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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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The Month in Brief

Index Numbers for Working Class

The Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for the month of February 1988, with average price for the month of February 1960 equal to 100 were 815, 752 and 735 respectively. The Mumbai, Pune, Nanded and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for the month of February 1988 with the average prices for the month of February 1961 equal to 100 were 692, 722, 772 and 807 respectively.

India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General base 160—100 for February, 1988 was 749 as compared to 753 in January 1988. On base 1949—100 derived from 1960 based Index worked out to 910 as against 915 for January 1988.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During the month of January 1988, there were 48 disputes involving 177 workmen and time loss of 3,41,251 mandays as compared to 55 disputes in December 1987 involving 15,184 workmen and time loss of 3,59,230 mandays.

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

Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of February 1988, 59,479 workers were paid Rs. 59,68,888.00 on account of sickness and Rs. 4,74,321.75 were paid for the long term diseases, e.g., T. B., Cancer, Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Psychosis etc. etc., 20,938 workers were paid Rs. 56,08,987.80 on account of accidents as employment injury which included 9,021 cases for the permanent disablement and 3,108 for pension to the accidents.

Current Notes

Economic Survey on IR

The Economic Survey for 1987-88 claims that the current industrial relations situation has a general stability the year 1987-88. There has been only a marginal rise in loss of mandays a level of 13.86 million in the first two quarters of 1986-87 to million for the corresponding period of 1987-88, there has been no industrial unrest in the country. Strikes and lock-outs were generally confined to the cotton and jute textiles as also is the engineering industry in the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Tripartite industrial committees on chemical industry, engineering industry, cotton textile industry, jute industry, plantation industry, road transport industry, tanneries and leather goods manufacturing industry, cement industry, building and construction industry, coal industry and mines other than coal industry had been reconstituted with a view to strengthening the tripartite consultative machinery. During 1987, tripartite industrial committees on electricity generation and distribution industry and food and drinks industry were constituted. In these meetings, discussions were held on the issues relating to industrial relations situation, safety and occupational health, workers' participation in management and social security.

Mandays loss on account of strikes and lock-outs

Quarter	(In millions)		
	1985-86(P)	1986-87(P)	1987-88(P)
I	8.63	7.49	7.00
II	6.83	5.97	8.58
III	7.51	13.24	N.A.
IV	5.39	6.87	N.A.
Total	27.76	33.97	15.69

(Indian Worker, dated 7th March 1988.)

Survey Highlights

Allaying apprehensions expressed by the World Bank of a zero growth rate, due to drought, the Economic Survey for 1987-88 presented to Parliament on February 27 by the Finance Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari, has projected a one-to-two per cent growth in the Gross National Product (GNP).

The survey highlights the following other points.—

—that industrial growth rate is likely to exceed 10 per cent;

—that there would be a 7 to 10 per cent decline in agricultural production over the last year's production of 144 million tonnes of foodgrains. A similar

order of shortfall is anticipated in total foodgrain production for the year under review;

power generation increased by 7.6 per cent in April-December 1987;

Coal production increased by 10.2 per cent in April-December 1987;

Railway freight movement registered a growth 5.4 per cent in the first nine months of the current year;

That exports grew by 24.6 per cent in the first nine months against the increase of 15.3 per cent in 1986-87;

That imports which had risen by 2.2 per cent in 1986-87 were up by 13.5 per cent in 1986-87;

That there was further decline in the trade deficit and consequent improvement in the balance of payments position; and

That the pressure on balance of payments, however continued due to a variety of medium-term factors such as deceleration in the growth of indigenous oil production and the bunching of repayment obligations to creditors.

(Indian Worker, dated 7th March 1988)

Pre-budget revenue-raising rail budget highlights

Union Minister of State for Railways Madhavrao Scindia on February 24 announced a staggering revenue mobilisation of Rs. 622 crores, while presenting in the Lok Sabha a Rs. 28 crore surplus railway budget for the year 1988-89 with proposals for a stiff hike in passenger fares and freight tariffs.

The same day Union Minister of State for Devance Santosh Mohan Dev announced, on behalf of Communications Minister Vasanth Sathe, proposals for an across the board increase in the telecommunication and postal tariffs to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 549 crores to the national exchequer.

The announcement of the proposals for a whopping revenue mop-up of Rs. 1,171 crores—Rs. 622 crores from the railways and Rs. 549 crores from the postal and telecom services—came in the wake of the exercise to garuover free Rs. 2,000 crores through increases in pre-budget administered prices of steel, coal, aluminium, petrol and edible oil.

This recourse to pre-budget resource mobilisation, though considered unavoidable, gives room to expect the Finance Minister to get soft in the main budget, an exercise freely resorted to by Shri R. Venkataraman when he was the Finance Minister. Whether this heavy burden on the people will be of help to the present Finance Minister was a subject of animated debate in the Central Hall of Parliament.

The railway Minister's budget speech, perhaps for the first time was split into two parts on the lines of the Union budget. Instead of Part A and Part B, the two parts of the rail budget were christened as a Part I and Part II as in the case of the general budget. Part II dealt with the proposals for freight and fare increase.

Highlights

The following are the highlights of the Railway Budget for 1988-89

Tariff proposals

In order to avoid a default of obligations to the General Exchequer, which have an adverse effect on the resource position of the Government and in order to avoid any serious effect on development and modernisation programmes, certain adjustments in fares and freight rates proposed, to be effective from 1st April 1988.

Freight rates

Freight rates to go up by 6 per cent. However, keeping the interests of the Kisan, the rural population and the weaker sections in view, fertilizers, food grains, pulses, salt, edible oils, gur and jaggery exempted from the increase in rates. Exemption will also apply to fodder and live stock.

This proposal is to net an additional revenue of Rs. 241 crores in 1988-89

Passenger fares

In the case of passenger traffic, it is proposed to increase the Second Class ordinary fares by 50 paise per ticket at the lowest slab, progressively rising to maximum for distances beyond 150 kilometres of Rs.3.00. The price of a platform ticket is also to be increased by 50 paise.

Reservation fees

It is also proposed to revise the reservation fees which have remained unaltered for the last 7 years. The reservation fee for airconditioned First Class will be Rs. 12.00, for A. C. Sleeper Class and First Class Rs. 6.00, for A. C. Chair and Second Sleeper Rs. 5.00, and for Second Class Rs. 2.00.

These measures taken together are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 358 crores in 1988-89.

Luggage rates

Parcel and luggage rates are to be increased by 10 per cent yielding in 1988-89 and additional Rs. 33 crores.

After taking into account the additional revenue accruing from the tariff proposals and after payment of full dividend of Rs. 736 crores to general exchequer, the year 1988-89 is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 28 crores.

Concessions

Several concessions announced for the deserving and those who need encouragement.

For the courageous child in the Nehru Centenary Year Recipient of the Republic Day National Bravery Award travel on Indian Railways till the age of 18 years, totally free of charge.

For those charged with the responsibility of future generations : A 50 per cent concession to all teachers honoured with the Republic Day National Award for exemplary service in the cause of education.

For the outstanding sports person : A 50 per cent concession to the recipients of Arjuna Award.

For one whose sweat and toil builds national industry : A 75 per cent concession to the industrial workers who receive the Prime Minister's Shram Award for productivity and innovation.

For the gallant who died : A 75 per cent concession to the widows of all policemen killed in action against terrorists and extremists.

Passenger Services

A number of additional new trains to be introduced from 1st May 1988. These are —

A Superfast express between Nagpur and Bombay (3 days a week).

A superfast express between Bombay and Varanasi (4 days a week).

A daily express train between Hyderabad and Sirpur Kagaznagar.

An express train between Sambhalpur and Bhubaneswar via Titlagarh (6 days a week).

A daily express train between Lucknow and Kanpur.

A daily express train between Samastipur and Jaynagar.

A daily passenger train between Katni and Chopan.

A daily passenger train between Nizamabad and Parbhani.

The frequency of a number of trains to be increased. These are

133/134 Ahmedabad Howrah Express from 4 days a week to daily.

159/60 Durg-Varanasi Sarnath Express from 3 days a week to daily.

59/60 Madras-Hyderabad Charminar Express from 5 days a week to daily.

933/934 Bombay, Lucknow Express from thrice to 4 days a week.

935/936 Bombay-Mangalore, now named, Netravati Express from twice to 3 days a week.

935/936 Mahanadi Express via Jabalpur from thrice to 4 days a week.

The runs of three existing trains to be extended. These are:—

147/148 Delhi-Sitapur Express upto Balamau.

141/142 Guna Ujjain Passenger upto Nagda.

913/914 Bombay-Muzaffarpur Express upto Chhapra.

In addition to 36 new suburban trains introduced in Bombay during 1987-88, another 22 services in the Bombay are being added. In Calcutta, in addition to the 11 new suburban trains introduced during 1987-88, eight more trains proposed to be added this year.

Airconditioned sleeper coaches recently introduced on seven metre gauge trains in addition to the three trains already having this facility.

Existing and proposed passenger fares between specific pairs of stations

Pairs of Stations	Distance (kms.)	Air-conditioned first class		A. C. sleeper		A. C. chair car		Second class (mail/express)	
		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
... ..	13	17	442	91	11	30	16	20	
... ..	195	18	204	110	35	4	21	23	
... ..	266	24	26	136	71	8	21	24	
... ..	308	21	99	149	89	69	21	30	
... ..	358	30	30	160	11	35	35	42	
... ..	435	30	304	191	43	30	42	52	
... ..	533	30	311	231	61	30	42	52	
... ..	601	30	322	260	72	30	42	52	
... ..	678	30	330	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	701	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	781	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	934	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	988	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,090	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,114	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,200	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,291	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,341	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,601	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,668	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,905	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,925	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	1,966	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	2,185	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	
... ..	3,051	30	334	280	83	30	42	52	

Passenger terminals

Plans provide for new passenger terminals at Kurla and Bandra for Bombay, and at Shalimar for Calcutta. Passenger terminal facilities at Hazrat Nizamuddin and New Delhi to be expanded.

Computerised reservation

Computerised passenger reservation facility now covers all trains in Delhi and Calcutta. In Bombay, all trains expected to be covered by March 1988. A beginning for a few trains has already been made at Madras. Similar projects are in hand for Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow and Secunderabad.

Enquiries

Railway enquiry systems being streamlined to ensure prompt and reliable information to the public.

Passenger amenities

For effective coordination and implementation of policy guidelines connected with passenger requirements, a Directorate of Passenger Amenities being set up in the Ministry of Railways.

Claims tribunals

Railway Claims Tribunals to be set up at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Ernakulam, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna and Secunderabad.

Safety measures

Sophisticated safety devices being introduced. An auxiliary warning system introduced on the Churchgate-Vihar suburban section of the Western Railway. This system enables display of signal aspect to the driver and can initiate automatic application of brakes if the driver were to ignore the signal.

Trials being undertaken of a solar-powered train actuated approach warning safety devices which would give an audio-visual warning of approaching trains to road users at level crossing.

Contribution to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund is now seven times of what it was in 1984-85—the last year of the Sixth Plan.

New lines

In the current year new lines commissioned are the stretch between Jaggayyapet Town and Jaggayyapet and the metre gauge line between Vishnupuram and Nadikude.

New lines expected to be completed in 1987-88 are: Bhuj-Naluya (Guj.); Miryalguda-Nadikude (BG); Lalabazar-Jamira (MG); Bhatinda Bypass Phase-I (BG).

New lines expected to be completed in 1988-89 are Kota-Chittaurgarh (Raj.); Karur Dindigul (BG); Balipara-Gamani (MG); Bhatinra Bypass.

Gauge conversion

Suratgarh Bikaner conversion (178 kilometre) likely to be completed in 1987-88.

Moradabad-Ramnagar conversion (178 kilometres) likely to be completed by the end of June 1988.

An important policy decision taken to give emphasis on improving the gauge system.

More coaches being procured for the metre gauge.

For higher speed and more traffic through-put, action to be taken to strengthen the track, improve signalling provide better transshipment facilities and design more powerful fuel efficient locomotives and improved rolling stock.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 7th March 1988).

