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# LABOUR GAZETTE

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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 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

### Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of March 1982, with average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 468, 493 and 477 respectively. The Pune, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of March 1982, with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 437, 481, 530 and 500 respectively.

### All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for March 1982 was 457 as compared to 458 in February 1982. The Index Numbers for March 1982 on Base 1949=100 based Index worked out to 555 as against 557 for February 1982.

### Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During February 1982, there were 74 disputes involving 60,786 workmen and time loss of 13,55,940 working days as compared to 75 disputes in January 1982, involving 56,490 workmen and time loss of 10,19,796 mandays.

Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at pages 969 to 971 of this issue.

### Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of March 1982, 18,081 Insured persons received Rs. 45,14,439.72 as cash benefits due to Employment injuries. This includes 4,946 persons who were in receipt of pension for permanent disablement benefits and 2,209 persons who were in receipt of Dependents Benefits as dependents of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 8,797 accidents were reported as against 5,965 during the preceding month.

## Current Notes

### Separate Insurance Fund for protecting p.f. Monies

The Deputy Minister of Labour replied in the affirmative in the Rajya Sabha on February 25, 1982, whether Government was considering a proposal to create a separate insurance fund to protect workers against default in payment of provident fund contribution. The details of this fund are yet to be worked out.

(E. F. I., Bulletin, dated 15th April 1982)

### Plan to hold Tripartite Labour meet soon

Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, Union Minister of Labour, announced in the Lok Sabha on April 8, 1982 that a tripartite labour conference is proposed to be convened shortly to discuss matters of national importance and reach workable solution.

(E. F. I., Bulletin, dated 15th April 1982)

### Unskilled workers may get more

The Minimum Wages Advisory Board of Himachal Pradesh has recommended that the minimum rate of wages for unskilled workers in all scheduled industries should be Rs. 8.50 per day and Rs. 255 per month from April 1.

Shri Ranjit Singh Verma, Industry Minister, presided over the meeting here on March 29.

(Indian Worker, dated 5th April 1982)

### National Safety Awards

#### Call to step up safety measures for workers

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, the Union Minister for Labour, called for stepping up efforts to minimise industrial accidents in the country which caused tremendous loss by way of death and physical disablement of skilled workers.

Giving away the National Safety Awards for the year, 1978 at a function held here on March 15, the Minister said in the primary concern of increasing production and bringing down prices, the safety and health of the workers should not be ignored.

Shri Azad said the workers constituted the backbone of the industries and "it is our responsibility to ensure that their working conditions were congenial and free from hazards which may cause injuries to life, limb or health".

The Minister said this fact was all the more important with the fast tempo of industrialization and introduction of more sophisticated machines, new process and chemicals into our industrial establishments.

The Minister said he was confident that if the managements paid adequate attention to adoption of appropriate measures for accident prevention, not

only would the rate of accidents come down, but it would also result in the improvement of productivity.

He said that if the accidents were to be minimised it was essential that managements and workers critically examine all systems of work and adopt measures to make all activities safe.

He also called for imparting adequate training to workers, supervisors and other managerial staff in industries on the safety aspect of their work.

(Indian Worker, dated 5th April 1982)

### Big wage raise for miners, road builders

The Union Government is proposing to increase by 30 per cent the minimum wages of workers engaged in road construction, stone breaking and crushing as well as maintenance of runways, according to a notification issued here by the Labour Ministry on March 23.

The proposed increase in minimum wages of these workers is based on a 103 point rise in the consumer price index, that is, from 329 to 432 points.

Minimum wages of mine workers were enhanced last year on the same basis.

According to the present notification it is proposed to effect a further 14 per cent rise in the minimum wages of these workers employed in various types of mine, in consideration of a 52 point increase in the index.

The Government has, however, decided to invite objections to the proposed increase before taking a final decision in the matter.

The new minimum wages recommended in road construction, stone breaking and crushing, and maintenance of runways range from Rs. 6.75 to 10 in case of the unskilled, Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 12.50 for the semi-skilled and Rs. 10.75 to Rs. 16 for the skilled workers, depending upon the area of their work.

Currently workers in these categories are getting between Rs. 5.25 and Rs. 7.50 (for the unskilled), Rs. 6.50 and Rs. 9.50 (for the semi-skilled) and Rs. 8.25 and Rs. 12 (for the skilled) as minimum wages.

The different types of mines whose workers are also to benefit from the notification are graphite, ganite, manganese, iron, ore, mica, copper dolomite, bauxite (China clay, clay, chromite, quartzite, quartz, gypsum, barytes, red oxide, laterite, felspar, stone, kyanite, steatite, fierclay ochre, asbestos).

The underground mine workers who are presently getting Rs. 9.25 (unskilled), Rs. 11.75 (semi-skilled) and Rs. 14 (skilled), will henceforth get Rs. 10.50 (unskilled), Rs. 13.25 (semi-skilled) and Rs. 16.25 (skilled).

The new minimum wages for those not working underground would be Rs. 8.75 (unskilled), Rs. 11 (semi-skilled) and Rs. 13.50 (skilled).

**Procedure to get PF loans simplified**

There would be only one form for applying for advance from the PF for various purposes in place of the four different forms now, the PF Organisation announced here on March 18.

This change would come into force on an experimental basis from April in the Delhi region only.

This is part of the reform in the PF dealings with their subscribers planned to be introduced in phases. A review committee had earlier recommended introduction of pass books for PF subscribers.

PF subscribers are entitled to advances for construction of house or renovation of it, during long term lock-outs of establishments or non-receipt of wages, illness of members or their family members, for educational purposes and for marriage of the member or his dependent.

Advances could also be availed of in cases of natural disasters like earthquakes.

The PF Organisation has also taken steps to expedite returns from employers about depositing provident fund money deducted from employees and employers' contribution.

In Delhi area alone, there is an arrear of Rs. 16.43 lakhs both from employers and employees. The all India figures is Rs. 25.93 crore.

(*Indian Worker, dated 5th April 1982*)

**Gratuity Act to be amended**

The Government has decided to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act and liberalise the family pension scheme, the Deputy Labour Minister, Shri Dharmvir, told the Lok Sabha on April 7, 1982.

The minister, who was intervening in the debate on the labour ministry's demands for grants said the government had also decided to raise the compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,600.

He said the working of the Employees State Insurance Scheme had revealed a number of shortcomings. Suggestions for amending the Act were under consideration.

The minister said it had been decided to further liberalise the family pension scheme. The major amendment to the scheme would be the removal of the application of the age factor, so that all pensioners could get minimum pension. It has also been decided to grant *ad hoc* relief to pensioners for the increase in the cost of living.

He said a tripartite committee had been set up to review the working of the ESI scheme. The committee would review the question of arrears of contribution, suggest measures for recovery, and prevention of such accumulation of arrears. The committee was expected to report in about two months' time, he said.

Shri Bindeshwari Dubey (INTUC) asked the government to put down with a firm hand, the "new trends of violence" in the labour movement. Besides, he said, obsolete labour laws should be amended to maintain industrial peace.

(*Indian Worker, dated 19th April 1982*)

**B. K. Das on the ILO panel**

Shri B. K. Das, Director of the Institute for Miners and Metalworkers Education has been appointed by the Governing Body of the ILO as a member of the Panel of Consultants on Workers' Education. His name was recommended by the INTUC.

(*Indian Worker, dated 19th April 1982*)

**40 lakh UP bidi workers get wage hike**

About 40 lakhs bidi workers in Uttar Pradesh will get higher wages which will be on par with their counterparts in Madhya Pradesh.

