peace in the world at large. The working class in India has made a significant contribution

and played a responsible and constructive role in national development. While the working class movement in India has been struggling to achieve its goals for better wages, special security, safety and health programmes, it has also acted as a vanguard for the establishment of social and economic justice for millions of poverty-stricken people in the country.

Today our struggle in the country is to eliminate poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and the same time to ensure unity and integrity of our nation and its people under the leadership of our young and dynamic Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. We have to ensure millions of our countrymen gainful employment, decent housing, good education and sound health.

The plight of poor people in rural areas has been receiving top priority in our plans and programmes but we have still to go a long way to provide basic needs to them.

The working class movement in India is fully conscious of its responsibility and role in devoting greater attention to unorganised and semi-organised workers both in urban and rural areas. We have already made some progress in this direction and have given special emphasis on the need to serve the cause of these workers including women workers and child labour through programmes to promote job opportunities and self employment.

The Government of India has also launched several special programmes aimed at alleviating of poverty and increasing rural employment. These anti-poverty programmes have aroused tremendous enthusiasm and provided opportunity to our rural poor to be more productive. One of such programmes namely Integrated Rural Development Programme has been instrumental in creating a new atmosphere of hope and confidence amongst the poor masses in the rural areas.

Some of the State Governments in our country have set up and others are planning to launch Employment Guarantee Schemes, which aim at benefiting the unemployed people by engaging them in development programmes. Such efforts on the part of Government of India and the State Governments have been further supplemented by various non-governmental organisations including the trade unions. We are grateful to ILO which has taken keen interest and extended its support in promoting poverty alleviation programmes in India. We look to still greater attention and support from ILO in this direction.

We are living in a world which is in the process of revolutionary changes in technology, and is also confronted with environmental problems. We in India have tried also to tackle problems of technological changes keeping in view the realities of situation in our own country. We are also making special efforts to bring new orientation in activities relating to safety, health, environments and pollution. We also look forward to meaningful support from ILO in promoting these activities, and also to bring about matter planning, co-ordination and adjustments.

We strongly feel that human and natural resources can be used in a much better way for peace and development purposes than what they are used today. In India, Mr. President has played a notable and dynamic role in the international sphere under the able leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. We are also proud that our former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi played a prominent role to promote the cause of peace and nuclear disarmament so that humanity could benefit by diversion of resources for development. Our country and our people have also extended their full support to campaign against Apartheid under the leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and our support will continue till values of human dignity are restored in South Africa.

In our present day world the tiller of the soil, the workers behind the machine and men engaged in research and scientists involved in fundamental research are the backbone of all endeavours for progress and development. Our country has, therefore given very high priority to the tasks of human resources development. We are proud to be the third largest country to have trained scientists and technologists.

On the economic front, India has a steady growth in its economy and per capita income and GNP are in constant increase. Its agriculture and industry is progressing fast. Its economy is self reliant but we have to still cover a long way to fulfil the needs and aspirations of our people, particularly those who are still under the poverty line. But our fight against poverty is being accelerated to higher dimensions. We are also not forgetful of millions of people in other parts of the world who are languishing under abject poverty and we have always extended our support to them to the extent we can.

We are particularly happy to note that due emphasis has been given by ILO at the present conference to various important and relevant subjects such as multilateral co-operation, Employment promotion and social security. Safety and Health in construction and the Role of the ILO in technical co-operation.

I have no doubt that discussions and conclusions on these subjects will guide us in our long march towards wiping away every tear from every eye anywhere in the world.

“THE FOREST IS LOVELY, DARK, AND DEEP  
I HAVE PROMISES TO KEEP  
AND MILES TO GO AND MILES TO GO  
BEFORE I GO TO SLEEP”

(*Indian Worker*, dated June 22, 29 and July 6, 1987).

# Labour Legislation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 22nd August 1986/Sravana 31, 1908 (Saka).

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 21st August 1986 and is hereby published for general information —

## THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT ACT, 1986

No. 37 OF 1986

[21st August 1986]

*An Act further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows

1. *Short title and commencement*—(1) This Act may be called the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1986.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 4*—In section 4 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely

“ Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any prospecting operations undertaken by the Geological Survey of India, the Indian Bureau of Mines, the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy of the Central Government, the Directorates of Mining and Geology of any State Government (by whatever name called) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, a Government company within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956). ”;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

“(3) Any State Government may, after prior consultation with the Central Government and in accordance with the rules made under section 18, undertake prospecting or mining operations with respect to any minerals specified in the First Schedule in any area within that State which is not already held under any prospecting licence or mining lease.

3. *Substitution of new section for section 4A*.—For section 4A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely

“4A. *Termination of prospecting licences or mining leases*.—(1) Where the Central Government, after consultation with the State Government, is of opinion that it is expedient in the interest of regulation of mines and mineral development, preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution, or to avoid danger to public health or communications or to ensure safety of buildings, monuments or other structures or for conservation of mineral resources or for maintaining safety in the mines or for such other purposes, as the Central Government may deem fit, it may request the State Government to make a premature termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of any mineral other than a minor mineral in any area or part thereof, and, on receipt of such request, the State Government shall make an order making a premature termination of such prospecting licence or mining lease with respect to the area or any part thereof.

(2) Where the State Government, after consultation with the Central Government, is of opinion that it is expedient in the interest of regulation of mines and mineral development, preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution or to avoid danger to public health or communications or to ensure safety of buildings, monuments or other structures or for such other purposes, as the State Government may deem fit, it may, by an order in respect of any minor mineral, make premature termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease with respect to the area or any part thereof covered by such licence or lease :

Provided that the State Government may, after the premature termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, grant a prospecting licence or mining lease in favour of such Government company or corporation owned or controlled by Government as it may think fit.