ESI Medical benefit to go up

Out of a total provision of Rs. 130 crores for extending medical benefit to 65.44 lakhs insured workers in 1988-89, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has set apart Rs. 12.6 crores for the Union Territory of Delhi alone. This was decided by the ESIC at its 82nd meeting held recently when the 1988-89 budget was approved.

Evidence of steady improvement in medical care is provided by the fact that the average expenditure in 1988-89 on this count per employee would work out to Rs. 201 as against Rs. 135 1984-85.

In addition to medical benefit, the ESIC has earmarked Rs. 108.5 crores for various types of cash benefits to its insured employees in contingencies like sickness, temporary or permanent disablement due to employment injury, maternity, etc.

Of the estimated revenue of Rs. 334.5 crores from contributions in 1988-89, about 72 per cent would go back to insured persons in the shape of cash and medical benefits. The construction cost of various ESI projects in 1988-89 is likely to be spent on the construction of additional hospitals and dispensaries at industrial centres.

The Union Labour Secretary, B. Badal Roy, who is Vice-Chairman of the ESIC, stressed the need for further improvements in the administration of medical benefit under the scheme. The scheme covers 560 industrial centres in the country and the total number of beneficiaries has gone up to 28 million.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 7th March 1988).

Labour Ministry's action plan on child labour—a non-starter of its own making

The set back to the Union Labour Ministry's plan of action under the National Child Labour Policy due to serious 'resource constraint' is alleged to be of the Ministry's own making.

According to knowledgeable source, as against the initial amount of Rs. 11 crores per year set apart for various projects, sought to be undertaken to improve the working and social conditions of child labour, only Rs. 75 lakhs is being allocated for the ensuing financial year 1988-89.

The drastic cut in the ensuing year's allocation, it is said, is mainly due to the failure of the Ministry's plan of action to take off during the current financial year and a major part of the sum of Rs. 11 crores earmarked for the purpose remains unspent.

The Labour Ministry has sought secured expertise from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to ensure the effective implementation of the ten projects designed for the benefit of child labour under the National Child Labour Policy. The services of the ILO experts were sought on the plea that India did not have such expertise and the projects were being launched for the first time in the country only at such centres with a concentration of child labour. The importance of the National Policy on Child Labour, it is claimed, is because of its envisaging a "project-based plan of action". The ILO experts have been vested with the responsibility of the study of three of the ten projects, two of which pertain to state manufacturing industry and the third diamond polishing.

It is no doubt too early to assess the implementation of the impact of the child labour policy as such. However, the sordid performance as reflected in the non-utilisation of the allotted funds and consequent drastic reduction in allocation for the ensuing year is a pointer to the state of affairs. At the same time it has to be appreciated that the poor performance is not surprising. The national policy, though framed, perhaps, with best of intentions, does not seem to have had necessary spade work. How can a national policy be evolved in the absence of the requisite expertise? Seeking external expertise to implement a policy already formulated is nothing but putting the cart before the horse.

Under the National Child Labour Policy the Labour Ministry had designed the projects as part of the action plan claimed to have been prepared on the basis of its identification of Child labour intensive areas. The projects are aimed at benefitting child labour employed in the match industry in Sivakasi of Tamil Nadu, diamond polishing industry in Surat, Gujarat, the precious stone polishing industry in Jaipur, Rajasthan; the glass industry in Ferozabad; the brassware industry Moradabad, the handmade carpet industry in Mirzapur and Bhadohi in U. P. and J & K; the lock industry in Aligarh and the state industry in Markapur of Andhra Pradesh and in Mandaur of Madhya Pradesh.

These projects together are envisaged to cover, in the first phase about 30,000 child workers at an estimated annual expenditure of Rs. 11 crores. According to rough estimates, India has a population of 14 million child

workers. The Union Labour Ministry had also sought from the State Government information on child labour concentrated areas for preparing similar projects. The Sivakasi project programmed for three years from 1986 onwards was intended to improve the conditions of 45,000 working children in the match and fireworks industries.

(Indian Worker, dated 7th March 1988).

ILO assists rural women workers in India

The International Labour Organisation (ILO), a specialised agency of the UN System, is supporting several projects in India for rural women. Though they are a few in number and small in size, these projects have succeeded in drawing the attention of national policy makers as well as non-Governmental organisations to the critical problems and needs of rural women workers and have provided innovative strategies to improve their position.

The focus has been on women who are agricultural wage earners and those who do piece-rate work at home. These women workers are the least organised and most vulnerable to exploitation. Special attention has also been given to devising strategies to target female-headed households who are recognized by the Government as among the poorest of the poor, but in practice are extremely hard to target since they are a minority (about 12 per cent of all households nationally) and dispersed throughout all classes of society.

In West Bengal, the Centre for Women's Development Studies, with ILO support, has since 1981, been assisting over 1,200 women to organize themselves into 'samitis' and to develop collective employment activities based on skills and resources that are locally available. Nearly all of these women are tribal agricultural labourers who previously were forced to migrate to neighbouring districts several times a year in search of work in order to survive. By organising themselves, they are now able to generate roughly 20,000 days of employment locally which has resulted in a sharp decline in forced migration.

A wide variety of employment activities have been promoted, most of which are based on traditional skills and local materials. These include collection and sale of minor forest produce, improved livestock and poultry rearing and use of improved technologies for rope making and production of sal leaf plates. However, perhaps the most exciting innovation and one which is now being wide duplicated by women's groups elsewhere in the country, has been the collective development of wasteland donated to the 'samitis' by small and marginal farmers who themselves locked the resource to develop their land. Over 150 acres of land have been planted with trees. In some areas this is already yielding several thousand rupees income annually to the women's samitis.

In another project being implemented by the Centre for Social Research in eastern Uttar Pradesh since 1986, the aim is to improve the conditions of women who are the sole or primary providers for their families. This is a region well-known for its large-scale migration of men to cities as far away as Calcutta,

Bombay and Delhi. Left behind are large numbers of female headed households nearly twice the national average—who look after the elderly, the sick and the children with only occasional and irregular remittances from the absent men. In addition to economic activities like livestock, social forestry, snack and rope making, the project aims to reduce the labour and drudgery of women's daily life through introduction of improved technologies like grain grinders fitted with ball bearings and improved cooking stoves. While the ILO project is limited to only 120 women in four villages, this model is already being followed in several villages and districts elsewhere in the State.

Another ILO project being carried out by the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, targets female headed households by working with home based piece-rate workers involved in bidi rolling, chikan embroidery work and garment production. Over half the women engaged in these and similar industries have been found to be sole or primary providers for their families.

Rather than promoting new or additional economic activities, however, this project promotes the organisation of workers into trade union types of organisations which strives to ensure the application of existing legislation such as the Bidi and Cigar Workers Act and minimum wage legislation to home-based piece-rate workers.

Another important component of this project aims to improve the health and safety of home-based workers by introducing low-cost improvements that can reduce occupational hazards of their work.

Hundreds of thousands of highly exploited women workers in rural and semi-rural areas stand to gain through these efforts of SEWA to broaden the scope of labour standard setting mechanisms and to apply concepts of occupational health and safety to every level of production. Already this project has served as a model for similar ILO activities in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Pakistan have also expressed interest in holding national fact finding seminars on such women workers in the near future.

These projects have in common a strong emphasis on the importance of organising women as workers, on improving their access to mainstream development resources, on activities intended to meet their basic needs, and improved conditions of work. These objectives are central to the goals of the international labour movement.

(Indian Worker, dated 14th March 1988).

Minimum wages revised

A 15 per cent raise, effective from March 15, has been given in the minimum rates of wages of all the 29 schedule employment categories in Delhi.

Announcing this on February 11, Shri Bansi Lal Chauhan, Executive Councillor (Health), said that the requisite notification under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, will be issued shortly.

With the raise the unskilled worker will now be entitled to Rs. 552 per month as against the existing Rs. 529, the semi-skilled worker Rs. 635 against Rs. 351 and the skilled worker Rs. 749 against Rs. 631.

The new scales for the clerical and the non-supervisory staff are as under

Non-matriculantes will now get Rs. 647 per month as against the present Rs. 563, matriculantes Rs. 760 against the present Rs. 661 and the graduates Rs. 898 as against the present Rs. 781.

Shri Chauhan said that the minimum wages were last revised on May 1, 1987 They have been revised again "for the welfare of the labour class".

(*Indian Worker* dated, 21st and 28th March 1988)

Wholesale price index declines

The official wholesale price index for all commodities, base 1970-71 declined for the second successive week and stood at 413.5 during the week ended February 27. The index for the previous week was 414.6.

The index for food articles declined following fall in prices of eggs, fruits and vegetables, jowar, barley, ragi and tea. However, fish, condiments, spices, maize, arhar and coffee became dear.

Decline in prices of mustard oil, kardi oil, solvent extracted groundnut oil oilcakes and groundnut oil cotton seed oil, oilcakes and groundnut oil caused a slide in the index for food products. However canned and preserved fruits and vegetables, biscuit and rice bran oil became costly.

As raw silk, rape and mustard seed, linseed, groundnut, singelly seed, raw cotton and mahua seed became cheap the index for non food (agricultural) articles declined. However raw jute gained ground.

Downtrend in prices of linseed oil brought down the index for the micals and chemical products.

The index for textiles rose following increase in prices of jute manufacturers and cotton yarn.

With increase in price of cement, the index for non metallic mineral products looked up.

A marginal increase was noticed in the index for machinery and transport equipment following uptrends in prices of cycles.

Remained unchanged were the indices for minerals, fuel, power-light and lubricants, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products, paper and paper product leather and lether products, rubber and rubber products.

(*Indian Worker* dated, 21st and 28th March 1988)

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SURVEY OF ECONOMIC SCENARIO

1987-88

By

RAJIV RANJAN

It was expected that the severe drought '87 would loom large over the pre-budget economic survey presented to Parliament, with its echo reverberating in all sectors of Indian economy. Nor those expectations were belied. However the full impact of derived effects of drought on industry, such as a shortage of raw materials in agro-based industries, reduced rural demand on account of reduced agricultural income, a shift in the share of consumer demand away from industrial products because of higher cost of food and other agro-based necessities and, finally, a potential shift in public sector resource allocation away from investment expenditure to provide drought relief measures, would be more clear only by the first quarter of the coming financial year, if past experiences are to be relied upon.

Resilience in the face of drought

The fact that the share of agro-based industries in value added in the manufacturing sector had come down from 44 per cent in 1960-61 to less than 34 per cent by 1980-81 and that the share of agriculture in national income has come down from over 57 per cent in 1960-61 to less than 33 per cent now goes a long way to explain what is being variously termed as resilience of Indian industry in the face of drought. It is indeed fortuitous, given the then prevailing regional and global geo-political realities, that external factors had not conspired with last year's drought as they had in the past in the drought years of 1965-66-67 (Sino-Indian hostilities), 1972-73 (first oil shock), or 1979-80 (the second oil shock). This, together with 23 million tonnes of food-grains in buffer-stock which had been for a long time building up and some timely short-term policy interventions, saved the industrial scene for the nonce from imminent mayhem. However, Murphy's Law (If anything can go wrong, it will) and the projected fall of 7 to 10 per cent in agricultural production is a sobering thought and, the putative resilience of Indian industries in the face of drought notwithstanding it will indeed be prudent to keep carefully in mind at all times the vulnerability, of agriculture to vagaries of monsoon.

Coal production and thermal power plants have somehow managed to tide over the loss in hydel power generation due to poor monsoon but come summer the hydel performance will understandably further go down and so, the manufacturing sector which alone of the three has exceeded Seventh Plan target

annual growth rate is bound to suffer unless the performance of infra-structural sectors is improved. Again, in the manufacturing sector, the deceleration in consumer non-durables could be explained by drought.

Industrialists et-alia have generally welcomed the schemes of relaxing licensing constraints on entry into priority sectors, flexibility to respond to changing demand conditions and cost-efficiency. However, the schemes were started in late seventies and gained momentum only after 1984. The greater impact of these measures is likely to be felt in the coming years when investment intentions fructify. Meanwhile, it will be in the interest of workers' organisations to keep a vigil on the developments as these schemes are often fraught with ominous portents for the working class.