The first tripartite conference on the industry, held here on March 13 under the presidentship of UP Labour and Technical Education Minister Jagdish Chandra Dikshit, decided for an upward revision in the wages of the bidi workers with effect from April 1.

The conference, however, decided that the enhanced wages should in no way operate to the prejudice of the employees already getting higher than those that will come into force with the present upward revision and should continue to get the same higher rate.

It was also agreed that the arrears of the wage increase for the period from April 1 to 15, 1982 shall be credited to the UP Labour Welfare Fund to be utilised exclusively for the welfare of the bidi workers in the State.

(*Indian Worker, dated 19th April 1982*)

**Unfair Labour practices Codified****Bill moved to amend ID Act**

(*From Our Special Correspondent*)

UNION Labour Minister Bhagwat Jha Azad moved in on April 23 the much awaited Bill to ensure speedier settlement of industrial disputes by amending the outdated 35-year old Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 after an unsuccessful attempt by the opposition to stall the measure.

The Bill seeks expeditious settlement of disputes by getting rid of the procedural bottlenecks and incorporating some of the recommendations of the National Labour Commission. Despite all round demand for the expansion of the term "industry" to cover hospitals, educational scientific research and training institutions as well as institutions engaged in charitable, social and philanthropic services. The Bill has sought to include these establishments from the purview of the Act.

The minister announced that a separate legislation for the excluded workmen would be introduced "very soon, during this session of Parliament itself".

#### Codification of unfair practices

The Bill also seeks to codify the unfair labour practices by unions of both employers and workmen providing for penalties for those indulging in practices.

Activities relating to atomic energy, space and defence research also will be out of the scope of the Act. The term "workman" has been enlarged to cover the supervisory staff with wages not exceeding Rs. 1,600 a month.

Every industrial establishment employing 100 or more workmen will have to set up a time bound grievance redressal procedure which is no longer voluntary.

A time limit is fixed for adjudicating individual and collective disputes as also the disposal of claims, applications and references by the dispute resolving bodies. Industrial disputes will not abate in the event of the death of a workman.

#### Dismissed worker

Dismissed workmen getting favourable awards of reinstatement from labour courts will be entitled to get wages even if the awards are contested in higher courts and the wages are payable till the cases are finally decided in the high courts or the Supreme Courts.

Workmen in mines could be laid off for reasons of fire, flood, excess of inflammable gas or explosion without previous permission.

In the case of closure of industrial establishments, the employer will have to seek the permission of the government giving 90 days' notice. If permission is granted for closure, the workmen will be entitled to compensation equivalent to 15 days' average pay for every completed year of continuous service or part thereof in excess of six months.

The statutory protection to workmen relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure will apply to only units with 300 or more workers.

*(Indian Worker, dated 26th April 1982)*

#### Defence bonus

THE Lok Sabha was told on April 17 that the Civilian employees under the defence ministry numbering 3.14 lakhs have been brought under the purview of the productivity linked bonus scheme.

*(Indian Worker, dated 26th April 1982)*

#### Rural wages

THE Deputy Labour Minister, Shri Dharma Vir, said on April 16 that the Government proposed to evolve a Centrally sponsored plan scheme with a view to assisting State Governments in the implementation of minimum wages in the agricultural sector.

*(Indian Worker, dated 26th April 1982)*

#### Bill to provide House Rent to Workers

Employers in Maharashtra were sought to pay a minimum house rent allowance of Rs. 30 per month to their employees, through a non-official Bill introduced by former Minister of State for Labour and INTUC leader Haribhau Naik in the State Legislative Council here on April 16.

It was beyond the capacity of any workman to pay rent out of his present pay-package for house accommodation which was one of his basic needs to maintain health and efficiency, according to the aims and objects of the Bill.

Some of the States have made laws providing for payment of house rent allowance to industrial workmen in order to help workmen tide over their accommodation problem, he said.

Shri Naik said the problem of getting house accommodation for the workers had become very acute due to insufficient housing and high rate of house rent. Under the existing labour laws, the payment of house rent allowance or provision of house accommodation to industrial workers had not been provided so far, he added.

In his Bill, Shri Naik has suggested that the new Act should be called the Maharashtra Workmen's House Rent Allowance Act and apply to every industry employing 50 and more workmen.

Every employer was sought to pay to every workman a house rent allowance at the rate of 10 per cent of the wages or Rs. 30 whichever was more.

*(Indian Worker, dated 26th April 1982)*

## Articles, Reports, Enquires, etc.

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

### The challenge of poverty and unemployment

By

THANESWAR GOHAIN

Our country's main problem that has been defying a solution all these years is the challenge of poverty and unemployment. Poverty generally means that there is no purchasing power in the country to satisfy the basic needs which make civilised living and existence possible. In the last thirty years unemployment problem in the country has assumed a very serious proportion adding more fuel to the fire of poverty reducing per capita income of the nation. Per capita income means the average income, the total income of the nation divided by number of individuals—men, women and children. According to the latest figures available (1977) from the World Bank, per capita income in our country is less than Rs. 1200-00 per annum which means less than Rs. 100-00 p.m. In comparison to the per capita income of the rich countries of the world, ours is nothing. The per capita incomes of the rich countries ranges between \$ 6,000 to \$ 9,000 per annum. If we take the per capita income of Switzerland it is \$ 11,000 per annum. Let us not compare ourselves with the very rich. It is better to compare our position with the not-so-rich. Where do we stand?

### Basically wrong

There are 178 countries in the world who furnish figures and statistics to the World Bank. Out of these there are only sixteen countries which have less per capita income than ours. This is so despite our ample resources of material and manpower. The most surprising fact is that we are poorer than the countries we patronise. Our next neighbour Pakistan is ahead of us. Afghanistan is ahead of us. The highest populated country the People's Republic of China is not behind us. It shows that there is something basically wrong with us.

Now the question is what is our annual increase in per capita income? It is very much astonishing that the annual rate of increase in our per capita income is 1.1 per cent which means one rupee per month increase than the previous year. Whereas in normal conditions the average rate of growth in other countries is between 2 to 3 per cent. The fact is that the growth rate in some well-managed developing countries is much higher.

Let us examine how poor are we? How is the wealth distributed in the country? The World Bank statistics of 1977 reveals that while the per capita income in cities and towns of our country is Rs. 75-00 in rural area it is only

Rs. 65/ per month. When we draw our poverty line, we mean below the subsistence level. More than 46 per cent population of the country are living below the poverty level. When we talk of poverty we do not talk of poverty in terms of rich countries. We cannot compare our poverty with the rich nations. Because the rich country like America where a man gets \$ 5,000 or \$ 6,000 a year is regarded as poor and below poverty level.

As stated above more than 46 per cent population of the country are in abject poverty. No civilised nation worth its name can morally accept it. Again of the 46 per cent population, greater numbers are in extreme poverty. Even then as people believing in the theory of Karma we accept extreme poverty as a fact of life, as an act of God, or destiny and we are resigned to it. Not only that, we even do not take notice of it. But it does not mean that poverty does not exist and should not be removed. We should not take it in a resigned fashion though accustomed to it.

### Population growth

The question is why a large section of population of the country have to remain at poverty level? Is it because we have allowed too much of population to grow unchecked. We should remember that when we got independence in 1947 our population was 346 million. According to the last census the population in the country to-day has gone upto 668 million. If our population had remained stable since independence, our per capita income by that very fact and by doing nothing else would have been by now around Rs. 2,400-00 per annum and we would not have had a large section of country's population below the poverty line.