(3) No order making a premature termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease shall be made except after giving the holder of the licence or lease a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(4) Where the holder of a mining lease fails to undertake mining operations for a period of one year after the date of execution of the lease or, having commenced mining operations, has discontinued the same for the period of one year, the lease shall lapse on the expiry of the period of one year from the date of execution of the lease or, as the case may be, discontinuance of the mining operations :

Provided that the State Government may, on an application made by the holder of such lease before its expiry under this sub-section and on being satisfied that it will not be possible for the holder of the lease to undertake mining operations or to continue such operations for reasons beyond his control, make an order, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, to the effect that such lease shall not lapse :

Provided further that the State Government may, on an application by the holder of a lease submitted within a period of six months from the date its lapse and on being satisfied that such non-commencement or discontinuance was due to reasons beyond the control of the holder of the lease, revive the lease from such prospective or retrospective date as it thinks fit but not earlier than the date of lapse of the lease :

Provided also that no lease shall be revived under the second proviso more than twice during the entire period of the lease. ”

4. *Substitution of new section for section 5.*—(1) For section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 5. *Restrictions on the grant of prospecting licences or mining leases.*—(1) No prospecting licence or mining lease shall be granted by a State Government to any person unless be,—

(a) is an Indian national ; and

(b) satisfies such conditions as may be prescribed :

Provided that in respect of any mineral specified in the First Schedule, no prospecting licence or mining lease shall be granted except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

*Explanation* — For the purposes of this sub-section, a person shall be deemed to be an Indian national.

(a) in the case of a public company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), only if a majority of the directors of the company are citizens of India and not less than sixty per cent. of the share capital thereof is held by persons who are either citizens of India or companies as defined in the said Act ;

(b) in the case of a private company as defined in the said Act, only if all the members of the company are citizens of India ;

(c) in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, only if all the members of the firm or members of the association are citizens of India ;  
and

(d) in the case of an individual only if he is a citizen of India.

(2) No mining lease shall be granted by the State Government unless it is satisfied that,—

(a) there is evidence to show that the area for which the lease is applied for has been prospected earlier and the existence of mineral contents therein has been established :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any area if such area has already been prospected by a Department or an agency of the Government and the existence of mineral contents therein has been established ;

(b) there is a mining plan duly approved by the Central Government for the development of mineral deposits in the area concerned. ”

5. *Amendment of section 6.*—In section 6 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in the opening portion, the words “ in any one State ” shall be omitted.

6. *Amendment of section 7.*—In section 7 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (2) A prospecting licence shall, if the State Government is satisfied that a longer period is required to enable the licensee to complete prospecting operations, be renewed for a period not exceeding one year :

Provided that such prospecting licence may, subject to such satisfaction of the State Government, also be renewed for a further period not exceeding one year :

Provided further that no prospecting licence granted in respect of a mineral included in the First Schedule shall be renewed except with the previous approval of the Central Government. ”

7. *Amendment of section 8.*—In section 8 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely

“ (1) The period for which a mining lease may be granted shall not exceed twenty years.

(2) A mining lease may be renewed for two periods each not exceeding ten years :

Provided that no mining lease granted in respect of a mineral specified in the First Schedule shall be renewed except with the previous approval of the Central Government. ”

8. *Amendment of section 9.*—In section 9 of the principal Act, in the proviso to sub-section (3), for the words “ four years ”, the words “ three years ” shall be substituted.

*Amendment of section 9A.*—In section 9A of the principal Act, in the proviso to sub-section (2), for the words “four years”, the words “three years” shall be substituted.

10. *Amendment of section 11.*—In sub-sections (1) of section 11 of the principal Act, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted namely:—

“ Provided that the State Government is satisfied that the licensee,—

(a) has undertaken prospecting operations to establish mineral resources in such land ;

(b) has not committed of any breach of the terms and conditions of the prospecting licence ; and

(c) is otherwise a fit person for being granted the mining lease.”

11. *Amendment of section 13*—In sub-section (2) of section 13 of the principal Act,—

(i) clause (d) shall be omitted ;

(ii) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) the fixing and collection of fees for prospecting licences or mining leases, surface rent, security deposit, fines, other fees or charges and the time within which and the manner in which the dead rent or royalty shall be payable ;

(iii) clause (o) shall be omitted ;

(iv) in clause (q), after the words “ may be made ”, the words “ the fees to be paid therefor and the documents which shall accompany such applications ” shall be inserted ;

(v) after clause (q), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(qq) the manner in which rehabilitation of flora and other vegetation such as trees, shrubs and the like destroyed by reason of any prospecting or mining operations shall be made in the same area or in any other area selected by the Central Government (whether by way of reimbursement of the cost of rehabilitation or otherwise) by the person holding the prospecting licence or mining lease.”

12. *Amendment of section 14.*—In section 14 of the principal Act, for the words and figures “ sections 4 to 13 ”, the words and figures “ sections 5 to 13 ” shall be substituted.

13. *Amendment of section 15.*—In section 14 of the principal Act,—

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

“(1A) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

(a) the person by whom and the manner in which, application for quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions may be made and the fees to be paid therefor ;

(b) the time within which, and the form in which, acknowledgement of the receipt of any such application may be sent ;

(c) the matters which may be considered where applications in respect of the same land are received within the same day ;

(d) the terms on which, and the conditions subject to which and the authority by which quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions may be granted or renewed ;

(e) the procedure for obtaining quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions ;

(f) the facilities to be afforded by holders of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions to persons deputed by the Government for the purpose of undertaking research or training in matters relating to mining operations ;

(g) the fixing and collection of rent, royalty, fees, dead rent, fines or other charges and the time within which and the manner in which these shall be payable ;

(h) the manner in which rights of third parties may be protected (whether by way of payment of compensation or otherwise) in cases where any such party is prejudicially affected by reason of any prospecting or mining operations ;