The small scale sector has grown progressively due to a number of support measures provided by the Government. Unfortunately, so has industrial sickness and consequential blocked capital in them. The denotification between April-December 1987 of three items from the list of those reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector takes on sinister overtones if it is indicative of the trend in economic thinking of powers that be. Establishment of the National Equity Fund with the object of rendering special attention to the needs of the smaller amongst the small units, though laudable is too recent to attempt evaluation.

In the four and a half decades of central public sector enterprises (CPSE), the growth in terms of investment and production as well as the scope of activities has been phenomenal. However, groupwise net profit/loss position of CPSE during 1986-87 in terms of broad sectors shows that of the 12 manufacturing/producing sectors only 5 sectors were able to make net profits. A system of memorandum of understanding (MOU)/Annual Performance Plan (App) has been introduced in the case of major undertakings as also performance evaluation, fixed tenure for Chief Executives and Functional Directors, liberalised financial autonomy, etc. All these measures are supposedly to ensure greater autonomy and accountability for results. However, it is again too soon to comment upon them.

Sluggish employment generation

The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 and operative since May 15, 1987, as also RBI advice to banks regarding 'weak' units together with liberalised margin money scheme for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments are some of the significant policy initiatives to combat industrial sickness. These are again of too recent an origin for a valid evaluation. However, the fact remains that industrial sickness is rampant and it is important that detection of sickness be made at the incipient stage. Rehabilitation packages for sick industrial companies including their restructuring and revival have grave implications for the working class and therefore, a constant vigil would be again very much in their interest.

Employment generation has remained sluggish and whatever increase that has taken place was entirely in the public sector which showed an increase of

per cent in contrast to a decline of 1.2 per cent in the organised private sector. This is serious in part it means that the debate over technological change and structural adjustment in Indian industry has to be kept alive. The working class can ill afford to lower its guard in the face of the alluring overtures held out by protagonists of modernisation as is practised in the industrialised nations. Increasingly awesome demands are expected to be made in near future on restraint and wisdom of the working class, given the fact that Big Money has tasted blood.

The fact that strikes and lock-outs were generally confined to the cotton and jute textiles as also the engineering industries in the states of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh raised valid questions about the ministerial policies and management practices in areas.

Price situation

Price situation remains a cause for concern. The end of 1986-87 had witnessed an inflation rate of 5.3 per cent in August 1987 and it is feared to have entered double-figures quite some time ago. This is again as it should not be because a forbidding 20 per cent inflation can not be ruled out.

(*Indian Worker* dated 7th March 1985)

SAVE THE SINKING TEXTILE INDUSTRY

BY

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Textile industry can be aptly called as the mother industry in India. It was this oldest industry in the organised sector that was the forerunner of the country's industrial growth. Next to agriculture, it was again the textile industry that had been providing the largest employment, both direct and indirect.

As against 378 textile mills in 1951, of which 103 were spinning mills with 1.84 million spindles and 275 were composite mills with 9.16 million spindles and 194,411 looms, the number of mills had over the years risen to 1027, comprising 744 spinning mills with a spindleage of 3.77 million and 283 composite mills with spindleage of 12.33 million and loomage of 208,000. The employment figure had also accordingly risen to 1.20 million from 722,000 in 1951.

A significant development during this period was the entry of synthetics in a big way.

Corporation of sick units

Due to more than one reason the industry took to a sudden downward trend with increasing incidence of sickness. The decline was particularly marked during the recessionary period in the sixties, when a large number of both

spinning and composite mills downed their shutters, rendering over 200,000 workers unemployed. This necessitated the Government's stepping in for the protection of employment and maintenance of the continued supply of an essential commodity to the community at large. Initially 100 mills were nationalised and thus was born a holding company of sick textile mills in the public sector—the National Textile Corporation. The number of sick units under the Corporation has since increased to 125. Besides, some state Governments too took over a number of anaemic textile units to be run by the respective state textile corporations. There are also a sizeable number of spinning mills in the cooperative sector in some states. It can be safely concluded that roughly 25 per cent of the total spindleage is in the public sector.

It is also to be noted that the textile industry has never been confined to the organised sector. There has always been the handloom sector as the country's heritage. The growth in power generation after independence brought in its wake the emergence of power looms. The liberal concessions and exemption from levies to this sector resulted in the mushroom growth of powerlooms, including a sizeable number of unregistered powerlooms with no obligation to pay the statutory levels or respect to the labour legislations.

As against the increase in the number of handlooms from 2.85 million in 1951 to the present estimated 4 million, providing employment to over 10 million people there has been a phenomenal growth of powerlooms from around 20,800 in 1951 to 10.84 million powerlooms and it is claimed that about four million people are being provided with livelihood by this sector. If the assumption that one power-looms does the job of five handlooms is not far from being correct, there are in all 200,000 powerlooms. The increasing use of synthetic fibre was common to all the sectors in the textile industry.

The deluge

Since 1970 the industry has been plunged into a deluge, clamouring for immediate rescue measures. The current annual production is estimated around 13,000 million metres of both cotton and synthetic cloth as against 5,010 million metres in 1951. Of the total 13,000 million metres of the material produced, the share of the mills in the organised sector is 3,200 million metres as against 3,400 million metres by the powerlooms and 6,400 million metres by the handlooms.

The per capita off-take of cloth during the pre-World War II period, when the per capita income was around Rs. 50 per annum, was 14.5 metres according to the report of the Thomas committee. It is indeed strange that despite the phenomenal rise in the per capita income to Rs. 3500 per annum the per capita off-take of cloth continues to hover around 20 to 21 metres per annum. For a country with the world's second largest population of 789 million the total off-take of cloth should be 10,200 to 10,900 million metres. If the export of around 2,000 million metres and non-household consumption of about 1500 million metres are taken out, the present availability of cloth produced is far below the requirement. Thus it may be appreciated that the basic problems of the textile industry stem out of the wide gap between the prevalent demand and actual production.

This gaping disparity between the ever-growing demand and the steady shrinkage in the production capacity has all along been a major base of the textile industry as a whole. In the case of the industry in the organised sector, the malady has been steadily growing in severity as is being evidenced by increasing incidence of closures in the private sector and by the colossal drain of public funds in the public sector. According to a recent study by the Textile Commissioner, the number of mills that had come under closure till last year was 133, of which 83 were spinning mills and 50 were composite mills, which meant 3.38 million spindles and 31,335 looms going out of commission and over 1,78,000 workmen getting thrown out on the streets with no alternate source of livelihood. The idle capacity is reported to be more acute in the handloom and registered powerloom sectors.

Man-made fabrics

The major reason for the meagre domestic consumption of textiles is the escalating price of cloth, besides the changing wants of the consumers. The high cost of cloth arises out of the high cost of inputs, such as cotton polyester fibre polyester filament dyes and chemicals, spares, packing materials and plant and machinery. Another contributory factor is the levy of various taxes at the Local Body, State and Central Government levels. The cumulative effect of all these is that the industry has been pushed into a high-cost structure.

The sickness had been spreading in the textile industry since 1971 and the industry is being pushed to a point of no return. After a series of studies by various committees and study groups the Government announced a new textile policy in June 1985 with the avowed objective of restoring the health and smooth running of the industry. It is unfortunate that the new policy has had no impact on the industry. On the contrary the situation at the end of December 1985 was that 162 spinning and composite mills had turned sick on which over Rs. 1,000 crores of institutional finance had been sunk. The situation was further deteriorated since the implementation of the policy could be seen from the following table —

Year	No. of closed units	No. of disemployed workers
June 1985	70	94,997
June 1986	75	1,13,237
June 1987	120	1,50,000
February 1988	133	1,78,000

Other apparent factors that have been contributing to the aggravation of sickness and consequent closure in the industry are unabashed large scale smuggling in of foreign made synthetic fabrics, cutthroat competition from non-monitored decentralised units in the powerloom sector who have nothing much to lose because of their large scale evasion of taxes and levies and non-

observance of statutory obligations concerning labour, gross mismanagement failure to modernise the industry and deliberate diversion of funds.

The revised textile policy has underlined the need for a progressive reduction in fiscal levies on man-made fibres/filament yarn as well as on the intermediate inputs in the production of such fibres and filaments. Such a reduction will facilitate absorption of increased domestic demand and production if the benefit is made to flow to the consumers by way of lowering the prices of the synthetic and blended fabrics. In the implementation of the new policy there has been only a one-time reduction of Rs. 20 per kilo in excise duty in the case of polyester staple fibre in August 1985. No worthwhile step has been taken since then to bring down the prices of polyester staple fibre and filament yarn. It is only in the budget proposals for the ensuing financial year 1988-89, the duty on polyester fibre has been scaled down from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 per kilo and on polyester filament yarn from Rs. 83.75 per kilo. The extent of rejuvenation that the relief extended would bring about in this sinking industry is yet to be seen.

Buffer stock of cotton

The cotton textile industry that had till recently a vital role in India's economy has also been in a very bad shape for quite some time, thereby rendering lakhs of workers unemployed. Several reasons are being adduced for this industry's ailment. Yet, it is worth formulating some long-term policies in the cotton front that would go a long way in alleviating the distress.

Cotton accounts for a considerable percentage in the total value of production in the textile mills. Hence the availability of cotton influences the prosperity or the illness in the industry. Past history has shown that whenever the prices of cotton ruled at reasonable rates, the industry was as such found to be economically healthy. On the other hand, whenever the prices of cotton rose up considerably the industry was in serious difficulties. Hence ensuring availability of cotton without much fluctuations in prices over a period of time is the requirement for the revival of the industry. Frequent and drastic fluctuations in prices always spell disaster. Hence to arrest the fluctuation in prices, it is but necessary to ensure availability of cotton throughout the period. Here also as cotton is an agricultural commodity the availability is dependent on good harvest, which in turn is governed by the climatic conditions. In this context, it is of paramount importance to ensure that cotton found surplus in a particular year is used for the creation of a buffer stock.

The Public Sector organisation like the NTC, which consumes about 10 lac bales in a year, could easily be an ideal agency for the creation of buffer stock on Government account. Even if the prices fall down, this cotton could certainly be transferred to NTC mills. The creation of buffer stock to the extent of about 5 lac bales in a surplus season would definitely insulate the industry during periods of poor crop in the subsequent years. Cotton is a commodity which can certainly be stored for 2 to 3 years without affecting its quality. Hence instead of resorting to exports of cotton at distress prices when abundant supplies are available, the very same purpose of protecting the interest of the growers could be achieved by the creation of the buffer stock.

Control on yarn prices

Likewise the prices of yarn, if controlled, may also bring much relief to the industry. Fluctuation in yarn rates affects the power loom, handloom and hosiery industry directly. Further, it also affects the garment industry as cloth prices tend to shoot up if yarn prices go up. Today the industry is in the grip of speculators. On account of frequent fluctuations in yarn prices neither the producer nor the consumer benefits. Here also a large number of spindleage is in the public sector organisations as well as cooperatives. In times of falling market if a buffer stock of yarn could be created by an agency like NITDC or any other agency, which could purchase the yarn from the public sector units only to that extent distress sales to traders could be avoided. These goods purchased at lower rates could definitely be distributed to co-operatives and other public sector units in times of need. In short, the creation of a yarn bank for procuring yarn only from public sector organisations and cooperative organisations at times of falling market would arrest fluctuation in prices. This sort of arrest in fluctuation itself will lead to the healthy maintenance of the industry as a whole.

Thirdly, modernisation of machineries should be given priority. Textile mills in the country have been through large scale variation in the levels of productivity achieved in different mills. Such large scale variation also leads to sickness of inefficient units. This could be avoided if the units go in for large scale modernisation for which liberal financial assistance should be given.

Fourthly, workers participation in management should be given more impetus.

Conclusions

The consumer has been enabled to consume an additional meter of cloth during each five year plan. The average per capita consumption has thus been 21 to 22 meters per year, requiring an availability of as much as 16,000 to 17,000 million meters, besides the requirement of 6,000 million meters for export and non-household consumption. This means that the industry should be enabled to produce 23,000 to 24,000 million meters in a year for the benefit of all concerned—the consumer, labour, the Government and the industry as such.