Chronic unemployment is one of the big problems of the country. Added to this is under-employment. The ever increasing unemployment problem of the country engulfs the economy of the nation eroding the success attained in several spheres. It is true that no precise data of unemployed are available due to lack of proper survey. However, according to reports of the International Labour Organisation, number of registered unemployed in our country has gone up from 3.7 million in 1970 to 13.8 million in 1979. As the registration in employment exchange is voluntary, there may be many more who have not registered their names. Again, according to the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83), the total number of unemployed which was 20.56 million in 1978 is very likely to go up to 22.8 million in 1983. Thirdly, most estimates place the number of unemployed between 30 to 35 million. Lastly, while inaugurating a four day Planning Workshop conducted by INTUC Employment Promotion Project on August 25 in New Delhi, the Union Industry and Labour Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari said that according to official surveys there were 46 million unemployed in the country and every one out of seven of these unemployed happened to be a woman. It is, therefore, not surprising in view of the fact that the provisional report of the last census reveals that the population growth during 1971-81 period was between 2.4 and 2.5 p.c. If this growth rate of population is allowed to continue, additional employment generated as a result of various developmental projects would not be able to absorb the yearly additions to the labour force of the country. It is a fact



that at the end of every five year plan the number of unemployed exceeded the estimated figure in the beginning of each plan. Consequently, at the end of three decades of planned development a large section of our population still have to spend their days in absolute poverty. Therefore, unemployment and poverty of the country demand for adoption of a policy to check or stabilise population at a level consistent with the requirement of the national economy.

### Violence of desperate people

When a large section of the population of the country are at or below the subsistence level which means in effect that they are in deprivation of gainful employment with consumption consistent with survival, good health for work, education and dignity. When we have among them more than 7 million educated man and women what happens to them? No unemployed hungry man and woman will have loyalty to this society. Why should they? They will have the least hesitation to destroy the society even though they may have no plan of action or idea to replace the present society. Is it then surprising that today the country is witnessing growing agitations and everyday disorders? It shows that there are people who obviously do not accept the present society as worth of being respected and in danger from them.

An indicator that the danger is approaching can be observed in our caste, ethnic, regional, communal and in class conflict. But the basic conflict is that there are not enough economic means—the means of livelihood—so that people fight with each other for living and this reflects in disguise in various forms of conflicts in the country.

In reality, it is nothing of the kind. In fact, it is a conflict between people—of people who have not got enough to eat against those with plenty. This conflict will continue till the basic needs and services to live a decent life will remain beyond the reach of millions and millions of poverty stricken and unemployed people.

However, the fact remains that the twin problem—poverty and unemployment—is the most burning and difficult issue in the country of the present era. Failure to arrest further deterioration of the twin problem, the nation will be overtaken by famine, riots, insurrection and by violence of desperate people.

## Gist of Important Notifications Under Various Labour Laws

### I BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946.

(1) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 constituted Tenth Labour Court at Bombay having jurisdiction in the local areas of Greater Bombay (as defined in clause (1) of section 3 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, (Bom. III of 1888) Thane, Raigad, Nashik, Jalgaon and Dhule Districts and (2) appointed Shri B. P. Kanekar, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Jalna, as Presiding Officer to preside over the Labour Court.

(Notification No. BIR. 1192/6087/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, Published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 18th March 1982, Page No. 1351).

(2) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Act, appointed with effect from the date taking over charge the persons mentioned in column 2 of the schedule 1 hereto to be the Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts, respectively shown against them in column 1 of the said schedule 1 constituted under Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BIR. 10821/5203/Lab-9, dated 16th January 1981 as amended from time to time and for that purpose amended with effect from the date each of them taking charge as Presiding Officer of the Labour Courts to which he is appointed that notification as indicated in schedule 2 hereto. —

#### SCHEDULE—1

Labour Courts 1	Persons 2
1. Fourth Labour Court, Bombay	Shri M. R. Bhope, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Sangli.
2. Fifth Labour Court, Bombay	Shri C. S. Yadav, Second Joint Civil Judge (Senior Division), Ahmednagar.
3. Sixth Labour Court, Bombay	Shri S. D. Kadam, Presiding Officer, 8th Labour Court, Bombay.
4. Seventh Labour Court, Bombay	Shri S. V. R. Naidu, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Yavatmal.
5. Eight Labour Court, Bombay	Shri S. A. Patil, Presiding Officer, 7th Labour Court, Bombay.
6. First Labour Court, Kolhapur	Shri P. V. Dunang, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Pune.

#### SCHEDULE—2

In the Schedule to the Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. BIR. 1081/5203/Lab-9, dated the 16th January 1981; as amended from time to time in column 3 for the existing words and letters in column 1 below the words and letters respectively shown against them in column 2 below shall be substituted. —

Column 1	Column 2
1. Shri N. D. Shelke.	Shri M. R. Bhope.
2. Shri S. C. Deshmukh.	Shri C. S. Yadav.
3. Shri S. R. Shinde.	Shri S. D. Kadam.
4. Shri S. A. Patil	Shri S. V. R. Naidu.
5. Shri S. D. Kadam.	Shri S. A. Patil.
6. Shri N. B. Dharurkar	Shri P. V. Dunang.

(Notification No. BIR. 1182/6085/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 18th March 1982, Page No. 1353-54).

## II BOMBAY LABOUR WELFARE FUND ACT, 1953.

1. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Rules 1953 amended the Government of Maharashtra Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MLW. 1180/1883/Lab-11, dated 24th March 1981, as under:—

Under the heading "A. Representatives of Employees" for the words, letters and figures appearing against Serial No. 1, the following words, letters and figures shall be inserted:—

Shri Hareshchandra Maganlal, Chairman, Millowners' Association, 10, Nariman Road, Bombay 400 001.

(Notification No. MLW. 1180/1883/Lab-11, dated 23rd February 1982, Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 25th March 1982, Page No. 1529).

## III. BOMBAY RELIEF UNDERTAKINGS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

(1) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act has declared that the industrial undertaking called the Rajen (Textile) Mills Pvt. Ltd., Barsi (district Solapur) shall, for a further period of one month commencing on the 31st day of January 1982 and ending on 28th day February 1982 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief, subject to fulfilling the conditions as specified in the Schedule and notification thereunder.

(Notification No. BRU. 1081/7986/IND-10, dated 29th January 1982, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 4th March 1982, page No. 1143-1145).

(2) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act declared that the industrial undertaking called the Vasant Sahakari Shetkari Sot Wa Kapad Giru Ltd., Pandharkawada, district Yavatmal, shall for a further period of one month commencing on the 2nd day of February 1982 and ending on the 1st day of March 1982 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve a measure of unemployment relief as specified in the schedule and notification.

(Notification No. BRU. 1082/8186/IND-10, dated 30th January 1982, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 4th March 1982, pages Nos. 1146-47).

(3) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, declared that the industrial undertaking called the Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay shall for a further period of three months commencing on the 8th day of February 1982 ending on the 7th day of May 1982 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief as mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. BRU. 1181/129845/8025/IND-10, dated 6th February 1982, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page Nos. 1346-1348).

## IV-A. BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

(1) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Act has suspended the operation of the provisions of section 18 of the said Act in respect of employees employed in the Electronic Data Processing Department of the National Rayon Corporation Limited, off Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-400 011 on 3rd January 1982 subject to the conditions as mentioned in the Notification. (Notification No. P. 7381/CR. 6019/Lab-5, dated 28th December 1981, published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 11th March 1982 page No. 1194).