(i) the manner in which rehabilitation of flora and other vegetation such as trees, shrubs and the like destroyed by reason of any quarrying or mining operations shall be made in the same area or in any other area selected by the State Government (whether by way of reimbursement of the cost of rehabilitation or otherwise) by the person holding the quarrying or mining lease ;

(j) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which, a quarry lease, mining lease or other mineral concession may be transferred ;

(k) the construction, maintenance and use of roads, power transmission lines, tramways, railways, serial ropeways, pipelines and the making of passage for water for mining purposes on any land comprised in a quarry or mining lease or other mineral concession ;

(l) the form of registers to be maintained under this Act ;

(m) the reports and statements to be submitted by holders of quarry or mining leases or other mineral concessions and the authority to which such reports and statements shall be submitted ;

(n) the period within which and the manner in which and the authority to which applications for revision of any order passed by any authority under these rules may be made, the fees to be paid therefor, and the powers of the revisional authority ; and

(o) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed.” ;

(b) in sub-section (3),—

(i) for the words “ royalty ”, the words “ royalty or dead rent, whichever is more ” shall be substituted ;

(ii) in the proviso,—

(a) for the word “ royalty ”, the words “ royalty or dead rent ” shall be substituted ;

(b) for the word “ four ”, the word “ three ” shall be substituted.

14 *Insertion of new section 17A.*—After section 17 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 17A. *Reservation of area for purposes of conservation.*—(1) The Central Government, with a view to conserving any mineral and after consultation with the State Government, may reserve any area not already held under any prospecting licence or mining lease and, where it proposes to do so, it shall, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify the boundaries of such area and the mineral or minerals in respect of which such area will be reserved.

(2) The State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, reserve any area not already held under any prospecting licence or mining lease, for undertaking prospecting or mining operations through a Government company or corporation owned or controlled by it or by the Central Government and where it proposes to do so, it shall, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify the boundaries of such area and the mineral or minerals in respect of which such areas will be reserved.

(3) Where in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) the State Government undertakes prospecting or mining operations in any area in which the minerals vest in a private person, it shall be liable to pay prospecting fee, royalty, surface rent or dead rent, as the case may be, from time to time at the same rate at which it would have been payable under this Act if such prospecting or mining operations had been undertaken by a private person under prospecting licence or mining lease.

15 *Amendment of section 18.*—In section 18 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words “ for the conservation and development of minerals in India ”, the words “ for the conservation and systematic development of minerals in India and for the protection of environment by preventing or controlling any pollution which may be caused by prospecting or mining operations ” shall be substituted ;

(ii) for the words “ for that purpose ”, the words “ for such purposes ” shall be substituted ;

(b) in sub-section (2), after clause (h), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely —

“ (i) the regulation of prospecting operations ;

(j) the employment of qualified geologists or mining engineers to supervise prospecting or mining operations ;

(k) the disposal or discharge of waste slime or tailings arising from any mining or metallurgical operations carried out in a mine ;

(l) the manner in which and the authority by which directions may be issued to the owners of any mine to do or refrain from doing certain things in the interest of conservation or systematic development of minerals or for the protection of environment by preventing or controlling pollution which may be caused by prospecting or mining operations ;

(m) the maintenance and submission of such plans, registers of records as may be specified by the Government ;

(n) the submission of records or reports by persons carrying on prospecting or mining operations regarding any research in mining or geology carried out by them ;

(o) the facilities to be afforded by persons carrying out prospecting or mining operations to persons authorised by the Central Government for the purpose of undertaking research or training in matters relating to mining or geology ;

(p) the procedure for and the manner of imposition of fines for the contravention of any of the rules framed under this section and the authority who may impose such fines ;

(q) the authority to which, the period within which, the form and the manner in which applications for revision of any order passed by any authority under this Act and the rules made thereunder may be made, the fee to be paid and the documents which should accompany such applications

16. *Amendment of section 21.*—In section 21 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees”, the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees”, the words “with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees” shall be substituted;

(iii) for the words “one hundred rupees”, the words “five hundred rupees” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words “a magistrate” the words “an officer or authority” shall be substituted;

(d) after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), an offence under sub-section (1) shall be cognizable.

17. *Insertion of new section 24A.*—After section 24 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“24A. *Rights and liabilities of a holder of prospecting licence or mining lease.*—(1) On the issue of a prospecting licence or mining lease under this Act and the rules made thereunder, it shall be lawful for the holder of such licence or lease, his agents or his servants or workmen to enter the lands over which such lease or licence had been granted at all times during its currency and carry out all such prospecting or mining operations as may be prescribed:

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon an enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (except with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing to his intention to do so.

(2) The holder of a prospecting licence or mining lease referred to in sub-section (1) shall be liable to pay compensation in such manner as may be prescribed to the occupier of the surface of the land granted under such licence or lease for any loss or damage which is likely to arise or has arisen from or in consequence of the mining or prospecting operations.

(3) The amount of compensation payable under sub-section (2), shall be determined by the State Government in the manner prescribed.”

18. *Substitution of the First Schedule by new Schedule.*—For the First Schedule to the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted:—

“THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See sections 4(3), 5(1), 7(2) and 8(2)]

SPECIFIED MINERALS

- 1 Apatite and phosphatic ores.
- 2 Asbestos.
- 3 Barytes.
- 4 Bauxite.
- 5 Beryl and other Beryllium bearing minerals.
- 6 Chrome ore.
- 7 Coal and lignite.
- 8 Copper ore.
- 9 Dolomite.
- 10 Gold.
- 11 Gypsum.
- 12 Iron ore.
- 13 Kyanite.
- 14 Lead.
- 15 Limestone, except when it is used in kilns for the manufacture of lime as building material.
- 16 Lithium bearing minerals.
- 17 Magnesite.
- 18 Manganese ore.
- 19 Minerals of the “rare earths” group containing Uranium and Thorium.
- 20 Molybdenum.
- 21 Niobium bearing minerals.
- 22 Nickel ores.
- 23 Phosphorites and other phosphatic ores containing Uranium.
- 24 Platinum and other precious metals and their ores.
- 25 Pitchblende and other uranium ores.
- 26 Precious stones.
- 27 Rutile.
- 28 Silver.
- 29 Sillimanite.
- 30 Sulphur and its ores.