The impact of the 2½ year old revised textile policy has been precious little as could be seen from the table cited earlier. Since the new policy had come into operation, 63 more units were closed down, depriving 78,000 workers of their source of livelihood. Yet the new policy is being justified through the projection of the increase in production, easy availability of cloth and a spurt in export. It is surprising that it is being claimed that there has been a rise in production, while more units had come under closure, many more have since turned sick and a number of units, including those under the NTC have curtailed their production. The nominal rise in export is mainly due to the fixation of an export quota because of which a large number of mills had to sustain

losses following their securing cotton and other inputs at a higher price. regards easy availability, it needs to be stressed that factors like low per-capita consumption in our country, which is lower than that of even Pakistan unchecked smuggling in of over 200 crore meters of foreign textiles every year and last, but not the least the rapidly dwindling purchasing capacity of the people at large who are able to give a very low priority to their clothing requirements. The unemployment situation in the textile industry has become dangerously alarming, while aggravating the magnitude and severity of the country's unemployment problem that has all along been defying a solution.

Proposed remedial measures

(i) Undertaking of a study in depth to identify the causes for sickness in the textile industry and extending timely assistance to those economically viable sick units registered with the BFIR so as to prevent their closure ;

(ii) immediate end to the unhealthy competition between the powerlooms and the composite mills, effective prevention for evasion of taxes and unscrupulous exploitation of labour in the powerloom sector, strict check on the disproportionate expansion of powerlooms and bringing them under some discipline, elimination of the middlemen in powerlooms, recovery of the levies at the production stage of fibres and filaments in case of synthetic fabrics and at the yarn stage in case of cotton fabrics to plug tax evasion, cooperatisation of powerlooms after the elimination of the exploiting middlemen from their working; conversion of the present handloom sheds into small factories and no exemption from excise duty on hank yarn and passing on the duty collected to the small handloom factories as they are meant for the benefit of the weaker sections;

(iii) effective plugging of the large scale smuggling in of foreign fabrics ;

(iv) speedy modernisation of the industry so as to improve the quality of the goods to effectively compete in the international market with measures to deploy the workers rendered redundant to other gainful vocations ;

(v) reopening of the mills remaining closed after nationalising them and provision of an unemployment allowance for the displaced workers till their rehabilitation ;

(vi) thorough revision of the taxes and other levies on the industry so as to discourage the anti-national activity of smuggling in of fabrics of foreign make;

(vii) provision of an assured remunerative price for the cotton gowever,

(viii) control on the prices of yarn which will be of much relief to the industry;

(ix) creation of a yarn bank to prevent frequent price fluctuations; and

(x) creation of a buffer stock of cotton, as is done in the case of foodgrains, so as to be in a position to face any eventuality.

There is no need to emphasise that there has to be long term measures aimed at tripartite efforts Government, management and workers to revitalise the sinking textile industry. For the maintenance of the production level and security of employment there is also the imperative need for nationalising the mills in the organised sector with measures to prevent corruption. Along with the nationalisation of the mills in the organised sector a new comprehensive and integrated policy covering all the three sectors of the industry should be formulated to replace the present compartmentalised policy. The product pattern for each sector needs to be designed to meet the requirements of both the domestic and overseas markets. Each sector should be allotted the production of specific varieties of cloth to avoid unfair competition to the detriment of each other.

Effective and meaningful involvement of the workers at all levels of management would, besides inculcating a sense of belonging among the workers, usher in a climate in industrial relations conducive to enhancement in production and productivity.

[*Indian Worker*, dated 14th March 1988]

Gist of Important Notifications under Various Labour Laws

I. INDIAN BOILER ACT, 1923.

(A) *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-9107 and belonging to Messrs. Jelly Board Ltd., Kanjur Marg, Bhandup, Bombay-400 078, from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 15 days from 21st November, 1987 to 5th December, 1987 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification I. E. & L.D., No. IBA-1987/430483/(3004)/Lab-9, dated 18th November, 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 4th February, 1988 at page No. 178).

(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-10468 and MR-10469, belonging to Messrs Hindustan Lever Ltd., Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay 400 015, the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one year from 21st November 1987 to 20th November 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification I.E. & L.D., No. IBA-1087/430829/(3009)/Lab-9, dated 20th November 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 4th February, 1988 at page No. 178).

(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-11103 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Chandrapur Thermal Power Station, Durgapur, District—Chandrapur (Maharashtra State) from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from 24th November, 1987 to 23rd May 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification I.E. & L.D., No. IBA-1087/428499/(2996)/Lab-9, dated 23rd November, 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-I-L, dated 4th February, 1988 at page No. 178).

(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-10573 and belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Mahul Bombay 400 074 the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 8 weeks from 4th December 1987 to 28th January 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification I.E. & L.D. No. IBA-1087/431662/(3013)/Lab-9, dated 1st December 1987 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-I-L dated 4th February 1988 at page No. 179).

II BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

(A) *Addition to Schedule II* (1) The Government of Maharashtra, I.E. and L.D. has in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4, the said Act, amended Schedule II to the said Act, namely :

In the said Schedule II to the said Act, after entry No. 370, the following entry shall be added, namely —

371—Computer Department of City, The provisions of section 13(i) subject to the conditions that N. A. Air India Building, 9th floor, (i) No female employee shall be Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021. allowed or required to work in the Computer Department after 8-30 p.m.

(ii) The employee concerned shall be entitled to overtime wages in accordance with section 63 of the said Act.

(iii) No employees shall be given without his/her consent night-duty continuously for more than fifteen days.

(Vide Government Notification I.E. & L.D., No. BSE-1487/423353/CR-2737/Lab-9, dated 17th November, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 4th February, 1988, at page No. 179).

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

SCHEDULE

Festival	Provisions of Sections	Period
Gudi Padva	Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	16th March, 1988 to 20th March, 1988 (both day inclusive)

(Vide Government Notification I.E. & L.D. No. P-7388/CR-3054/Lab-9, dated 29th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 18th February, 1988 at pages Nos. 214 to 215).

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

SCHEDULE

Festivals	Provisions of Sections	Period
Holi	Sections 10(1), 11(1) (a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	2nd March, 1988 4th March, 1988 (both days inclusive)

(Vide Government Notification, I.E. & L.D., No. P-7388/CR-3098/Lab-9, dated 5th February, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-I-L, dated 18th February, 1988 at pages No. 215 to 216).

(3) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act as shown in column 2 of 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

Festivals	Provisions of Sections	Period
Nath Shashti	Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	9th March, 1988 to 14th March, 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification I. E. & L.D., No. P-7388/CR-3099/Lab-9, dated 5th February, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-I-L, dated 18th February, 1988 at pages Nos. 217 to 218).

(4) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act as shown in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto on account of the festivals shown in column 1 of the said Schedule for the periods mentioned in column 3 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Festivals	Provisions of Sections	Period
Chaitree Pilgrimage	Sections 10(1), 11 (1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	24th March, 1988 to 2nd April, 1988. (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, I.E. & L.D., No. P-7388/CR-3053/Lab-9, dated 5th February, 1988 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 18th February, 1988 at pages Nos. 218 to 220).

(5) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act as shown in column 2 of 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

Festivals	Provisions of Sections	Period
Equir Pilgrimage	Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	2nd April 1988 to 11th April, 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification I.E. and L.D. No. P-7388/CR-3100/Lab-9, dated 5th February 1988 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-I-L, dated 18th February 1988 at pages Nos. 220 to 221).

(6) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act, as shown in column 2 of 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

Festivals	Provisions of Sections	Period
Maghi Pilgrimage	Sections 10(1), 11 (1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	24th January, 1988 to 2nd February, 1988, (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. and L. D. No. P-7388/CR-3052/Lab-2 dated 12th January, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 25th February, 1988 at pages No. 272 to 273).

(7) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the said Act, as shown in column 2 of 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
Mahashivaratra	Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 24.	16th February, 1988 to 21st February, 1988 (both days inclusive).

(Vide Government Notification, I.E. & L. D. No. P-7388/CR-3055/Lab-9, dated 25th January, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-1-L, dated 25th February, 1988, at pages Nos. 296 to 297).

III PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT, 1965.

(A) *Exemptions under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 36 of the said Act, exempted Messrs. Noble Paints and Varnish Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 400 013, from the provisions of Section 10 of the said Act, for the accounting year ending 31st December, 1981 and 31st December, 1982.

(Vide Government Notification, I.E. & L. D. No. PBA-1087/(2955)/Lab-9, dated 12th November, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-1-L, dated 4th February, 1988, at page No. 180).

IV FACTORIES ACT, 1948

(A) *Exemptions under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1)(b) of Section 66 of the said Act, exemption granted to the "Lawkarm (Protectives) Ltd.", 1-B/2, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Industrial Area, Chik'althana, Aurangabad 421 210, from 1st October, 1987 to 30th September, 1988 under the conditions laid down in the notification.

(Vide Government Notification I.E. & L.D. No. FAC-1087/P.No.7340/Lab-4, dated 7th December, 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-1-L, dated 4th February 1988, at page No. 181).

V. MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1988

(A) DECLARATION OF SPECIAL ALLOWANCE UNDER THE

(1) *Salt Pan Industry.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the powers, conferred on it, has declared the Special Allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition

to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled III appended hereto in relation to twelve months commencing on the 1st day of October 1987 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial	Zones	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
1	2	3
1	Area falling in Zone I	Rs. 539.00 per month.
2	Area falling in Zone II	Rs. 539.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification, Zones I and II, shall respectively mean Zones I and II, formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA/5283/5337/Lab-7, dated 20th June 1983.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/salt pan Industry, dated 2nd November 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-1-L, dated 18th February 1988 at pages Nos. 222 to 224.)

(2) *Rubber Manufacturing Industry.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the powers, conferred on it, has declared the Special Allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of October 1987 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
1	2	3
1	I	Rs. 4.69 per day.
2	II	Rs. 4.69 per day.
3	III	Rs. 4.69 per day.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification, Zones I, II and III shall respectively mean, Zones I, II and III formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5685/6332/LAB-7, dated 23rd December 1986.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Rubber Manufacturing Industry, dated 2nd November 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-1-L, dated 18th February 1988 at page No. 225 to 227).

(3) *Cloth Dyeing and cloth printing.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the powers, conferred on it, has declared the Special Allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of October 1987 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
		3
1	2	
1	I	.. Rs. 560.00 per month.
2	II	.. Rs. 560.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, Zones I and II respectively means Zones I and II formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA. 6274/904/Lab-7, dated the 4th January 1977.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Cloth Dyeing and cloth Printing dated 2nd November 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L dated 18th February 1988 at page No. 228 to 230).

(4) *Paper and Paper Board Manufacturing.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the powers, conferred on it, has declared the Special Allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of October 1987 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zone	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost of living allowance payable).
		3
1	2	
1	I	Rs. 342.00 per month.
2	II	Rs. 342.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, Zones I and II shall respectively mean Zones I and II formed for the purpose and shown in the

Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5683/5570/Lab-7, dated 15th October 1983.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Paper and paper board manufacturing dated 2nd November 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 18th February 1988 at page No. 231 to 233).

(5) *Cinema Exhibition Industry.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the powers, conferred on it, has declared the Special Allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to months commencing on the 1st day of October 1987 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.		Amount of Special Allowance (cost of living allowance payable).
		3
1	(2)	
1	I	.. Rs. 460.00 per month.
2	II	.. Rs. 460.00 per month.
3	III	.. Rs. 460.00 per month.
4	IV	.. Rs. 299.00 per month.
5	V	.. Rs. 299.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, Zones I, II, III, IV and V shall respectively mean Zones I, II, III, IV and V formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA/2683/5448/Lab-7, dated 5th September 1983.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Cinema Exhibition Industry, dated 2nd November 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 18th February 1988 at pages Nos. 234 to 236).

(6) *Engineering Industry.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the powers, conferred on it, has declared the Special Allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled

employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of October 1987 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of special Allowance (cost of living allowance payable).
1	2	3
1	I	.. Rs. 19.72 per day.
2	II	.. Rs. 19.72 per day.
3	III	.. Rs. 19.72 per day.
4	IV	.. Rs. 19.72 per day.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, Zones I, II and III, IV shall respectively mean Zones I, II, III and IV formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA/5274/198006/Lab-III-A, dated 15th November 1974.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Engineering Industry, dated 2nd November 1987, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 18th February 1988 at pages Nos. 237 to 239).