(2) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Act has suspended the operation of the provisions of section 18 of the said Act in respect of the employees employed in the Zonal Divisional and Branch Offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the State of Maharashtra on 3rd and 10th January 1982, subject to the conditions as mentioned in the notification. (Notification No. 7382/CR. 7016/Lab-5, dated 2nd January 1982, published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, at page No. 1251).

(3) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Act, suspended the operation of the provisions of sections 14 and 18 of the said Act, in respect of the employees employed in the U. P. Handlooms, Indian Mercantile Mansion, opposite Regal Cinema, Bombay-400 039 for week ending Sunday the 31st January 1982 and Sunday the 7th February 1982, subject to the conditions as mentioned in the notification. (Notification No. P. 7382/CR. 7045/Lab-5, dated 30th January 1982, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 25th March 1982, page No. 1528).

(4) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Act amended Schedule II to the said Act as follows:—

In the said Schedule II, after entry 271, the following entry shall be added namely:

"272, sweepers employed in the Madura Section 13(1) subject to the condition that Coats Limited, 81, Paltan Road, Post Box the sweepers shall not be called for work No. 280, Bombay-400 001." before 7-30 a.m.

(Notification No. BSE. 2080/CR. 7055/Lab-5, dated 23rd February 1982, published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 25th March 1982, page No. 1530).

## V. BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCE ACT, 1912

(1) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Act and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf:—

(a) constituted a Commission to be called the Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the said Commission") to supervise and control the working of the said Act, consisting of a President and twenty-six other members.

(b) nominated Shri A. M. Nimbalkar, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to be the President of the said Commission.

(c) notifies the appointment of the following persons as members, whether nominated or elected, of the said Commission, namely:—

*Members nominated by Government*

1. Shri V. N. Kholkute, Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Commerce Centre, Tardeo, Bombay 400 034.
2. Shri V. B. Shirodkar, Deputy City Engineer (Air Pollution and Projects), Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay-400 001.
3. Shri N. L. Kodnaney, Additional Chief Mechanical Engineers Bombay Port Trust, Nirman Bhavan, 5th floor, Mazgaon, Bombay-400 010.
4. Shri B. D. Deshmukh, Member Secretary, Maharashtra Provention of Water Pollution Board, Ground floor, Army and Navy Building, M. G. Road, Fort, Bombay-400 001.
5. Shri S. Sain, Director (Technical), National Textile Corporation (South Maharashtra) Limited, N.T.C. House, 1st floor, 15, N. M. Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400 038.

Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited Administrative Building,  
Post Washi, District Thane, New Bombay 400 703.

7. Shri A. L. Bongirwar, Collector of Nagpur, Nagpur.
8. Shri M. R. Patil, Collector of Solapur, Solapur.
9. Shri Jalil Saz, Ex-Corporator, Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur.
10. Dr. Shashikant H. Katake, Medical Officer of Health, Solapur Municipal Corporation, behind Darasha Dispensary, South Sadar, Bazar, Solapur.
11. Shri Nand Lal, Collector of Pune, Pune.
12. Dr. A. M. Ravetkar, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune 411 005.
13. Dr. B. M. Dama, Medical Officer of Health, Pimpri-Chinchwad Nagar Palika, Pimpri, Pune 411 018.

#### Elected Members

1. Shri M. S. Sanikop, Secretary (Administration), Millowners' Association, Elphinstone Building, 10, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 400 023.
2. Shri S. H. Commissariat, Joint Managing Director, Messrs. Mercury Iron and Steel Company Private Limited, Globe mill Passage Cross Lane, Bombay 400 013.
3. Shri G. P. Coutinho, INTUC Working President, Engineering Workers' Association, Thane, Somawanshi Kshatriya Pathare Dharmashala Trust, behind Shivneri Building near Gram Devi Maidan, Naupada, Thane.
4. Shri B. K. Das, Vice-President, IAFC (Bombay) Limited, 196, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay 400 078.
5. Shri S. D. Kedia, Executive Committee Member of FASII, Kedia Enterprises, 23, J. B. Nagar, Andheri (East), Bombay 400 059.
6. Dr. T. P. S. Rajan, Vice-Chairman, Bombay Regional Committee, ICMA, C/o General Manager, The Bombay Gas Company Limited, Empire House, 214, Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay 400 001.
7. Shri C. H. Khysti, Personnel Manager, Empress Mills, Nagpur.
8. Shri V. B. Anwane, Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Gret Nag Road, Rambaug, Nagpur.
9. Shri H. V. Kulkarni, General Manager, Laxmi-Vishnu Textile Mills Limited, Solapur.
10. Shri Madhukar Vishnu Dharnekar, Spinning Supervisor, Narsing Girjee Mill, C/o. Rashtriya Ginee Kamgar Sangh (INTUC), 12, Railway Line, Solapur-1.
11. Shri K. M. Takalkar, President, Rashtriya Ginee Kamgar Sangh, C/o Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills, Pune.
12. Shri A. G. Ogale, Chairman, The Institute of Indian Foundrymen, C/o Arkey Foundry Works, 37/4/A, 6th Cross Prabhat Road, Pune 411 004.
13. Shri C. S. Gandhi, Executive (Engineering), Sudarshan Chemical Industries, 162 Wellesley Road, Pune 411 001.

(d) directs that the members nominated and elected shall hold office for a period of three years commencing the date of the first meeting of the Commission.

(Notification No. BSN. 1378/CR. 2346/Lab-5, dated 5th February, 1982, published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 4th March, 1982 at pages 1148-49).

#### VI. EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952.

Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 27-A of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, framed under the Act, exempted the employees

conditions as mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. EPF/1281/8193/Lab-4, dated 21st January 1982, published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1253).

2. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. S-35016/2/80/PF-11, dated 23rd November 1981, is hereby republished

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR

MINISTRY OF LABOUR/SHRAM MANTRALAYA

New Delhi, dated the 23rd November 1981.

#### NOTIFICATION

G.S.R. 611(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby specifies every establishment engaged in stevedoring loading and unloading of ships and employing twenty or more persons as a class of establishment to which the said Act shall apply with immediate effect.

(Notification No. EPF/1082/8333/Lab-4, dated 11th January 1982, published in M. G. G. Part I-L, dated 25th March 1982, page No. 1532-33).

#### VII. EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948.

##### Exemptions under the Act.

1. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 88 of the Act, has exempted the following categories of employees of factories/establishments from the provisions of the said Act—

(A) Employees of factories or establishments, which are situated in an area where the provisions of Chapters IV and V are in force, who are ordinarily employed by the said factories or establishments in area where the provisions of the above said chapters are not in force but are required to work in areas where the said chapters are in force for a period not exceeding seven months in a year ;

(B) Employees of factories or establishments which are situated in an area, where the provisions of chapters IV and V are in force, who are employed in the areas where the provisions of the aforesaid chapters are not in force on any work connected with administration of the said factory or establishment or any part, department or branch thereof or with the purchase of raw materials or the distribution or sale of the produce of the said factory establishment.