- 31 Tantalium bearing minerals.
- 32 Tin.
- 33 Tungsten ores.
- 34 Uraniferous allanite, monazite and other thorium minerals.
- 35 Uranium bearing tailings left over from ores after extraction of copper and gold, ilmenite and other titanium ores.
- 36 Vanadium ores.
- 37 Zinc.
- 38 Zircon."

(Vide Act No. 37 of 1986, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part VI, dated 7th May 1987 at pages Nos. 521 to 530).

## Gist of Important Notifications under the Various Labour Laws

### I INDIAN BOILER ACT, 1923

*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-11073 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Parli-Vajinath Thermal Power Station, Parli-Vajinath 431520 from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from the 14th February 1987 to 13th August 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. IBA. 1087/402923/2502/Lab-9, dated 9th February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, part I-L, dated 7th May 1987 at page No. 2833).

(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-10311 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 eight weeks from the 11th February 1987 to 6th April 1987 (both days inclusive).

Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. IBA. 1087/403364/2512/Lab-9, dated 10th February 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, 7th May 1987 at page No. 2833).

(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-9363 and belonging to the Ashok Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Ashoknagar, District Ahmednagar from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from the 17th February 1987 to 16th March 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. IBA. 1087/404787/2547/Lab-9, dated 17th February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th May 1987 at page No. 2833).

(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-11059 and belonging to the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mahul, Bombay 400 074 from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from the 22nd February 1987 to 21st May 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. and L.D. No. IBA. 1087/404208/2532/Lab-9, dated 19th February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, 7th May 1987 at page No. 2834).

(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-11205 and belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Corridor Road, Mahul, Bombay 400074 from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one year from the 25th February 1987 to 24th February 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. IBA. 1087/404207/2531/Lab-9, dated 19th February 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th May 1987 at page No. 2834).

(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. MR/Ex/24 and

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LABOUR ACT, 1948  
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 one year from the 25th February 1987 to 24th February 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. and L.D. No. IBA.1087/405020 2550/Lab-9, dated 23rd February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th May 1987 at page No. 2834).

(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. MR-10848 and belonging to the Dharanshi Morarji Chemicals Company Limited, Ambernath 421 501, District Thane from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from the 20th February 1987 to 19th March 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. IBA. 1087/405021/2551 Lab-9, dated 20th February 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th May 1987 at page No. 2835).

(8) 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-9379 and belonging to the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, P. O. 73, Thane, Maharashtra State from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one year from the 28th March 1987 to 27th March 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. IBA-1087/407703/CR-2615/Lab-9, dated 27th March 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 14th May 1987 at page No. 2850).

## II. FACTORIES ACT, 1948.

(A) *Variation under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 66 of the said Act, in respect of the Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State of Maharashtra varied the limit laid down in clause (b) of the said sub-section (4), so that no women shall be employed in any factory except between the hours of 5-00 a.m. to 10-00 p.m. during the period from 1st July 1986 to 30th June 1987.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. FAC. 1686 463 Lab-4 dated 10th February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th May 1987, at page No. 2835).

(B) *Exemption under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the said Act, exempted the workshop attached to the Handicapped India, Postal Colony Road, Chembur, Bombay 400 071, from all the provisions of the said Act except section 6 and Chapter IV thereof.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. FAC. 1086 4 Lab-4, dated 1st April 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 14th May 1987 at page No. 2850.)

## III. MAHARASHTRA SAFETY OFFICERS (DUTIES, QUALIFICATION AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULES, 1982.

(A) *Relaxation of qualification.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in pursuance of proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the said Rules, relaxed the requisite qualifications mentioned in sub-rule (2) of the said rule 3 in favour of Shri R. W. Lalwani, who has been working as a safety officer with Messrs. Standard Mills Company Limited, T. J. Road, Sewree, Bombay 400 015.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. FAC. 1685 9893, Lab-4, dated 20th February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th May 1987 at page No. 2835).

IV. MINIMUM WAGE ACT, 1948.  
(A) *Addition to Part I of the Schedule to the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the said Act gave notice of its intention to add to part I of the schedule to the said Act, with effect from the expiry of the period of three months from the date of publication of this notification in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, the following employment in respect of the opinion that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the said Act, namely

### 69 " \* Employment in Sea Food Industries.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this entry, the expression "Sea Food Industries" shall include the pending canning, freezing or otherwise processing of fish, prawns, shrimps, lobsters and other marine animals or plants, freezing of frog legs and export of above item.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA. 4584 5903/Lab-7 dated 24th February 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 14th May 1987, at page No. 2848).

## V INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

(A) *Declaration of Public Utilities Services.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, declared "Industry engaged in the assembly manufacture or overhaul of aircrafts and their components" to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a further period of six months commencing from 28th February 1987.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. IDA. 0287/ (7010)/Lab-3, dated 24th February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 14th May 1987 at page 2848).

## VI. BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

(A) *Suspension 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, suspended the operation of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 17 and 18 of the said Act from 23rd March 1987 to 25th April 1987 (both day inclusive) in respect of the Divisional and Branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the State of Maharashtra subject to the conditions specified in the schedule appended hereto.

### Schedule

(1) Every employee on account of loss of prescribed holidays on Sundays the 29th March 1987, 5th April 1987, 12th April 1987 and 19th April 1987 be granted compensatory holidays before the week ending 31st May 1987 and no deductions shall be made from the wages of the wages of the employees on account thereof.