(7) *Forest and Forestry Industry.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the Powers, conferred on it, has declared the Special Allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to twelve months commencing on the 1st day of August 1987 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III :

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zone	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost of living allowance payable)
1	2	3
1	State of Maharashtra	.. Rs. 2.72 paise per day.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, Zones I, shall respectively mean Zones I, formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA/5285/6133/Lab-7, dated 15th May 1986.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Forest and Forestry Industry, dated 17th November 1987, Published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 18th February 1988 at pages Nos. 240 to 242).

(B) *Appointment under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the said Act, appointed the Officers specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto, to be the Inspectors for the purpose of the said Act, in respect of Scheduled employments in relation to which the State Government is the appropriate Government and defines the areas respectively specified against them in column 3 of the said Schedule, to be the local limits within which shall they exercise their functions.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Officers	Areas
1	2	3
1	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Jawhar, District Thane.	Dahanu, Talasari, Mokhada Jawhar and Wada.
2	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Thane II, Sahapur, District Thane.	Sahapur, Palghar, Nasim Bhiwandi and Murbad.
3	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Kalwan, District Nashik.	Surgana, Kalwan and Baglan.
4	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, District Nashik.	Petha, Dindori, Igatpuri and Nashik.
5	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Taloda, District Dhule.	Taloda, Akkalkuwa and Akrali.
6	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Nandurbar, District Dhule.	Nawapur, Sakri, Nandurbar, Shahada and Shirpur.
7	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Rajur, Taluka Akola, District Ahmednagar.	Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Ahmednagar District.
8	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Dharni, District Amravati.	Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Amravati District.
9	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Pen District Raigad.	Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Raigad District.
10	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Sal, Post Ghodegaon, Taluka Ambegaon, District Pune.	Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Pune District.
11	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Yawal, District Jalgaon.	Chopda, Yawal, Rawer in Tribal Sub-Plan Area and area under the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority.

1	2	3
12	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Pandhar Kawda, District Yeotmal.	Village in Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Yeotmal District and villages under the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority.
13	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Ramtek, Nagpur.	Ramtek Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Nagpur District and villages under the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority in Wardha District.
14	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Deori, District Bhandara.	Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Bhandara District.
15	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Kinwat, District Nanded.	Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Nanded District.
16	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Deowada, District Chandrapur.	Villages in Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Chandrapur Gondpimpri, Sindewadi and Rajur Talukas.
17	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Chimur, District Chandrapur.	Villages in Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Warora, Bhadravati, Chimur, Bramhapuri and Nagbhid Talukas.
18	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Etapalli, District Gadchiroli.	Aheri and Sironcha Talkua in Gadchiroli District.
19	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Bhabharagad, Chandrapur.	Villages in Tribal Sub-Plan area in Etapalli Taluka.
20	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Dhanora, District Gadchiroli.	Villages in Tribal Sub-Plan area in Gadchiroli, Chamorshi, Dhanora, Kurkheda and Armori Talukas.

Government Notification, I.E. & L. D. No. MWA-1086/6503/Lab-7, dated 25th January, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette Part-I-L*, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 291 to 292).

(c) *Notification under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of section 26 of the said Act, directed that with effect from the date of this notification, the provisions of the said Act, mentioned in column 5 of the schedule hereto shall not apply for the period the 31st December, 1988 to the classes of employees specified in column 4 ending on of the said schedule, employed in the scheduled employments mentioned against each of them in column 3 thereof in the localities specified in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Locality	Scheduled employment	Class of employees	Provision of the Act
1	2	3	4	5
1	State of Maharashtra.	Employment under any local authority.	Employees employed under a Village Panchayat constituted under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, the annual income of which is less than Rs. 5,000 inclusive of grant made by the State Government under section 131 of the said Act.	All.
2	State of Maharashtra.	Employment under any local authority.	Employees employed in fire fighting services and those employed in regulating Water supply.	Sections 13 (1)(a), (aa) and 14.
3	State of Maharashtra.	Employment under any authority	Employees detailed for municipal election duty. Drivers and Cleaners attending to the cars of Mayor, Chairman of various committees, Municipal Commissioner and other high officials and these attached to fire vans of the Municipal Corporation.	Sections 13 (1)(a), (aa) and 14. Sections 13(I) (a), (aa) and 14.

SCHEDULE

1	2	3	4	5
			Inspectors, Peon, appointed under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. Paymaster (Senior Paymasters, Junior Paymaster and Casual Paymasters). Staff engaged in closing of Annual Accounts, staff engaged for Budget work and staff working under swimming pool.	Sections 13 (1) (a), (aa) and 14
4	Greater Bombay.	Employment under any local authority.	Sarangs and labourers appointed and posted on open drain flood gates at Love Grove pumping station, Clave Land Bunder and Dharavi by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and staff working under Birla Kreed Kendra	Sections 13 (1) (a), (aa) and 14.

1988 Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. MWA-5386/6428/Lab-7, dated 27th January, 1988, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 293 to 294).

VI. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

(A) *Declaration of Public Utility Service.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (M) of section 2 of the said Act declared the industry specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be a public utility service for the purpose of the Act, for a period of six months from the date of this order.

SCHEDULE

Concerns manufacturing bread and biscuits and employing 20 or more workmen.

(Vide Government Notification, I.&L. D. No. IDA-1187/7371/Lab-2, dated 1st January, 1988, published in *M.G.G.* Part-I-L, dated 25th February, 1988 at page No. 263).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (VI) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the said Act, declared the industry engaged in Production, supply and Distribution of Petroleum products to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months commencing from the date of issue of this Notification.

(Vide Government Notification, I.E. & L. D. No. IDA-1287/(7390)/Lab-2, dated 1st January, 1988, Published In *M.G.G.* Part-I-L., dated 25th February 1988 at page No. 264).

(3) The Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (VI) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, declared "Oxygen and Acetylene Industry" to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the date of this order.

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D. No. IDA-1187/7373/Lab-2, dated 4th January, 1988, published in *M. G. G.* Part-I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at page No. 264).

(4) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, declared "The Employment of workmen in the Fire Brigade in General in the Maharashtra State" to be a public utility service for the purpose of the Act for a further period of six months from the date of this order.

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D. No. IDA-1287/(7391)/Lab-2 dated 7th January 1988 published in *M.G.G.* part I.L, Dated 25th February 1988 at page No. 269).

VII. INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMAN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) (MAHARASHTRA) RULES, 1985.

(A) *Corrigendum.*—In the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra) Rules, 1985, published in Government Notification Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. ISM. 1083/468/Lab-1, dated the 13th September 1985, at pages 285-332 of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, Part-I-L, dated the 13th September 1985.

(1) On page 286, in rule 2, in clause (a), for "Conditions of Service" read "Conditions of Service";

(2) On page 286, in rule 4, in sub-rule (1), for "registering" read "registering";

(3) On page 288, in rule 8,—

(a) in clause (a), in sub-clause (iv), for "coavited" read "registering"

(b) in clause (c), for "rule 13" read "rule 13";

- (4) on page 289, in rule 11, in sub-rule (1),—
 (a) in line three, for "detedmine" read "determine";
 (b) in line four, for "when" read "which";
- (5) on page 289, in rule 12, in sub-rule (2), for "sub rule (1) or" read "sub-rule (1) of";
- (6) on page 292, in rule 18, in sub-rule (4), for "rejected or return" read "rejected or returned";
- (7) on page 295, in rule 30, in sub-rule (6), in the line, for "inmaypresence" read "in my presence";
- (8) on page 295, in rule 32, in sub-rule (3), for "of part there of" read "of part thereof";
- (9) on page 300, in rule 40, in sub-rule (1), in clause (ii), for "values" read "rules";
- (10) on page 302, in rule 47,—
 (a) in line four, for "2" read "(2)";
 (b) in sub-rule (2) so corrected in clause (b), for "Signature of" read "Signature of";
 (c) after sub-rule (2) so corrected, for "3" read "(3)";
- (11) on page 303, in rule 52, in sub-rule (1), for "migrants workmen" read "migrant workmen";
- (12) on page 309, in Form IV-A, in item 8, for "Dadan Labourers" read "Migrant Labourers";
- (13) on page 310, in Form V,—
 (a) in item 6, for "contact revoking of" read "contractor revoking or";
 (b) in item 7, for "details if" read "details of";
- (14) on page 311, in Form VI,—
 (a) in line 5, for "Maharashtra Rules, 1983" read "(Maharashtra) Rules, 1985";
 (b) in the last line, for "name and address of establishment" read "name and address of establishment";
- (15) on page 320, in Form XIV, for "Name and address of principal Employment" read "Name and address of principal Employer"; and
- (16) on page 330, in Form XXIII, for "31st June" read "30th June"
- (Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L. D. No. ISM-1083/468(11)/Lab-1, dated 13th January, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette Part-I-L*, dated 25th February, 1988, at pages No. 269 to 270).

VIII-CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION)
 ACT, 1970

(A) Notifications under the Act, 1970.—No. CLA. 2088/1715/Lab-1.—The following Notification, No. S-16014/25/85/LW, dated the 31st December 1987 from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, is hereby republished.—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR

MINISTRY OF LABOUR/SHRAM MANTRALAYA

New Delhi, 31st December 1987

G. R. Whereas certain draft rules further amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, were published at page 3265 of the *Gazette of India*, Part-II, section 3, sub-section (i), dated the 1st November 1986, with the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. GSR. 958, dated the 24th October 1986, for a inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected the hereby till the 15th December 1986;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 1st November 1986;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from public have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, namely

1. (1) These rules may be called the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987.

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

2. In the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, in rule 78 in sub-rule (3), for the words, "Chief Labour Commission (Central)" the words "Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)" shall be substituted.

Foot Note.—The principal rules were published as G.S.R. 191 in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, Part-II, section 3, sub-section (i), dated 10th February 1971.

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L.D. No. CLA-2088/1715/Lab-1, dated 13th January, 1988 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette Part-I-L*, dated 25th February, 1988 at page No. 271).

(B) *Appointments under the Act*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, in Supersession of Government Order, Industries Energy and Labour Department No. CLA-1084/12415/(448)(i)/Lab-12 dated the 11th October, 1984 the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishment for which it is the appropriate Government hereby—

(i) appointed the persons specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto appended, being gazetted officers of the State Government, to be the registering officers for the purposes of Chapter III of the said Act; and

(ii) defined the areas respectively mentioned against each of them in column 3 of the said Schedule to be the limits within which each such registering officer shall exercise the powers conferred on him by or under the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Serial No	Persons	Area
1		3
1	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay	Greater Bombay.
2	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Thane	Thane District.
3	Assistant Commissioner of Kalyan	Thane District.
4	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Raigad at Panvel.	Raigad District.
5	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
6	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nashik	Nashik District.
7	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jalgaon	Jalgaon and Dhule Districts.
8	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar District.
9	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Pune	Pune District.
10	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolhapur ..	Kolhapur District.
11	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Sangli	Sangli District.

12	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Satara ..	Satara District.
13	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Solapur ..	Solapur District.
14	Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Nagpur Wardha Division), Nagpur.	Wardha District.
15	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, (Nagpur District), Nagpur.	Nagpur District.
16	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chandrapur	Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.
17	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gondia	Bhandara District.
18	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bhandara	Bhandara District.
19	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amravati ..	Amravati and Yavatmal Districts.
20	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Akola	Akola and Buldana Districts.
21	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad and Jalna Districts.
22	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nanded ..	Nanded and Parbhani Districts.
23	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Latur ..	Latur, Beed and Osmanabad District

(Vide Government Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. CLA-2087/1678/LAB-1, dated 14th January, 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part-I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 274 to 275).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the said Act, in Supersession of Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CLA. 1084/12415/448(ii)/LAB-12, dated 11th October 1984, the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishments for which it is the appropriate Government hereby,—

(i) appointed the persons specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto appended, being gazetted officers of the State Government, to be the licensing officers for the purposes of Chapter IV of the said Act; and

(ii) defined the areas respectively mentioned against each of them in col 3 of the said Schedule to the limits within which each such licensing shall exercise the powers conferred on him by or under the said Act.