(C) Employees, who remain on tour for seven months or more in a year ;

(D) Persons, who work in implemented areas but reside in non-implemented areas.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The aforesaid factories/establishments, wherein the employees are employed, shall maintain a register showing the names and designation of the exempted employees ;

(2) Notwithstanding this exemption the employees shall continue to receive such benefit under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contribution paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates ;

(3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refunded ;

(4) The employer of the said factory/establishment shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory/establishment was subject to operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the "said period") such returns in such forms and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 ;

(5) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of

(i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or

(ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, for the said period; or

(iii) ascertaining whether the employees continued to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or

(iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act have been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory, establishment, be empowered to:—

(a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or

(b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to him such documents, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or

(c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or

(d) make copies of or take extracts from any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

(Notification No. SIA/1580/2075/Lab-11 dated 5th January, 1982, Published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 18th March, 1982. Pages 1243-45)

2. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 90 read with section 91A of the Act, after consultation with the Employees State Insurance Corporation, exempted Messrs M. O. T. Diesel Power House, Butcher Island, Bombay from the operation of the said Act for a period of 3 months beginning from the 1st July 1981 to 30th September 1981, subject to the conditions as mentioned in the said Notification.

(Notification No. SIA/1581/3346/Lab-11 dated 19th October 1981, Published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 18th March, 1982, pages 1245-1246).

3. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 read with section 91A of the Act, exempted Shri D. V. Kulkarni, Travelling Salesman, an employee of Messrs Sondhi Tressa Time Industries Pvt. Ltd., who remained on tour for 7 months or more in a year for the period from 1st September 1978 upto and inclusive of 27th January 1979 from the provisions of the said Act subject to the conditions as mentioned in the schedule.

(Notification No. SIA 1580/1902/Lab-11, dated 15th January, 1982, Published in M.G.G. & Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page Nos. 1263-1264).

4. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Act read with Section 91A exempted the employees of Messrs Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. Andhra Pradesh, Code No. 51-0060-52, who are posted at their Head office at Tumsar (Maharashtra) where the provisions of chapters IV and V are not in force or any work connected with the purchase of raw materials in an area where the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Act, are in force from the operation of the said Act, for a further period of one year from 11th October 1980 upto and inclusive of the 10th October, 1981, or till the enforcement of the provisions of chapters IV and V of the said Act which ever is earlier, subject to the conditions as mentioned in the schedule.

(Notification No. SIA/1581/3054/Lab-11 dated 16th January 1982, Published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, pages, 1264-65).

5. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Act, exempted Mr. R. B. Raut, (Ins. No. 31-4560428) of Messrs. Raptakos Brett and Co. Ltd. who has been deputed as medical representative in Nepal with effect from 1st November, 1980, as the Employees State Insurance Corporation cannot provide any benefits to the employee on his duty outside India for the period of one year with effect from 1st January 1981 to 31st December 1981 or till the date of his return from Nepal, which ever is earlier, subject to the conditions as mentioned in the schedule.

(Notification No. SIA/1581/3368/Lab-11, dated 5th January, 1982, Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 18th March, 1982 page No. 1272-73).

6. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Act, exempted Medical Representatives of Messrs Biddle Sawier Pvt. Ltd., Situated at 25, Dalal Street, Post Box No. 1992, Bombay 400 001, who are employed in an area, where the provisions of Chapter IV and V are not in force on any work connected with the purchase of raw material or the distribution or sale of the products of the above factory, which is situated in an area where the provisions of Chapter IV and V of the Act are in force from the operation of the said Act for a period of 1st January 1981 to 31st December, 1981 or till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act, whichever is earlier subject to the conditions as mentioned in the schedule.

(Notification No. SIA/1781/3077/Lab-11 dated 5th January 1982, Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 18th March, 1982, pages 1290-91).

7. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 read with section 91A of the Act, exempted the Hanger No. 6, Juhu Air Port, Maintenance section of the Department of Aviation, Bombay from the operation of the said Act, retrospectively with effect from 1st July 1979 till the date of this notification and prospectively thereafter till 12th August, 1982.

(Notification No. SIA/2042/Lab-11, dated 6th February, 1982, Published in M.G.G., Part-I-L, dated 25th March, 1982, page No. 1490).

8. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 read with section 91A, of the Act, exempted the following employees of Messrs Indo-Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Bombay who are posted at Margaon (Goa) and all over Maharashtra State and who are on tour for more than 7 months in a year, for a period of one year with effect from the date, respective Wy shown against each one of them from the operation of said Act on the following conditions.

Name of employees	From	Period from exemption
		Up to and inclusive of
(1) Shri S. N. Deshpande	.. 1st January 1980	.. 31st December 1980.
(2) Shri J. C. Shah	.. 1st January 1980	.. 31st December 1980.
(3) Shri D. P. Desai	.. 1st January 1980	.. 31st December 1980.
(4) Shri D. R. Joshi	.. 1st January 1980	.. 31st December 1980.
(5) Shri A. P. Joshi	.. 1st January 1980	.. 31st December 1980.
(6) Shri M. A. Amonkar	.. 1st January 1980	.. 31st December 1980.
(7) Shri D. P. Desai	.. 1st January 1981	.. 31st December 1981.
(8) Shri A. P. Joshi	.. 1st January 1981	.. 31st December 1981.
(9) Shri S. A. Kadambando	.. 1st January 1981	.. 31st December 1981.

1. That the aforesaid factory, wherein the employees are employed, shall maintain a register showing therein the names and designation of the employees, so exempted.

A. That notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act, to which they might have become entitled to, on the basis of contributions paid prior to the date of the exemption granted by this notification operates.

3. That the contribution already paid for the exempted periods shall not be refundable.

(Notification No. SIA/1781/3089/Lab-11, dated 25th February, 1982, Published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 25th March, 1982, Page No. 15 9-30).

9. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 read with section 91A of the Act, exempted for a period of one year with effect from 1st January 1981 upto and inclusive of 31st December 1981 from the operation of all the provisions except chapter V-A of the said Act every factory in the State of Maharashtra, subject to the conditions specified against each one of them which is engaged in

Name of the manufacturing process	Conditions
(1) Re-drying manufactured leaf Tobacco	—
(2) Rice milling.	—
(3) Salt manufacture.	—
(4) Wool-processing either with or without cotton pressing and ginning.	—
(5) Oil mills	Provided that the process of milling is subsidiary to any other manufacturing process which is seasonal and so long as the number of employees engaged in oil milling is less than fifty.

(Notification No. SIA/1581/3344/Lab-11, dated 13th January, 1981, Published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 25th March, 1982, page 1533-34).

### VIII. INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1923.

#### EXEMPTIONS OF BOILERS UNDER THE ACT

1. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. 10553 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nashik Thermal Power Station, Eklahare, from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act for the period of six months from the 28th, January 1982 to 27th July 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1082/CR-7028/Lab-5, dated 18th January 1982, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 11th March 1982 at page No. 118).

2. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR/10106 belonging to M/s. Polyo-lefins Industries Ltd., Thane Belapur Road, District Thane from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act for the period of 3 months from the 5th January 1982 to 4th April 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-CR-7011/Lab-5, dated 30th December 1982, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982 at page No. 1250).

3. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9053 belonging to the Messrs. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Ballarpur (Via) Nagpur from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 15 days i.e. from the 24th November, 1981 to 8th December 1981 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-6077/Lab-5, dated 24th November 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page 1260)

4. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9737 belonging to the Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd., Rasayani, District Raigad from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the Act, for the period of five month i.e. from the 1st January 1982 to 31st May 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/6096/Lab-5, dated 15th December 1981, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 18th March 1981, page No. 1261).

5. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler No. MR/8598 belonging the Maharashtra state Electricity Board, Thermal Power Station, Paras, from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for a period of three months i.e. from the 19th December 1981 to 18th March 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-6094/Lab-5, dated 8th December 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1261).

6. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act exempted the boiler No. MR-9044 belonging to the Dharamshi Morarji Chemical Company, Ambernath, District Thane from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one year i.e. from the 24th December 1981 to 23rd December 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-6089/Lab-5, dated 8th December 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982 page No. 1261).

7. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MP 2327 belonging to M/s. Western Coulfed Limited, Ballarpur, District Chandrapur from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for a period of four months i.e. from 12th December 1981 to 11th April 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-6094/Lab-5, dated 10th December 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th March 1981, page No. 1262).

8. Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act exempted the boiler bearing No. MR/8587 belonging to M/s. Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Khapar kheda, District Nagpur from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months i.e. from 9th December 1981 to 8th March 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/6083/Lab-5 dated 7th December 1981 published in *M. G. G.* Part I-L, dated 18th March 1981, page No. 1262).

9. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10401 (Waste Heat) and belonging to the Albright Morarji and Pandit Limited, Ambernath; District Thane from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of twelve months i.e. from the 13st January 1982 to 30th January 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1082/CR-7041/Lab-5, dated 22nd January 1982, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th March, 1982, page No. 1278.)

10. Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-7779 and belonging to M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Mahul, Bombay 400 074 from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act for the period of two months from the 22nd January 1982 to 21st March 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/7038/Lab-5, dated 20th January, 1982 published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 18th January 1982, page No. 1278).

11. Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-8858 and belonging to the Polychem Limited, Chembur Plant, Anik Mahul, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month i.e. from the 9th February 1982 to 8th March 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1082/CR-7051/Lab-5, dated 5th February 1982, published in *M.G.G. Part I-L*, dated 25th March, 1982, page No. 1477).

12. Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10606 and belonging to the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani, District Raigad from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of twelve months, i.e. from the 13th February 1982 to 12th February 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1082/CR-7048/Lab-5, dated 6th February 1982, published in *M.G.G. Part I-L*, dated 25th March 1982 page No. 1490).

13. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9594 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Eklahare, Nashik from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from the 2nd March 1982 to 1st September 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/CR-7069/Lab-5, dated 24th February, 1982, published in *M.G.G. Part I-L*, dated 25th March 1982, page No. 1529).

#### IX INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

1. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the said Act, appointed with effect from the date of taking over charge, Shri C. S. Yadav, Second Joint Civil Judge (Senior Division) Ahmednagar to be the Presiding Officer of the Fifth Labour Court, Bombay aforesaid to fill the said vacancy, and for that purpose amended with effect from the date Shri C. S. Yadav taking charge as the Presiding Officer of the 5th Labour Court Bombay, the said notification as follows, namely.

In the schedule to the said notification for the words and letters "Shri C. S. Deshmukh" the words and letters "Shri C. S. Yadav" shall be substituted.

(Notification No. IDA/1182/6079/Lab-9), dated 15th February 1982, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th March, 1982, page No. 1350.)

2. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the said Act, appointed with effect from the date of taking over charge Shri M. R. Bhope, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Sangli to be the Presiding Officer of the Fourth Labour Court Bombay to till the said vacancy and for that purpose amended with effect from the date Shri M. R. Bhope, takes charge as the Presiding Officer of the fourth Labour Court, Bombay, the said Notification as follows, namely.

In the Schedule to the said Notification in Column 3 for the words the letters "Shri N. D. Shelke" the words and letters "Shri M. R. Bhope" shall be substituted.

(Notification No. IDA/1182/6083/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, Published in *M. G. G.* Pt. I-L, dated 18th March, 1982, page No. 1351).

3. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the said Act, appointed with effect from the date of taking over charge Shri P. V. Dunang, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Pune, to be the Presiding Officer of the First Labour Court, Kolhapur aforesaid to till the said vacancy and for that purpose amended with effect from the date Shri P. V. Dunang taking charge as the Presiding Officer of the First Labour Court, Kolhapur, the said notification as follows, namely.

In clause (a) of the said Notification, for the words and letters "Shri N. B. Dharurkar" the words and letters "Shri P. V. Dunang" shall be substituted.

(Notification No. IDA-1182/6084/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, published in *M. G. G.* Pt. I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1352).

4. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Act. (a) Constituted Tenth Labour Court at Bombay for adjudication of industrial disputes relating to any matter specified in the Second Schedule to the said Act and performing such after functions as may be assigned to it under the said act and

(b) appointed Shri B. P. Kanekar, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Jalna as the Presiding Officer, thereof.

(Notification No. IDA-1182/6086/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, published in *M. G. G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1352).

5. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Act, appointed with effect from the date of taking over charge Shri S. U. R. Naidu, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Yavatmal, to the Presiding Officer, of the Seventh Labour Court Bombay aforesaid to till the said vacancy and for that purpose amended with effect from the date Shri S. U. R. Naidu taking charge as the Presiding Officer of the Seventh Labour Court Bombay the said notification, as follows, namely

In the schedule, to the said notification for the words and letters "Shri S. R. Shinde, First Additional Commissioner of Workmens' Compensation, Bombay," the words and letter "Shri S. U. R. Naidu" shall be substituted.

(Notification No. IDA-1182/6095/Lab-9, dated 17th February 1982, published in *M. G. G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1355).

#### X. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946.

The following Notification by Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, No. S-12012/1/80/D.I.A.I., dated 10th December 1981, is republished.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR

MINISTRY OF LABOUR/SHRAM MANTRALAYA

New Delhi, dated 10th December 1981.

#### NOTIFICATION

S. O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Act 20 of 1946), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to apply the provisions of the said Act to industrial establishments under the control of the Central Government for which it is the appropriate Government and all mines, wherein 50 or more but less than one hundred workers are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months after the expiry of two months from the date of publication of this notification.

(Notification No. IEA/1080/5958-Lab-9, dated 7th January 1982, published in *M. G. G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 25th March 1982, Page No. 1533).

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

1. Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Act and partial modifications of Government Notification, I. E. & L. Department, No. ULP-1078/2471/Lab-9, dated 16th January 1980, appointed the officer specified in column 1 of the Schedule thereto be Investigating Officer for the areas specified against column No. 2 of the said schedule, to assist the Industrial Court and Labour Courts in the discharge of his duties.

#### SCHEDULE

Officer	Area
Shri D. R. Botharo, Government Labour Officer.	1. The districts of Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur. 2. The districts of Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded and Usmanabad.

(Notification No. ULP/1081/5886/Lab-9, dated 17th December 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 11th March 1982, page No. 1194).

2. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Act, appointed with effect from the date of taking over charge Shri C. S. Yadav in place of Shri S. C. Doshmukh to Preside over as a Presiding Officer of the Fifth Labour Court, Bombay constituted under Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ULP/1076/1612/Lab-9, dated 7th January 1977, as amended from time to time, and for that purpose amends with effect from the date of Shri C. S. Yadav, takes charge as the presiding Officer of the 5th Labour Court, Bombay as follows :—

In the schedule to the said notification in column 3 for the existing words and letters in column 3 against entry No. 5, the following words and letters shall be substituted namely

“ Shri C. S. Yadav ”.

(Notification No. ULP/1082/6053/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, published in *M.G.G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1349).

3. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Act, appointed with effect from the date of taking over charge Shri M. R. Bhope in place of Shri N. D. Shelke to preside over as a Presiding Officer the Fourth Labour Court, Bombay constituted under Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. ULP-1076/1612/Lab-9, dated 7th January 1977 as amended from time to time and for that purpose with effect from the date Shri M. R. Bhope takes charge as the presiding Officer, Fourth Labour Court, Bombay amended that notification as follows

In the schedules to the said notification, for the existing words and letters in column 3 against entry No. 4 the following words and letters shall be substituted namely :—

“ Shri M. R. Bhope ”

(Notification No. ULP-1082/6080/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, published in *M. G. G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1350).

4. Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Act, appointed with effect from the date taking over charge, Shri S. U. R. Naidu, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Yavatmal, in place of Shri S. R. Shinde to preside over as a Presiding Officer of the Seventh Labour Court, Bombay constituted under Government Notification, No. Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. ULP/1076/1612/Lab-9, dated 7th January 1977 as amended from time to time and for that purpose with effect from the date Shri S. U. R. Naidu taking charge as the Presiding Officer, Seventh Labour Court, Bombay amended the notification as follows, namely :—

In the schedule to the said notification in column 3 against entry No. 7 for the words and letters “ Shri S. R. Shinde ” the words and letters “ Shri S. U. R. Naidu ”, shall be substituted.

(Notification No. ULP-1082/6081/Lab-9, dated 15th February 1982, published in *M.G.G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page No. 1353).

5 Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Act

(1) constituted Tenth Labour Court at Bombay, having jurisdiction over the local areas specified in the Schedule hereto ; and

(2) appointed Shri B. P. Kanekar, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Jalna, as Presiding Officer to preside over that Labour Court.

#### SCHEDULE

##### Local areas

(A) Greater Bombay as defined in clause (a) of section 3 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.

(B) The following areas in the Thane District

- (1) Thane Municipal area.
- (2) Thane Taluka excluding the areas forming part of the Thane, Municipal area.
- (3) Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Municipal area.

#### SCHEDULE—contd.

##### Local areas—contd.

- (4) Bhiwandi Taluka excluding the areas forming part of the Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Municipal area.
- (5) Dahanu Taluka.
- (6) Mokhada Taluka.
- (7) Bassein Taluka.
- (8) Palghar Taluka.
- (9) Wada Taluka.
- (10) Kalyan Taluka.
- (11) Murbad Taluka.
- (12) Shahapur Taluka.
- (13) Jawhar Taluka.

(C) The following areas in the Raigad District

- (1) Panvel Taluka.
- (2) Uran Taluka.
- (3) Karjat Taluka.
- (4) Khalapur Taluka.
- (5) Roha Taluka.
- (6) Mangaon Taluka.
- (7) Mahad Taluka.
- (8) Poladpur Taluka.
- (9) Alibag Taluka.
- (10) Pen Taluka.
- (11) Murud Taluka.
- (12) Shriwardhan Taluka.
- (13) Mhasala Taluka.
- (14) Sudhagad Taluka.
- (15) Matheran Hill Station Municipal area.

(D) The following areas in the Nashik District

- (1) Malegaon Taluka.
- (2) Nashik Taluka.
- (3) Dindori Taluka.
- (4) Igatpuri Taluka.
- (5) Baglan Taluka.
- (6) Kalwan Taluka.
- (7) Nandgaon Taluka.
- (8) Niphad Taluka.
- (9) Sinnar Taluka.
- (10) Yeola Taluka.
- (11) Chander Taluka.
- (12) Peint Taluka.
- (13) Surgana Taluka.

(E) The following areas in the Jalgaon District :—

- (1) Jalgaon Municipal areas.
- (2) Chalisgaon Municipal area.
- (3) Amalner Municipal area.
- (4) Jalgaon Taluka excluding the areas forming part of the Jalgaon Municipal area.
- (5) Chalisgaon Taluka excluding the areas forming part of the Chalisgaon Municipal area.
- (6) Amalner Taluka excluding the areas forming part of the Amalner Municipal area.
- (7) Yaval Taluka.
- (8) Raver Taluka.
- (9) Bhusawal Taluka.
- (10) Ellabad Taluka.
- (11) Chopda Taluka.

- (12) Erandol Taluka.
- (13) Parola Taluka.
- (14) Jamner Taluka.
- (15) Pachora Taluka.
- (16) Bhadgaon Taluka.

(F) The following areas in the Dhule District —

- (1) Dhule Municipal area.
- (2) Dhule Taluka excluding the areas forming part of the Dhule Municipal area
- (3) Sakri Taluka.
- (4) Sindhkheda Taluka.
- (5) Taloda Taluka.
- (6) Shahada Taluka.
- (7) Shirpur Taluka.
- (8) Nandurbar Taluka.
- (9) Nawapur Taluka.
- (10) Akrani Taluka.
- (11) Akkalkuwa Taluka.

(G) The following areas in the Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts :—

- (1) Chiplun Taluka.
- (2) Dapoli Taluka.
- (3) Khed Taluka.
- (4) Mandangad Taluka.
- (5) Rajapur Taluka.
- (6) Deogad Taluka.
- (7) Malwan Taluka.
- (8) Vengurla Taluka.
- (9) Ratnagiri Taluka.
- (10) Sangmeshwar Taluka.
- (11) Guhagar Taluka.
- (12) Kankawali Taluka.
- (13) Lanja Taluka.
- (14) Sawantwadi Taluka.
- (15) Kudal Taluka.

(Notification No. ULP-1182/6088/Lab-9, dated 17th February 1982, published in *M.G.G.*, Pt. I-L, dated 18th March 1982, page Nos. 1356-58).

## XII. FACTORIES ACT, 1948.

(1) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 36 of the Act, exempted the workshop managed by Sir Ratan Tata Institute, 30, Annexe, S. Patkar Marg, Bombay 400 007 which is a public institution from all the provisions of the Act, except Section 6, Chapter IV and Chapter VI thereof.

(Notification No. FAC/1679/6260/Lab-4, dated 4th December, 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th March 1982, Page No. 1262).

(2) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 86 of the Act, exempted the Principal, Government Industrial Training Workshop, Kurla/ Solapur having control of the said Institution which is a Public Institute maintained for the purposes of education and training submitted a scheme as mentioned in the notification from all the provisions of the said Act.

(Notification No. FAC/1681/812/Lab-4, dated 21st January 1982, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 25th March, 1982, Page No. 1532).

## Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for March 1982

### BOMBAY \*

#### 468—A fall of 1 point

In March 1982, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 468 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 2 points to 510 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, jowar, bajra, arhaddal, gramdal, moongdal masurdal, onion, dry chillies, sugar, vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 2 points to 504 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, bidi and katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 4 points to 588 due to a rise in the average prices of fire wood and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 159 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group decreased by 4 points to 475 due to a fall in the average prices of dhoti, saree, shirting, trouser's cloth, mulmul, bush-shirt and full-pant.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 371 due to a rise in the average prices of pencil, cinema show, toothpowder, blade, balti and washing soap.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		February 1982	March 1982
I-A. Food .. .. .	57.1	512	510
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	502	504
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	584	588
III. Housing	4.6	159	159
IV. Clothing Bedding and Foot-wear.	9.4	479	475
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	370	371
Total .. .. .	100.0	469	468
Consumer Price Index Number	....	....	....

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 598 to 605 of December 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*, For Erratta (see) page 867 of January 1966 issue.

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



**SOLAPUR****493-A fall of 24 points.**

In March 1982, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Solapur Centre with base year January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 493 being 24 points lower than that in the preceeding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Solapur.

The index number for the food group decreased by 41 points to 520 due to a fall in the average prices of jowar, arhardal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, goat, meat, tamarind, onions, garlic, sugar and gur.

The index number for the pan supari tobacco etc. group increased by 6 points to 435 due to a rise in the average prices of pan finished, katha and bidi.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 4 points to 626 due to a rise in the average price of coal only.