(2) The employees shall in respect of the work done on Sundays, the 29th March 1987, 5th April 1987, 12th April 1987 and 19th April 1987 be entitled to overtime wages at the rates not less than those specified in section 63 of the said Act.

(3) The employees shall be granted overtime wages at the rates not less than those specified in section 63 of the said Act, in respect of the work done in excess of their normal hours of work on the working days.

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D., No. P. 7387/407715/(2621)/Lab-9, dated 27th March 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 14th May 1987 at page No. 2849).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, 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  |
|----------|--|---|
| Holi     | Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24. | 14th March 1987 to 17th March 1987 (both days inclusive). |

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D., No. P-7387/CR-2538/Lab-9, dated 19th February 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st May 1987, at pages Nos. 2933 to 2934).

(3) The Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, suspended certain provisions of the said Act, as shown in Column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto on account of the festival 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   |
|-----------|---|--|
| Gudipadva | Section 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24. | 29th March 1987 to 1st April 1987 (both days inclusive). |

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D., No. P. 7387/CR-2539/Lab-9) dated 19th February 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 21st May 1987, at pages Nos. 2934 to 2936).

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

## Schedule

| Festival            | Provisions of sections                                   | Period   |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Ashadi<br>Eakadashi | Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24. | 2nd July 1987 to 11th July 1987 (both days inclusive). |

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D., No. P-7387/CR-2609/Lab-9, dated 8th April 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st May 1987 at pages Nos. 2936 to 2937).

## EMPLOYEES, STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948

Exemption under the Act.—(1) The Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department conferred by section 90 read with section 91A of the said Act, the establishments belonging to Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur, mentioned in Column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto for the period respectively shown against them in Column 2, from the provisions of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

| (1)  | (2)                                   |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Printing Press owned by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation.                        | 14th July 1986 to 13th July 1987.     |
| (2) Water Works, establishments in the City of Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur. | 1st March 1987 to 29th February 1988. |

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D., No. SIA-1286/116/Lab-4, dated 28th March 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 14th May 1987, at page No. 2849).

## Consumer Price Index Numbers For Industrial Workers for May 1987

### BOMBAY CENTRE\*

#### A rise of 20 points

In May 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1960=100) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December equal to 100 was 774 being 20 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 Bombay Centre.

The index number for the Food group increased by 31 points to 871 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, Arhar dal, edible oils, Vanaspati, goat meat, fish fresh Green Chillies, Onion, Garlic, vegetables and fruits sub-group, sugar, Bhajia, tea ready made.

The index number for the Pan, Supari and Tobacco etc. group increased by 19 points to 930 due to a rise/in the average price of panleaf only.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 6 points to 963 due to a rise in the average price of charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 203 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing, Bedding and Footwear group increased by 8 points to 669 due to a rise in the average price of chappal ladies.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 586 due to a rise in the average prices of Laundry charges and tailoring charges.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

| Group                               | Weight proportional to the total expenditure | Group Index Numbers |          |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
|                                     |  | April 1987          | May 1987 |
| I-A. Food                           | 57.1   | 840                 | 871      |
| I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.     | 4.9  | 911                 | 930      |
| II. Fuel and Light                  | 5.0  | 957                 | 963      |
| III. Housing                        | 4.6  | 203                 | 203      |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-Wear | 9.4  | 661                 | 669      |
| V. Miscellaneous                    | 19.0   | 583                 | 586      |
| Total                               | ....   | ....                | ....     |
| Consumer Price Index Number ..      | 100.00                                       | 754                 | 774      |

\*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 867 of January 1966 issue.

*Note.*—To obtain the 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 4 points

In May 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 724 being 4 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 6 points to 779 due to rise in the average prices of Arhaddal, gramdal oil and fats, chillies green and dry garlic, vegetables group and sugar.

The index number for the Pan, Supari and Tobacco etc. group increased by 6 points to 749 due to a rise in the average prices of panleaf only.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 12 points to 782 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood.

The index number for housing remained steady at 321 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group decreased by 3 points to 653 due to a fall in the average prices of markin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 624.

### 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 |          |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
|                                    |  | April 1987          | May 1987 |
| I-A. Food                          | 63.0   | 773                 | 779      |
| I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.     | 3.4  | 743                 | 749      |
| II. Fuel and Light                 | 7.1  | 770                 | 782      |
| III. Housing                       | 5.2  | 321                 | 321      |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | 9.0  | 656                 | 653      |
| V. Miscellaneous                   | 12.3   | 624                 | 624      |
| Total                              | 100.00                                       | ....                | ....     |
| Consumer Price Index Number        |  | 720                 | 724      |

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 December 1963 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For *Errata* (see) page 897 of January 1966 issue.

*Note.*—For arriving at the equivalent of the old index number 1927-28=100, the new index number should be multiplied by the linking factor of 3.82.

## NAGPUR CENTRE\*

## A rise of 13 points

In May 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 688 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 17 points to 711 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, arhaldal, gramdal, oil and fats, chillies dry, garlic, vegetable and fruit sub-group.

The index number for the Pan, Supari, and Tobacco etc. group increased by 3 points to 942 due to a rise in the average prices of chewing Tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 975.

The index number for housing remained steady at 382 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group remained steady at 651.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 21 points to 593 due to a rise in the average prices of Toilet soap and Tooth Powder.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

| Group                              | Weights proportional to the total expenditure | Group Index Numbers |          |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------|
|                                    |   | April 1987          | May 1987 |
| I-A. Food                          | 57.2  | 694                 | 711      |
| I-E. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.    | 3.8   | 939                 | 942      |
| II. Fuel and Light                 | 5.7   | 975                 | 975      |
| III. Housing                       | 6.6   | 382                 | 382      |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | 10.9  | 651                 | 651      |
| V. Miscellaneous                   | 15.8  | 572                 | 593      |
| Total                              | 100.00  |                     | ....     |
| Consumer Price Index Number        |   | 675                 | 688      |

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 771 to 779 of January 1986 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

Note.—For arriving at the old Index Number (1939=100), the new Index Number should be multiplied by the linking factor viz.. 5.22.