SCHEDULE		
Serial No.	Officers	Area
1	2	3
1	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
2	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Thane.	Thane District.
3	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kalyan.	Thane District.
4	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Raigad at Panvel.	Raigad District.
5	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ratnagiri.	Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
6	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nashik.	Nashik District.
7	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jalgaon.	Jalgaon and Dhule Districts.
8	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmadnagar.	Ahmadnagar District.
9	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Pune.	Pune District.
10	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolhapur.	Kolhapur District.
11	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Sangli.	Sangli District.
12	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Satara.	Satara District.
13	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Solapur.	Solapur District.
14	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, (Nagpur Wardha Division) Nagpur.	(Nagpur Wardha District, Division) Nagpur.
15	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, (Nagpur District) Nagpur.	Nagpur District.
16	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chandrapur.	Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts.
17	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gondia.	Bhandara District.

1	2	3
18	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bhandara.	Bhandara District.
19	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amravati.	Amravati and Yavatmal Districts.
20	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Akola.	Akola and Buldhana Districts.
21	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad and Jalna Districts.
22	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nanded.	Nanded and Parbhani Districts.
23	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Latur.	Latur, Beed and Osmanabad Districts.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CLA. 2087/1678(i)/Lab-1, dated 14th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 276 to 277).

(3) In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the said Act, and in Supersession of Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1084/12415/(448)(ii)/Lab-12, dated 11th October, 1984, the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishments for which it is the appropriate Government hereby nominates the persons specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto appended to be the appellate Officers to whom appeals any order under Section 7, 8, 12 or 14 of the said Act, for the areas respectively mentioned against each of them in column 3 of the said Schedule, may be preferred.

SCHEDULE

Serial no.	Persons	Officers against whose orders appeals may be preferred
1	2	3
1	Additional Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Registering Officers or Licensing Officers for Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.

1	2	3
2	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Enforcement), Bombay.	Registering Officers or Licensing Officers for Greater Bombay.
3	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane	Registering Officer or Licensing Officer for Thane District.
4	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Nashik Division), Nashik.	Registering Officers or Licensing Officers for Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar Districts.
5	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Pune Division), Pune.	Registering Officers or Licensing Officers for Pune, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangli and Satara Districts.
6	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Nagpur Division), Nagpur.	Registering Officers or Licensing Officers for Nagpur, Amravati, Bhandara, Akola, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Wardha, Yavatmal and Buldhana Districts.
7	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Aurangabad Division), Aurangabad.	Registering Officers or Licensing Officers for Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur and Jalna Districts.

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. and I. D., No. CLA. 2087/1678(ii) Lab-1, dated 14th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988, at pages Nos. 277 to 278).

(4) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act, and in Supersession of Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CLA. 1084/12415/(448)/Lab-12, dated the 11th October 1984, the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishments for which it is the appropriate Government hereby,—

(i) appointed the persons specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto appended, to be the Inspectors for the purposes of the said Act, and

(ii) defined the areas respectively mentioned against each of them in column 3 of the said Schedule, to be the local limits within which each such Inspectors shall exercise his powers under the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Persons	Area
1	2	3
1	Government Labour Officer, Bombay.	
2	Government Labour Officer, Thane	
3	Government Labour Officer, Bhiwandi	Konkan Division comprising of Greater Bombay, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
4	Government Labour Officer, Kalyan	
5	Government Labour Officer, Ratnagiri	
6	Government Labour Officer, Sindhudurg at Kudal.	
7	Government Labour Officer, Panvel	
8	Government Labour Officer, Nashik	Nashik Division comprising of Nashik, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar and Dhule Districts.
9	Government Labour Officer, Malegaon	
10	Government Labour Officer, Jalgaon	
11	Government Labour Officer, Dhule	
12	Government Labour Officer, Ahmednagar.	
13	Government Labour Officer, Pune	Pune Division comprising of Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara Districts.
14	Government Labour Officer, Satara	
15	Government Labour Officer, Sangli	
16	Government Labour Officer, Solapur	
17	Government Labour Officer, Kolhapur	
18	Government Labour Officer, Ichalkaranji	
19	Government Labour Officer, Barshi	
20	Government Labour Officer, Nagpur	Nagpur Division comprising of Nagpur, Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Bhandara Districts.
21	Government Labour Officer, Buldhana	
22	Government Labour Officer, Akola	
23	Government Labour Officer, Amravati	
24	Government Labour Officer, Yavatmal	
25	Government Labour Officer, Wardha	
26	Government Labour Officer, Bhandara	

Serial No.	Persons	Area
1	2	3
27	Government Labour Officer, Tumsar ..	
28	Government Labour Officer, Tirora ..	
29	Government Labour Officer, Chandrapur	
30	Government Labour Officer, Gondia	
31	Government Labour Officer, Aurangabad.	
32	Government Labour Officer, Parbhani	Aurangabad Division comprising of Aurangabad, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Latur, Jalna and Osmanabad District.
33	Government Labour Officer, Beed ..	
34	Government Labour Officer, Nanded ..	
35	Government Labour Officer, Latur ..	
36	Government Labour Officer, Jalna ..	

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. CLA. 2087/1678(iii)/Lab-1, dated the 14th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 278 to 279).

I*. MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961.

(A) *Amendment to Rules.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (g) and (o) of sub-section (2) of section 40 of the said Act, and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, amended the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of said section 40 of the said Act, namely

RULES

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers (Amendment) Rules, 1988.

2. In Rule 23 of the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers, Rules, 1962, in sub-rule (1), in the Schedule, in paragraph I, after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely—

“ Provided further that, where the Chief Inspector is satisfied, after taking into consideration the working and the climatic conditions, that it is not possible or practicable for the motor transport workers in any particular undertaking to wear any of the articles mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b), he may, by an order in writing, approve any other alternative articles or exempt the employer from providing any of the articles to the motor transport workers, subject to such conditions as he may specify. ”

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MTW. 1086/(17)/Lab-11, dated 15th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at page No. 280)

X. MAHARASHTRA PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE) Act, 1981.

(A) *Appointment under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (3), (5) and (6) of section (6) read with section 12 of the said Act, appointed Shri Y. D. Nikam, as Chairman of the Security Guards Board for Greater Bombay and Thane Districts in place of Shri A. N. Saxena.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. SGA. 2387/1699/Lab-1, dated 18th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 18th February 1988 at page No. 281)

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (3) and (6) of section 6 read with section 12 of the said Act, appointed Shri H. A. Nevatina, Managing Director, Hercules Hojsts Limited, 110, Minerva Industrial Estate, L. B. Shastri Marg, Mulund (West), Bombay 400 080 as a member representing employers on the Board namely Security Guards Board for Greater Bombay and Thane Districts in place of Shri V. L. Zacharia, Deputy Chief Executive Advani Oerlicon Limited, Bombay.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries Energy and Labour Department No. SGA. 2387/1703/Lab-1, dated 27th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988, at page No. 295).

XI. EQUAL REMUNERATION ACT, 1976

(A) *Appointments under the Act.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, appointed the Officers specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto, to be the authorities for the purpose of hearing and deciding—

(a) complaints with regard to the contravention of any provision of the said Act, or

(b) claims arising out of non-payment of wages at equal rates to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature, and defines the local limits, respectively specified against each of them in column (3) of the said Schedule to be the local limits within which such authority shall exercise its jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Designation of Officer	Area
1	2	3
1	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Within the limits of Greater Bombay.
2	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Thane	Within the limits of Thane District
3	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kalyan.	Within the limits of Thane District.

1	2	3
4	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Raigad at Panvel.	Within the limits of Raigad District.
5	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ratnagiri.	Within the limits of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts.
6	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nashik.	Within the limits of Nashik District.
7	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jalgaon.	Within the limits of Jalgaon and Dhule Districts.
8	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmednagar.	Within the limits of Ahmednagar District.
9	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Pune.	Within the limits of Pune District.
10	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolhapur.	Within the limits of Kolhapur District.
11	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Sangli.	Within the limits of Sangli District.
12	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Satara.	Within the limits of Satara District.
13	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Solapur.	Within the limits of Solapur District.
14	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, (Nagpur Division), Nagpur.	Within the limits of Wardha District.
15	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, (Nagpur District), Nagpur.	Within the limits of Nagpur District.
16	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chandrapur.	Within the limits of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli district.
17	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gondia.	Within the limits of Bhandara District.
18	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amravati.	Within the limits of Amravati and Yavatmal Districts.
19	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Akola.	Within the limits of Akola and Buldhana Districts.
20	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad.	Within the limits of Aurangabad and Jalna Districts.
21	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nanded.	Within the limits of Nanded and Parbhani Districts.

1	2	3
22	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Latur.	Within the limits of Latur, Beed and Osmanabad Districts.
23	The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bhandara.	Within the limits of Bhandara District.

(Vide Govt. Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. ERA-2187/1698/Lab-1, dated the 19th January, 1988, published in *M. G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 25th February, 1988, at pages Nos. 282 to 283).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section 6 of Section 7 of the said Act, specified the officers mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule hereto the authorities to which appeals against any orders made by the authorities appointed under Sub-section (1) of the said Section 7 for the areas respectively specified against each of them in column (3) of the said Schedule may be preferred.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Officers	Area
1	2	3
1	The Additional Commissioner of Labour	Raigad, Ratnagiri and Bombay.
2	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Enforcement), Bombay	Greater Bombay.
3	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane.	Thane District.
4	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Aurangabad Division), Aurangabad.	Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur and Jalna Districts.
5	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Pune Division), Pune.	Kolhapur, Solapur, Pune, Sangli and Satara Districts.
6	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Nagpur Division), Nagpur.	Nagpur, Amravati, Bhandara, Akola, Yavatmal, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Buldhana Districts.
7	The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Nashik Division), Nashik.	Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar Districts.

(Vide Government Notification, I. E. & L.D., No. ERA-2187/1698(i)/Lab-1, dated the 19th January, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated the 25th February, 1988, at page No. 284).

(3) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act, hereby—

(i) appointed the persons specified in column (2) of the Schedule here to be the Inspectors for the purpose of making an investigation as to whether the provisions of the said Act, or the rules made thereunder, are being complied with by the employers, and

(ii) define the local limits respectively specified against each of them in column (3) of the said Schedule to be the local limits within which such Inspector may make investigations.

SCHEDULE

Serial No. (1)	Person (2)	Local Limits (3)
1	Government Labour Officer, Bombay	Within the limits of Greater Bombay.
2	Government Labour Officer, Thane	Within the limits of Thane municipal area Thane Taluka (excluding the Thane municipal area), Bassein Palghar and Dahanu Talukas of the Thane District.
3	Government Labour Officer, Kalyan..	Within the limits of Kalyan, Shahapur, Murud, Jawahar Wada Mokhada, and Talasari Talukas of the Thane District.
4	Government Labour Officer, Raigad at Panvel.	Within the limits of Raigad District.
5	Government Labour Officer, Sindhudurg at Kudal.	Within the limits of Sindhudurg District.
6	Government Labour Officer, Ratnagiri	Within the limits of Ratnagiri District.
7	Government Labour Officer, Nashik	Within the limits of Nashik District.
8	Government Labour Officer, Malegaon	
9	Government Labour Officer, Jalgaon	Within the limits of Jalgaon District.