## PUNE CENTRE\*

## A rise of 21 points

In May 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (New Series) for Pune Centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 678 being 21 points higher than that in preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 38 points to 780 due to rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, turdal, gramdal, oils, mutton, fresh fish, onions, other vegetables, banana and sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 809.

The index number for housing remains steady at 167 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing and footwear group remained steady at 626. The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 550 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf and medicine.

## 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 |          |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
|                             |  | April 1987          | May 1987 |
| I. Food                     | 55.85                                    | 742                 | 780      |
| II. Fuel and Light          | 6.89                                     | 809                 | 809      |
| III. Housing                | 6.65                                     | 167                 | 167      |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear   | 10.31                                    | 626                 | 626      |
| V. Miscellaneous            | 20.30                                    | 547                 | 550      |
| Total                       | 100.00                                   |                     | ....     |
| Consumer Price Index Number |  | 657                 | 678      |

\*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 rise of 1 point

In May 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 679 being 1 point 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 Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the Food group increased by 2 points to 725 due to a rise in the average prices of Turdal, groundnut oil, milk buffalo, other vegetables, fruit group.

The index number for the Fuel and Light group remain steady at 975.

The index number for housing remained steady at 188 being a six monthly tem.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remain steady at 677.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remain steady at 558.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

| Groups                             | Weight proportional to the total expenditure | Group Index Numbers |          |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
|                                    |  | April 1987          | May 1987 |
| I. Food .. .. .                    | 60.79  | 723                 | 725      |
| II. Fuel and Light .. .. .         | 7.20   | 975                 | 975      |
| III. Housing .. .. .               | 6.11   | 188                 | 188      |
| IV. Clothing, and Footwear .. .. . | 10.29  | 677                 | 677      |
| V. Miscellaneous .. .. .           | 15.61  | 558                 | 558      |
| Total .. .. .                      | 100.00                                       |                     |          |
| Consumer Price Index Number        | ....   | 678                 | 679      |

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 58 to 760 of the January 1966 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1933=100 the new index number of base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz 5. 29.

## NANDED CENTRE

## A rise of 9 points

In May 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 726 being 9 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during they ear 1958-59 family living survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 15 points to 765 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, turdal, gramdal, groundnut oil fresh fish, chillies dry and brinjal kali.

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 footwear group remained steady at 681.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 633.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
NANDED CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

| Groups                             | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Group Index Numbers |          |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
|                                    |  | April 1987          | May 1987 |
| I. Food .. .. .                    | 61.46                                    | 750                 | 765      |
| II. Fuel and Light .. .. .         | 5.88                                     | 931                 | 931      |
| III. Housing .. .. .               | 4.62                                     | 386                 | 386      |
| IV. Clothing, and Footwear .. .. . | 12.22                                    | 681                 | 681      |
| V. Miscellaneous .. .. .           | 15.82                                    | 633                 | 633      |
| Total .. .. .                      | 100.00                                   | 723                 | 726      |
| Consumer Price Index Number        | ....                                     | ....                | ....     |

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1107 to 1112 of Mach 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\*

## A rise of 14 points

In May 1987 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (New Series) for Aurangabad Centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 763 being 14 points higher than that in preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 24 points to 854 due to rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, turdal, moongdal, oils, dry chillies, brinjals, tomatoes, garlic, other vegetables, banana and gur.

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

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

The index number for clothing and footwear group remained steady at 681.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 659 due to a rise in the average price of pan-leaf.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

| Groups                       | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Group Index Numbers |          |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
|                              |  | April 1987          | May 1987 |
| I. Food                      | 60.72                                    | 830                 | 854      |
| II. Fuel and Light           | 7.50                                     | 830                 | 830      |
| III. Housing                 | 8.87                                     | 333                 | 333      |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear .. | 9.29                                     | 681                 | 681      |
| V. Miscellaneous             | 13.62                                    | 656                 | 659      |
| Total                        | 100.00                                   | ....                | ....     |
| Consumer Price Index Number  | ....                                     | 749                 | 763      |

\*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.

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. 2.2

## ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The statistics for the last 12 calendar months from May 1986 to July 1987 are given in the following table:—

TABLE

| Month<br>(1)   | Base<br>1960=100 | *Base<br>1949=100 |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                | (2)              | (3)               |
| June 1986      | 658              | 608               |
| July 1986      | 668              | 812               |
| August 1986    | 672              | 817               |
| September 1986 | 676              | 822               |
| October 1986   | 685              | 833               |
| November 1986  | 692              | 840               |
| December 1986  | 688              | 836               |
| January 1987   | 688              | 836               |
| February 1987  | 686              | 834               |
| March 1987     | 686              | 834               |
| April 1987     | 691              | 840               |
| May 1987       | 703              | 854               |

\*Index numbers under this column are derived from the 1960 based index.

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1987

| Centre     | 1  | 2        | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10    | 11  | 12    |
|------------|----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|
|            |    |          |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |       |
| Bombay     | .. | 1960=100 | 871 | 930 | 965 | 203 | 669 | 586 | 774 | 3,437 | 754 | 3,348 |
| Solapur    | .. | 1960=100 | 779 | 749 | 782 | 321 | 653 | 624 | 724 | 2,766 | 720 | 2,750 |
| Nagpur     | .. | 1960=100 | 711 | 942 | 976 | 382 | 651 | 594 | 688 | 3,591 | 675 | 3,524 |
| Pune       | .. | 1961=100 | 780 | ..  | 809 | 167 | 626 | 550 | 678 | ..    | 657 | ..    |
| Jalgaon    | .. | 1961=100 | 725 | ..  | 975 | 188 | 677 | 558 | 679 | 8,592 | 678 | 3,587 |
| Nanded     | .. | 1961=100 | 762 | ..  | 931 | 386 | 681 | 633 | 726 | 1,779 | 717 | 1,757 |
| Aurangabad | .. | 1961=100 | 854 | ..  | 830 | 333 | 681 | 659 | 763 | 1,694 | 749 | 1,663 |

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

595

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1987

#### Industrial Courts, Tribunal and Labour Courts

In all 2511 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour during the month. Their break-up are as under :—

| Name of the Industrial Court/<br>Tribunal and Labour Court | No. of applications, etc.,<br>received during the month<br>under the— |                   |               | Total |
|--|---|-------------------|---------------|-------|
|  | I.L.R.<br>Act, 1946   | I.D.<br>Act, 1947 | Other<br>Acts |       |
| 2  | 4   | 5                 | 6             |       |
| <b>I. Industrial Courts/Tribunals—</b>                     |   |                   |               |       |
| 1 Industrial Court, Bombay ..                              | 20  | 14                | 130           | 164   |
| 2 Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..                           | ..  | ..                | ..            | ..    |
| 3 Industrial Court, Nagpur ..                              | 6   | 1                 | 71            | 78    |
| 4 Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..                           | ..  | ..                | ..            | ..    |
| 5 Industrial Court, Pune ..                                | 2   | 4                 | 73            | 79    |
| 6 Industrial Tribunal, Pune ..                             | ..  | ..                | ..            | ..    |
| 7 Industrial Court, Thane ..                               | ..  | 2                 | 68            | 70    |
| 8 Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..                            | ..  | ..                | ..            | ..    |
| 9 Industrial Court, Kolhapur ..                            | 3   | 2                 | 25            | 30    |
| 10 Industrial Tribunal, Kolhapur ..                        | ..  | ..                | ..            | ..    |
| 11 Industrial Court, Amravati ..                           | ..  | ..                | 17            | 17    |
| 12 Industrial Tribunal, Amravati ..                        | ..  | ..                | ..            | ..    |
| 13 Industrial Court, Nashik ..                             | ..  | 1                 | 62            | 63    |
| 14 Industrial Tribunal, Nashik ..                          | ..  | ..                | ..            | ..    |
| 15 Industrial Court, Aurangabad ..                         | 2   | ..                | 42            | 44    |
| 16 Industrial Tribunal, Solapur ..                         | 2   | ..                | 52            | 54    |
| 17 Industrial Court, Ahmednagar ..                         | ..  | ..                | 33            | 33    |
| Total ..   | 35  | 23                | 573           | 631   |
| <b>II. Labour Courts—</b>                                  |   |                   |               |       |
| 1 Labour Court, Bombay ..                                  | 27  | 251               | 318           | 596   |
| 2 Labour Court, Pune ..                                    | 2   | 16                | 35            | 53    |
| 3 Labour Court, Nagpur ..                                  | 59  | 51                | 125           | 235   |
| 4 Labour Court, Thane ..                                   | ..  | 22                | 82            | 112   |
| 5 Labour Court, Kolhapur ..                                | 3   | 38                | 45            | 86    |
| 6 Labour Court, Solapur ..                                 | 1   | ..                | 28            | 29    |
| 7 Labour Court, Akola ..                                   | ..  | 34                | 39            | 73    |
| 8 Labour Court, Nashik ..                                  | ..  | 13                | 88            | 101   |
| 9 Labour Court, Aurangabad ..                              | ..  | 66                | 23            | 89    |
| 10 Labour Court, Dhule ..                                  | ..  | 47                | 26            | 73    |
| 11 Labour Court, Sangli ..                                 | 1   | 13                | 30            | 44    |
| 12 Labour Court, Amravati ..                               | ..  | 51                | 71            | 122   |
| 13 Labour Court, Jalgaon ..                                | 1   | 1                 | 21            | 23    |
| 14 Labour Court, Bhandara ..                               | ..  | 100               | 23            | 123   |
| 15 Labour Court, Ahmednagar ..                             | ..  | 96                | 22            | 113   |
| 16 Labour Court, Latur ..                                  | ..  | 4                 | 5             | 9     |
| Total ..   | 96  | 803               | 931           | 1,880 |

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

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| (1) Cotton Textile Industry ..     | .. |
| (2) Silk Textile Industry ..       | .. |
| (3) Sugar Industry ..              | .. |
| (4) Co-operative Banks Industry .. | 1  |

**Conciliation**

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during April 1987 under various Acts is given below —

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

| Act<br>1  | Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus<br>2 | Employment, leave, hours of work and miscellaneous cases<br>3 | Total<br>4 |
|---|---|---|------------|
| (1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947                                     | 21  | 107   | 128        |
| (2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946                             | 19  | 4   | 23         |
| (3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extensions and Amendment) Act, 1964. |   |   |            |
| Total ..  | 40  | 111   | 151        |

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

| Act<br>1                            | Pending at the beginning of the month<br>2 | No. of cases received during the month<br>3 | Settled amicably<br>4 | Ended in failure<br>5 | Withdrawn or not pursued by parties<br>6 | Closed<br>7 | Total (4 to 7)<br>8 | Pending at the end of the month<br>9 |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. D. Act, 1947                     | 1,230                                      | 285   | 79                    | 193                   | 43                                       | 35          | 350                 | 1,165                                |
| B. I. R. Act, 1946                  | 104  | 23  | 8                     | 61                    | 21                                       | 6           | 51                  | 76                                   |
| B.I.R. (Ext. and Amitt.) Act, 1964. | 44   | ..  | ..                    | 1                     | 2  | ..          | 3                   | 41                                   |
| Total                               | 1,378                                      | 308   | 87                    | 210                   | 66                                       | 41          | 404                 | 1,282                                |