(1)	(2)	(3)
10	Government Labour Officer, Dhule..	Within the limits of Jalgaon District.
11	Government Labour Officer, Bhiwandi	Within the limits of Bhiwandi Jawahar, Wada and Talasari Talukas of the Thane District.
12	Government Labour Officer, Pune ..	Within the limits of Pune District.
13	Government Labour Officer, Solapur..	Within the limits of Solapur District.
14	Government Labour Officer, Kolhapur	Within the limits of Kolhapur District.
15	Government Labour Officer, Ichalkaranji	Within the limits of Kolhapur District.
16	Government Labour Officer, Sangli ..	Within the limits of Sangli District.
17	Government Labour Officer, Satara ..	Within the limits of Satara District.
18	Government Labour Officer, Ahmednagar.	Within the limits of Ahmednagar District.
19	Government Labour Officer, Aurangabad.	Within the limits of Aurangabad District.
20	Government Labour Officer, Parbhani	Within the limits of Parbhani District.
21	Government Labour Officer, Beed.	Within the limits of Beed District.
22	Government Labour Officer, Latur.	Within the limits of Osmanabad and Latur Districts.
23	Government Labour Officer, Nanded	Within the limits of Nanded District.
24	Government Labour Officer, Jalna	Within the limits of Jalna District.
25	Government Labour Officer, Nagpur	Within the limits of Nagpur District.
26	Government Labour Officer, Wardha..	Within the limits of Wardha District.
27	Government Labour Officer, Bhandara	Within the limits of Bhandara District;
28	Government Labour Officer, Gondia	Within the limits of Bhandara District.

29	Government Labour Officer, Tumsar	Within the limits of Bhandara District.
30	Government Labour Officer, Tirora	Within the limits of Bhandara District.
31	Government Labour Officer, Chandrapur	Within the limits of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli District.
32	Government Labour Officer, Barshi	Within the limits of Solapur District.
33	Government Labour Officer, Yavatmal	Within the limits of Yavatmal District.
34	Government Labour Officer, Amravati	Within the limits of Amravati District.
35	Government Labour Officer, Akola	Within the limits of Akola District.
36	Government Labour Officer, Buldhana	Within the limits of Buldhana District.

(Vide Government Notification, I.E. & L.D. No. ERA-2187/1698(ii)/Lab-1 dated the 19th January, 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 25th February, 1988 at pages Nos. 285 to 287).

XII. BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976

(A) *Constitution of Vigilance Committee.*—(1) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), (2) and (3) of section 13 of the said Act (19 of 1976) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf constituted the Vigilance Committee for the area comprising the Sub-division of Ratnagiri in the District of Ratnagiri consisting of the following members namely

Chairman

- (1) The Sub-divisional Magistrate, Ratnagiri Under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 13.

Members

- (2) Smt. Nirmaladevi Dadasaheb Kadam, R/o, Nimbakhol, Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (3) Shri Bhagoji Hari Pawar, R/o, Hatiwale, Taluka Rajapur. Nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (4) Shri G. G. Kamble R/o, Lanja, Taluka Lanja. Nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (5) Shri Yunus F. Mohamed Dhamaskar, R/o, Majgaon, Taluka Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 13

- (6) Shri Bhalchandra Dhanaji Adiwarekar, R/o, Adiwara, Taluka Rajapur. Nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (7) The Block Development Officer, Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (8) The Agriculture Development Officer, Zilla Parishad, Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (f) of sub-clause (3) of section 13.
- (9) The District Social Welfare Officer, (Class II), Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (10) The Director, Bhoo Vikas Bank, Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (11) The Executive Magistrate, Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 13.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ELA. 1587/1249/Lab-1, dated 20th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*. Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 287 to 288).

(2) The Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department has in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), (2) and (3) of section 13 of the said Act (19 of 1976) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, constituted the Vigilance Committee for the area comprising the Sub-division of Chiplun in the district of Ratnagiri consisting of the following members, namely:—

Chairman

- (1) The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chiplun Under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 13

Members

- (2) Shri V. V. Tambe, At and Post Bhooste, taluka Guhagar, District Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 13
- (3) Shri Rajabhau Kadam, At and Post Abloli, taluka Guhagar, District Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (4) Shri Raghunath Sakharam Ambewakar, At and Post Nawdi, Taluka Sangameshwar, District Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (5) Shri Raghunath Bhaskar Kamble, R/o, Chiplun, taluka Chiplun, district Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (6) Shri Ismail Khan, At and Post Kondhe, taluka Chiplun, district Ratnagiri. Nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 13.

- (7) The Project Director .. Nominated under clause (d) of Integrated Child Development Scheme sub-section (3) of section 13, Chiplun.
- (8) The Block Development Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Chiplun. Nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (9) The Manager, Chiplun Taluka Kharedi Vikri Sangh, Chiplun. Nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (10) The Manager, Ratnagiri district Central Co-operative Bank, Branch Chiplun. Nominated under clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 13.
- (11) The Executive Magistrate, Chiplun .. Nominated under clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 13.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BLA. 1587/1250/Lab-1, dated 20th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 288 to 289).

XIII. BOMBAY RELIEF UNDERTAKINGS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACF, 1958

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

(a) declared that the industrial undertaking called "Dyana-Craft Machine Company Limited, Bombay" to which financial assistance has been provided by the Government of Maharashtra by way of sanctioning sales tax loan Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. one lakh only), shall for a period of six months commencing on the 21st day of January 1988 and ending on the 20th day of July 1988 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployments relief; and

(b) direct that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, any right, privilege, obligation or liability (excepting the obligations or liabilities incurred in favour of workmen of the said relief undertaking, or in favour of the industrial units which are registered as small scale industrial unit with the Directorate of Industries of the Government of Maharashtra Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Co-operative Banks, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and the dues of Employees' State Insurance Corporation and any liability incurred under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Bom. LI of 1959), the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 (Mah. XVI of 1975) and the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), accrued or incurred before the 17th day of April 1985 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended

and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any court tribunal officer or authority shall be stayed.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BRU. 1088/(702)/IND-10, dated 21st January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988, at page No. 290).

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

(a) declared that the industrial undertaking called Messrs. Chowgule and Company (Hind) Private Limited, Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking") to which financial assistance has been provided by the Government of Maharashtra by way of sanctioning sales tax loan amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. One lakh only) shall for a period of three months commencing on the 29th day of January 1988 and ending on the 28th day of April 1988 (both days inclusive), be conducted to serve as a measure of preventing unemployment; and

(b) directed that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period of three months commencing on the 29th day of January 1988 and ending on the 28th day of April 1988 (both days inclusive), for which the said relief undertaking continues as such any right, privilege, obligation or liability (excepting the obligations or liabilities incurred in favour of the workmen of the said relief undertaking, or in favour of the industrial units which are registered as small scale industrial units with the Directorate of Industries of the Government of Maharashtra, Bank of Baroda, Bank of Maharashtra, the dues of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, and any liability incurred under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Bom. LI of 1959), the Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975 (Mah. XVI of 1975), and the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), accrued or incurred before the 29th day of April 1985 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed.

(Vide Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BRU. 1087/(626)/IND-10, dated 29th January 1988, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 25th February 1988 at pages Nos. 297 to 298).

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers for February 1988

BOMBAY CENTRE

A rise of 4 points

In February 1988 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1960=100) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 815 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 the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the Food group increased by 6 points to 913 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, moongdal, fish fresh, onion, and tea ready-made.

The index number for the pan, Supari and Tobacco etc. group increased by 1 point to 861 due to a rise in the average prices of bidi and chewing Tobacco.

The index number for the Fuel and Light group remained steady at 1139.

The index number for housing remained steady at 215 being a six-monthly item.

The index number for the Clothing, Bedding and Footwear group increased by 2 points to 687 due to a rise in the average prices of Sarree I and II and shirting I and II.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 633 due to a rise in the average price of tailoring charges.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		January 1988	February 1988
I-A. Food	57.1	907	913
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	860	861
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	1139	1139
III. Housing	4.6	215	215
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-Wear	9.4	685	687
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	632	633
Total ..	100.0	.....	.....
Consumer Price Index Number	.....	811	815

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 598 to 605 of December 1965 issued of *Labour Gazette*. For *Errata* see page 897 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*

752—A fall of 12 points

In February 1988 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 752 being 12 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Solapur Centre.

The index number for the Food group decreased by 19 points to 798 due to a fall in the average prices of grinding charges, Arhirdal, oils and fats sub group, garlic and vegetables and fruits sub group.

The index number for the Pan Supari and Tobacco etc. group steady at 689.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 862 due to a rise in the average price of coal.

The index number for Housing remained steady at 337 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, Bedding and Footwear group steady at 667.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group decreased by 4 points to 705 due to a fall in the average price of washing soap.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		January 1988	February 1988
I-A. Food	63.0	817	798
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	689	689
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	857	862
III. Housing	5.2	337	337
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	667	667
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	709	705
Total	100.00	764	752
Consumer Price Index Number	.....	.....	.....

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 of January 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.

*Decreased by 1 point to 627 due to fall in the average price of hair oil only.

NAGPUR CENTRE*

735—A rise of 3 points

In February, 1988 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 735 being 3 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 decreased by 2 points to 762 due to a fall in the average prices of Arhaddal, Oil and Fats, sub group, Garlic and Vegetables and Fruits sub group.

The Index number for the Pan, Supari and Tobacco etc. group decreased by 4 points to 934 due to a fall in the average price of supari.

The index number for the Fuel and Light group increased by 51 points to 1027 due to a rise in the average prices of Firewood and Coal.

The index number for Housing remained steady at 675 being a six monthly item.

The index number for Clothing, Bedding and Footwear group increased by 12 points to 610 due to a rise in the average prices of Shoes and Chappals (Gents).

The index number for the Miscellaneous group decreased by 3 points to 529 due to a fall in the average price of Cinema show.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		January 1988	February 1988
I-A. Food	57.2	764	762
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.	3.8	938	934
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	976	1027
III. Housing	6.6	663	675
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	613	610
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	529	529
Total ..	100.00	732	735
Consumer Price Index Number ..		....

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 771 to 779 January 86 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*

692—A fall of 10 points.

In February 1988 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (New Series) for Pune Centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 692 being 10 points lower 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 decreased by 22 points to 777 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, turdal, oils, fresh fish, other vegetables, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 879.

The index number for housing remains steady at 176 being a six monthly item.

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

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 13 points to 586 due to a rise in the average prices of Glycodin, Newspaper (Daily Sakal) and Cinema.

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	
		January 1988	February 1988
I. Food	55.85	799	777
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	879	879
III. Housing	6.65	176	176
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	649	649
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	573	586
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	702	692

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

JALGAON CENTRE*

A fall of 19 points

In February 1988 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1961=100) for the Jalgaon Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 722 being 19 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the Food group decrease by 32 points to 783 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, turdal, groundnut oil, chillie dry, potatoes, garlic and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remain steady at 1029.

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

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remain steady at 690.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remain steady at 572.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		January 1988	February 1988
I. Food	60.79	815	783
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	1029	1029
III. Housing	6.11	188	188
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	690	690
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	572	572
Total ..	100.00	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number ..	...	741	722

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 758 to 760 of the January 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

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

NANDED CENTRE*

A fall of 11 points

In February 1988 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1961=100) for the Nanded Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 772 being 11 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the Food group decreased by 17 points to 821 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, wheat, turdal, groundnut oil, tomatoes, garlic and vegetables.

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

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

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 705.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 689.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Group	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		January 1988	February 1988
I. Food	...	838	821
II. Fuel and Light	...	931	931
III. Housing	...	386	386
IV. Clothing, and Footwear	...	705	705
V. Miscellaneous	...	689	689
Total ..	100.00	783	772
Consumer Price Index Number

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100 the new index number of base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2.45.

AURANGABAD CENTRE*

807—A fall of 18 points

In February 1988 the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (New Series) for Aurangabad Centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 807 being 18 points lower than that in preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 29 points to 921 due to fall in the average prices of rice, wheat, turdal, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, garlic and vegetables.

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

The index number for housing remains steady at 333 being asix monthly sum.