Industrywise and Districtwise analysis of the cases received during the month under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964 are given below :—

| Act<br>1         | Cotton Textile<br>2 | Silk Textile<br>3 | Chemical<br>4 | Textile Processing<br>5 | Hosiery<br>6 | Banking<br>7 | Sugar<br>8 | Misc.<br>9 | Transport<br>10 | Total<br>11 |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| B.I.R. Act, 1946 | 3                   | 2                 | ..            | ..                      | 2            | 16           | ..         | ..         | ..              | 23          |

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

*District-wise analysis is given below :—*

| Act<br>1           | Kokan<br>2 | Pune<br>3 | Nashik<br>4 | Nagpur<br>5 | Nanded<br>6 | Auranga-<br>bad<br>7 | Amravati<br>8 | Total<br>9 |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| B. I. R. Act, 1946 | 8          | 15        |             |             |             |                      |               | 23         |

| Act<br>1                                     | Amrawati<br>2 | Gadchi-<br>roli<br>3 | Wardha<br>4 | Chan la<br>5 | Nagpur<br>6 | Bhandara<br>7 | Total<br>8 |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| B. I. R. (Extention and Amendment) Act, 1964 | ..            | ..                   | ..          | ..           |             |               |            |

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING APRIL 1987

|                         | April<br>1987 | March<br>1987 | April<br>1986 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| No. of Disputes         | 71            | 65            | 49            |
| No. of Workers involved | 12,777        | 12,528        | 12,204        |
| No. of Mandays lost     | 3,06,723      | 3,14,176      | 2,22,396      |

Industry-wise classification is given below :—

| Name of the Industry Group | Number of disputes in progress                    |                                     |       | Number of work people involved in all disputes | 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                    | 1   | 1                                   | 2     | 636  | 10,057           |
| Engineering ..             | 38  | 4                                   | 42    | 7,814  | 1,94,777         |
| Chemical                   | 6   |                                     | 8     | 563  | 7,646            |
| Miscellaneous              | 16  | 3                                   | 19    | 3,764  | 94,243           |
| April 1987 Total           | 61  |                                     | 71    | 12,777   | 3,06,723         |
| March 1987 Total           | 59  | 6                                   | 65    | 12,528   | 3,14,176         |

29 of the 71 disputes arose over question of "pay, allowances and bonus issues" 2 related to retrenchment and grievances about personnel" and the remaining 40 were due to other causes.

Out of the 11 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 8 disputes were settled entirely in favour of the workers and 3 unsuccessful.

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 DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 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 | During the month | Till the close of the month |         |
| 1          | 2   | 3      | 4   | 5                           | 6                      | 7     | 8                       | 9                           | 10               | 11                          |         |
| 1          | Bombay—<br>Bombay Forging Pvt. Ltd.,<br>Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina,<br>Bombay 400 098.                            | Pvt.   | S   | Indiscipline<br>(vi)        | 11-7-84                | ..    | 825                     | 15,550                      | 5,42,434         | Continued                   |         |
| 2          | Bombay—<br>The Indian Smelting Refining<br>Co. Ltd., B. S. Marg,<br>Bhandup, Bombay 400 078.                    | Pvt.   | S   | Wages and<br>Allowances (i) | 10-12-84               | ..    | 1,041                   | 11,728                      | 4,48,900         | Do.                         |         |
| 3          | Bombay—<br>Tata Iron and Steel<br>Ltd., Taty Jander Road,<br>Bhilai, Bombay 400 033.                            | Pvt.   | L   | Indiscipline<br>(vi)        | 8-10-86                | ..    | 2,316                   | 55,730                      | 3,86,080         | Do.                         |         |
| 4          | Bombay—<br>The Standard Batteries, Ltd.,<br>Vakola, Sanacruz Bom-<br>Bombay 400 010.                            | Pvt.   | L   | Indiscipline<br>(vi)        | 2-11-86                | ..    | 1,249                   | 27,790                      | 1,68,802         | Do.                         |         |
| 5          | Amravati—<br>Automotive Products of India<br>Ltd., D. A. Mills, Shivajinagar,<br>Amravati, Maharashtra 431 001. | Pvt.   | L   | Indiscipline<br>(vi)        | 29-11-86               | ..    | 962                     | 24,258                      | 1,22,557         | Do.                         |         |
| 6          | Bombay—<br>Indian Smelting and<br>Refining Co. Ltd., 1st Pokhara<br>Road, Thane 400 606.                        | Pvt.   | S   | Wages and<br>Allowances.    | 10-1-87                | ..    | 491                     | 12,174                      | 44,535           | 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 12,71,771 employees were under the coverage of the Scheme in the month of May, 1987. The highlights of the benefits paid to those employees were as follows —

ESIS has paid Rs. 1.28 Crores as Cash Benefit in May, 1987.

(i) 71,807 workers were paid Rs. 75,42,019.00 on account of Sickness and Rs. 4,87,340.25 were paid for the long term diseases, e.g. T.B., Cancer, Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Psychosis, etc. etc.

(ii) 19,068 workers were paid Rs. 42,61,731.63 on account of accidents as employment injury which included 8,000 cases for the permanent disablement and 2,774 for pension to the dependents/families due to death of the workers in the accidents.

(iii) Rs. 5,51,403.00 were paid to the women workers as Maternity Benefit for the period of confinement. In addition to the above, 21 persons were sterilized and they were paid Rs. 6,186.00 as family planning benefit.

(iv) There were 152 cases where legal proceedings were initiated against defaulting employers/Insured Persons for the recovery of arrears of contributions as under :—

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| (1) Under Section 45B | 116 cases. |
| (2) Under Section 75  | 12 cases.  |
| (3) Under Section 84  | 2 cases.   |
| (4) Under Section 85  | 22 cases.  |

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