The index number for clothing and footwear remained steady at 696.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 672 due to a rise in the prices of toilet soap (Lifebuoy) only.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight, proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		January 1988	February 1988
I. Food	60.72	950	921
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	830	830
III. Housing	8.87	333	333
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	696	696
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	671	672
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		825	807

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

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

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The statistics for the last 12 calendar months from March 1987 to February 1988 are given in the following table—

TABLE

Month	Index Number	
	1	2
March 1987	686	834
April 1987	691	840
May 1987	703	854
*June 1987	715	869
July 1987	724	880
August 1987	736	895
September 1987	745	905
October 1987	755	912
November 1987	755	918
December 1987	752	914
January 1988	753	915
February 1988	749	910

* 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 FEBRUARY, 1988

Centre	Base	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.	Fuel and light	Housing	Clothing and Footwear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index		Consumer Price Index Number Jan. 1988	
								Feb. 1988	Old Index Number		
Bombay	.. 1960=100	913	861	1,139	215	687	633	815	3,619	811	3,600
Solapur	.. 1960=100	798	689	862	337	667	704	752	2,873	762	2,915
Nagpur	.. 1960=100	762	934	1,027	529	675	610	735	3,837	732	3,821
Pune	.. 1961=100	778	..	879	176	649	586	692	..	702	..
Jalgaon	.. 1961=100	783	..	1,029	188	690	571	722	3,819	741	3,920
Nanded	.. 1961=100	821	..	931	386	705	689	772	1,891	783	1,913
Aurangabad	.. 1961=100	921	..	830	333	696	672	807	1,792	825	1,815

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent Old Index Numbers the new Index Numbers may be multiplied by the linking factors mentioned against the respective centres as follows :—

BOMBAY 4.44 : SOLAPUR 3.82 : NAGPUR 5.22 : JALGAON 5.29 : NANDED 2.45 : AURANGABAD 2.22

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1988

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts
all 2036 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts during the month. Their decisions are as under

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications received during the month	
		1987	1988
i. Court/Tribunals—			
1	Industrial Court, Bombay	..	4
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay	..	..
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur	37	19
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur	..	..
5	Industrial Court, Pune	1	1
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune	..	..
7	Industrial Court, Thane	2	14
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane	..	..
9	Industrial Court, Kolhapur	..	4
10	Industrial Tribunal, Kolhapur	2	..
11	Industrial Court, Amravati	..	..
12	Industrial Tribunal, Amravati	2	..
13	Industrial Court, Nashik	..	..
14	Industrial Tribunal, Nashik	..	..
15	Industrial Court, Aurangabad	..	1
16	Industrial Court, Solapur	..	..
17	Industrial Court, Ahmednagar	2	..
	Total	50	39
ii. Labour Courts—			
1	Labour Court, Bombay	..	188
2	Labour Court, Pune	85	9
3	Labour Court, Nagpur	1	85
4	Labour Court, Thane	6	20
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur	1	32
6	Labour Court, Solapur	1	1
7	Labour Court, Akola	10	6
8	Labour Court, Nashik	..	17
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad	..	..
10	Labour Court, Dhule	..	3
11	Labour Court, Sangli	..	2
12	Labour Court, Jalgaon	3	13
13	Labour Court, Jalgaon	1	70
14	Labour Court, Jalgaon	1	122
15	Labour Court, Ahmadnagar	4	6
	Total	115	736

The following references were received by the Wage Boards during review

- Wage Board for—
- (1) Cotton Textile Industry
 - (2) Silk Textile Industry
 - (3) Sugar Industry
 - (4) Co-operative Banks Industry
- (a.c.p.) Ra 4150—6(535—7-88)

1
Nil
Nil
1

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during January, 1988 under various Acts is given below :—

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

Act 1	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus 2	Employment, leave, hours of work and miscellaneous causes 3
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	17	43
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	3	9
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extensions and Amendment) Act, 1964	2	4
Total	22	56

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

Act 1	Pending at the beginning of the month 2	No. of cases received during the month 3	Settled amicably 4	Ended in failure 5	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties 6	Closed 7	Total (4 to 7) 8	Percentage at end of the month 9
D. Act, 1947	292	110	23	45	21	15	104	298
B. I. R. Act, 1946	76	12	1	4	7	..	12	76
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	42	6	..	..	1	..	1	47
Total	410	128	24	49	29	15	117	421

and District-wise 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 1	Cotton Textile 2	Silk Textile 3	Chemical 4	Textile Processing 5	Hosiery 6	Banking 7	Sugar 8	Misc. 9	Transport 10	Total 11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act 1	Kokan 2	Pune 3	Thane 4	Nagpur 5	Nasik 6	Bilimora bad 7	Amravati 8	Total 9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Act 1	Amravati 2	Gad-chiroli 3	Wardha 4	Chanda 5	Nagpur 6	Bhandara 7	Total 8
B.I.R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	4	2	6

LABOUR GAZETTE—P.H.L. 1988
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE
DURING THE MONTH JANUARY 1988

No. of Disputes	..	January 1988	December 1987	January 1987
No. of Workers involved	..	48	55	63
No. of Man days lost	..	16,377	15,184	14,346
Industry-wise classification is given below :—		3,41,251	3,59,230	3,08,986

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress				Aggregate man-days lost
	Started before beginning of the month	Started during the total month	Total (Col. 2+3)	Number of work people involved in all disputes	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	3	..	3	448	11,648
Engineering	25	1	26	8,075	1,98,764
Chemical	6	..	6	803	19,822
Miscellaneous	12	1	13	7,051	1,11,017
Total	46	2	48	16,377	3,41,251
Total for last month	52	3	55	15,184	3,59,230

14 of the 48 disputes arose over question of "pay, allowances and bonus issues" related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel" and the remaining 29 were due to other causes.

Out of the 2 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 2 disputes were settled entirely in favour of the workers and unsuccessful.

Note.—The figures given in the above Table are based on returns received under the section 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 GIVEN THE DETAIL INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1988

Serial No	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work stoppages		No. of workers involved	Mandays; Mandays lost during the month		Remarks
					Began	Ended		lost till the close of the month	lost till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bombay— Bombay Foregings Pvt. Ltd., Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Bombay-400 098.	Pvt.	S	Indiscipline	11-7-1984		825	15,470	6,58,849	Continued
2	Bombay— M/s. W. M. I. Cranes Ltd, Bhandup village road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	Pvt.	S	Other	5-2-1987		728	18,850	2,26,330	Do.
3	Bombay— Everest Bldg. Products Pvt. Ltd., Jatashankar Dass Road, Mulund (West), Bombay-400 080.	Pvt.	S	Wages and Allowances (I).	5-5-1987		624	13,160	1,20,987	Do.
4	Thane— Sion Garage Pvt. Ltd., E-5, Road No. 27, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane, district Thane.	Pvt.	L	Indiscipline (w)	28-6-1987		700	18,200	1,30,900	Do.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAIL INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1988—Contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work stoppages		No. of workers involved	Mandays lost		Remarks
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1										
5	Bombay— Bombay Khadhi and Village Industries Association, 286, D. N. Road, Bombay-400 001.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			S/L	Indiscipline (vi)	S 28-10-1987		559	10,478	33,449	Continued
6	Aurangabad— Bajaj Auto Ltd., Bajaj Bagar, Walvi, district Aurangabad.	Pvt.	L	Violence	23-11-1987		3,452	80,399	1,91,123	Do.
7	V.I.P. Industries Ltd., 78-A, M.I.D.C. Estate, Satpur, Nasik-422 007.	Pvt.	L	Go-slow	15-12-1987		2,417	60,344	95,219	Do.
8	Thane— Bhai Bijlee Ltd., Plot No. 2, M.I.D.C. Industrial Estate, Thane, Belapur Road, Katra, district Thane.	Pvt.	S	Wages and	19-1-1988		1,339	14,405	14,405	Do.

(M. R. BALUTKAR),
Officer-in-Charge, Social Dept., Bombay.

PROCESS NOTE ON ESIS BENEFIT IN MAHARASHTRA AND GOA

The Employees State Insurance Scheme protects the industrial workers as provided 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 insured persons.

In Maharashtra 11,50,313 employees were under the coverage of the Scheme in the month of February, 1988. The high value of the benefits paid to those employees were as follows:—

SIC has paid Rs. 1 29 Crores as Cash Benefit in February 1988,

- (i) 59,479 workers were paid Rs. 59,68,888 00 on account of Sickness and Rs. 4,74,321.75 were paid for the long term disability, e.g. TB, Cancer, Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Psychosis etc. etc.
- (ii) 20,938 workers were paid Rs. 56,08,987 80 on account of accidents as employment injury which included 9,021 cases for the permanent disablement and 3,108 for pension to the accident.
- (iii) Rs. 8,36,906 00 were paid to the women workers as Maternity Benefit for the period of confinement. In addition to the above 18 persons were sterilized and they were paid Rs. 5,180.00 as family planning benefit.
- (iv) There were 233 cases where legal proceedings were initiated against defaulting employers/Insured Persons for the recovery of arrears of contributions as under
 - (1) Under Section 45B 155 cases
 - (2) Under Section 75 24 cases
 - (3) Under Section 84 3 cases
 - (4) Under Section 85 51 cases.

LIST OF EMPLOYERS WHO WERE FOUND GUILTY BY THE M. M. COURT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1988.

Serial No (1)	Name of defaulters and Code No. (2)	Offence under section (3)	Fine imposed (4)	Cost awarded (5)
1	M/s. Apna Engg. Works, 31-34082	85(a)	Rs. 100	Rs. 50
2	M/s. Tip Top Typography, 31-16252		Rs. 200	Rs. 50
3	M/s. Kiran Iron and Steel Corporation, 31-2948.		Rs. 100	Rs. 25
4	M/s. Nirmal Plastic Industries, 31-14172		Rs. 500	Rs. 100
5	M/s. S. Handa and Associates 31-35587-112		Rs. 250	Rs. 50
6	M/s. S. Handa and Associates 31-35587-112		Rs. 50	
7	M/s. National Pharmaceuticals 31-735		Rs. 500	Rs. 100
8	M/s. National Pharmaceuticals 31-735		Rs. 500	Rs. 100
9	M/s. National Pharmaceuticals 31-735		Rs. 500	Rs. 100
10	M/s. Shuksun Enterprises, 31-20072-90		Rs. 150	Rs. 25
11	M/s. Prompt Security Services, 30137	Non-Submission of September 1986	R. C. Case decided	Accused was fined of Rs. 100.
12	M/s. Fabo Parts 30305	Non-submission of March 1987.	R. C. Cases decided on 11th February 1988.	Accused was fined of Rs. 200.
13	M/s. Arjunwadkar Consolidated. 30697	Non submission of March 1987.	R. C. Case decided on 8th February 1988	Accused was fined of Rs. 250.
14	M/s. Shree Enterprises, 31868	Non submission of for March 1987.	R. C. Case decided on 11th February 1988.	Accused was fined of Rs. 175.
15	M/s. D. S. Vetal, 30240	Non submission of for March 1987.	R. C. Case decided on 8th February 1988.	Accused fined of Rs. 200 out of fine Rs. 100
16	M/s. Alloy Castings, 33266	Non-submission of March 1987.	R. C. Case decided on 8th February 1988.	Accused was fined of Rs. 200.
17	M/s. S. B. Electro Mechanical, 33529	Non-submission of March 1987.	R. C. Case decided on 11th February 1988.	Accused was fined of Rs. 175.
18	M/s. Prompt Security Services, 30137	Non-payment of contribution Employer's share May 1986 to July 1986.	Case decided,	Accused was fined of Rs. 200.
19	M/s. Machinal Ovt. Ltd. 4615	Non-payment of contribution for January 1987 to March 1987.	Case decided on 3rd February 1988.	Accused fined of Rs. 500.
20	M/s. Pravin Steel Fabrics, 30286	Non-payment of contribution for January 1987 to March 1987.	Case decided and accused was	fined of Rs. 200.
21	Kala Furniture, 5374	Non-production of records for period for November 1983 to March 1987.	Case decided on 8th February 1988.	Accused were fined of Rs. 450.
22	M/s. G. K. Feeder, 23-2227-66-SF	85(a)	Rs. 100 Cr. case No. 180/87.	
23	M/s. G. K. Feeder, 23-2227-66-SF	85(a)	Rs. 100 Cr. case No. 181/87.	
24	M/s. G. K. Feeder, 23-2227-66-SF	85(g)(e)	Rs. 100 Cr. case No. 185/87.	
25	M/s. Yurafi goods Motor Services, Akola 23-2304-106.	85(a)	Rs. 200 Cr. case No. 1992/87.	
26	M/s. Yurafi goods Motor Services Akola 23-2304-106.	85(e)	Rs. 700 Cr. case No. 1993/87.	

A. Y. CHANDE,
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