The index number for housing remained steady at 227 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 5 points to 508 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, trouser cloth, chappal and shoes.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 394 due to a rise in the average prices of book, pencil cinema and tailoring charges.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Feb. 1982	March 1982
I-A. Food	63.0	561	520
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	429	435
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	622	626
III. Housing	5.2	227	227
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	503	508
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	390	394
Total	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i>		517	493

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 December 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata see page 897 of January 1966 issue.

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

**NAGPUR\*****477-A fall of 3 points**

In March 1982, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Nagpur Centre with base year January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 477 being 3 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 Nagpur.

The index number for the food group decreased by 8 points to 496 due to a fall in the average prices of wheat, jowar, arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, gingelli oil, linseed oil, dry chillies, onion, garlic, jeera, sugar and gur.

The index number for the pan supari tobacco etc. group increased by 2 points to 482 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf and katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 27 points to 681 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood, coke, kerosene and coal.

The index number for housing has remained steady at 224 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 3 points to 564 due to a rise in the average prices of markin, shoes and chappal.

The index number for the miscellaneous group has remained steady at 378

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Feb. 1982	March 1982
I-A. Food	57.2	504	496
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	480	482
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	654	681
III. Housing	6.6	224	224
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	561	564
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	378	378
Total	100.0		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i>		480	477

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

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

## PUNE

## 437-A fall of 3 points

In March 1982 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Pune Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 437, being 3 points lower than that in the preceeding 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 8 points to 484 due to fall in the average prices of jowar gramdal groundnut oil, fresh fish, eggs, vegetables, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased of 14 points to 490 due to rise in the average price of fire wood only.

The index number for housing remained steady at 138 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 516 due to a rise in the prices of saree and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 348.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE

(Average prices for the calender year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Feb. 1982	March 1982
I. Food ..	55.85	492	484
II. Fuel and light ..	6.89	476	490
III. Housing ..	6.65	138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.31	513	516
V. Miscellaneous ..	20.30	348	348
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	440	437

\*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

## 481—A fall of 11 points

In March 1982, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon Centre with base year January to December equal to 100 was being 11 points lower than that in the preceeding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 18 points to 530 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, jowar, groundnut oil, vegetables, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 656.

The index number for house' rent remained steady at 178.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 448 due to a fall in the average price of dhoti only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 350.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices for the calender year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Feb. 1982	March 1982
I. Food ..	60.79	548	530
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.20	656	656
III. Housing ..	6.11	178	178
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.29	449	448
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.61	350	350
Total ..	100.00	....	....
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	492	481

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

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

## 530—A fall of 1 point

In March, 1982, the Consumer Prices Index Number for Working Class for Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 100 was being 1 point higher than that in the proceeding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 2 points to 585 due to a fall in the average prices of turdal, groundnut oil, dry chillies, banana and vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group and housing remained steady at 637 and 285.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 468.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 4 points to 392 due to a fall in the average prices of pan leaf and cigarettes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Feb. 1982	March 1982
I. Food	61.46	587	585
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	637	637
III. Housing	4.62	285	285
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	468	468
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	396	392
Total	100.00	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number	...	531	530

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

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

## AURANGABAD\*

## 500—A fall of 5 points

In March 1982, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 500 being 5 points lower than that in the proceeding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad.

The index number for the food group decreased by 8 points to 547 due to a fall in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, Masurdal, karad oil, dry chillies, jeera, vegetables, banana and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group has remained steady at 546.

The index number for house rent has remained steady at 316, being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 8 point to 577 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, long cloth and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group has remained steady at 405.

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 Number	
		Feb. 1982	March 1982
I. Food	60.72	555	547
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	546	546
III. Housing	8.87	316	316
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	469	477
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	405	405
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number			500

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

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

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS BY GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1982.

Centre	Base	Food	Paan, Supari, Tobacco etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing, bedding and Foot wear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index Number March 1982	Equivalent Old Index Number	Consumer Price Index Number February 1982	Linking Factor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay ..	1960-100	510	504	588	159	476	371	468	2078	469	2082
Solapur ..	1960-100	520	435	626	227	508	394	493	1883	517	1975
Nagpur ..	1960-100	496	482	681	224	564	378	477	2490	480	2506
Pune ..	1961-100	484	....	490	138	516	348	437	....	440	....
Jalgaon ..	1961-100	530	....	656	178	448	350	481	2544	492	2603
Nanded ..	1961-100	585	....	637	285	468	392	530	1298	531	1301
Aurangabad ..	1961-100	547	....	546	316	477	405	500	1110	505	1121

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.

The Statistics for the Last 12 Calendar months from April 1981 to March 1982 are given in the following table :—

TABLE

Month	Base 1960=100	Base 1949=100
April 1981	427	519
May 1981	433	526
June 1981	439	534
July 1981	447	543
August 1981	454	552
September 1981	456	554
October 1981	460	559
November 1981	462	562
December 1981	460	559
January 1982	459	558
February 1982	458	557
March 1982	457	555

\*Index numbers under this column are derived from the 1950 based index.

# Labour Intelligence

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1982

### Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1707 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court during the month. Their break-up are as under:—

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month under the—				Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts.		
1		3	4	5	6	
<b>I. Industrial Court/Tribunals—</b>						
1	Industrial Court, Bombay ..	7	41	99	107	
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	5	1	101	107	
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur ..	12	1	152	164	
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	4	2	36	40	
5	Industrial Court, Pune ..	4	2	...	2	
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune ..	...	...	...	...	
7	Industrial Court, Thane ..	...	...	...	...	
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	...	...	...	...	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>476</b>	
<b>II. Labour Courts—</b>						
1	Labour Court, Bombay ..	36	180	327	543	
2	Labour Court, Pune ..	7	28	71	106	
3	Labour Court, Nagpur ..	21	123	119	263	
4	Labour Court, Thane ..	5	26	17	48	
5	Labour Court, Solapur ..	4	8	34	46	
6	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	4	16	30	50	
7	Labour Court, Jalgaon ..	4	58	30	94	
8	Labour Court, Akola ..	29	15	19	63	
9	Labour Court, Nashik ..	1	17	11	29	
10	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	...	...	...	...	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1231</b>	

*Wage Boards—* 4 references were received by the wage Board for cotton textile industry during the month under review.

### Cconciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during October 1981 under various Acts is given below:—

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
1	292	120	412
2	10	11	21
3	....	....	....
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>433</b>

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. D. Act, 1947	1,846	412	79	148	40	179	447	1,811
B. I. R. Act, 1946	222	21	3	3	1	5	12	231
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>2,042</b>

Industry-wise 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	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Chemical	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. Act, 1946	5	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	..	21

  

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Nagpur	Nanded	Aurangabad	Ahmadnagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. I. R. Act, 1946	8	7	1	3	..	2	..	21

  

Act	Amravati	Bombay	Wardha	Chanda	Abola	Total
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..

Registration of Agreements, settlements, Awards etc., 8 agreement, 3 settlement and 2 award were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act 1946, and Bombay Industrial Relation Extensions and Amendment Act, 1964, during the month.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING FEBRUARY 1982

	January 1982	February 1982	February 1981
No. of Disputes	75	74	33
No. of Workers involved	56,490	60,786	6,347
No. of Man-days lost	10,19,796	13,55,940	40,585

Industry-wise classification is given below :—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before February 1982	Started during the month i.e. February 1982	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	27	5	32	48,605	11,49,267
Engineering	13	2	15	5,101	55,064
Chemical	11	4	15	2,852	56,451
Miscellaneous	9	3	12	4,228	95,158
February 1982 Total	60	14	74	60,786	13,55,940
January 1982 Total	53	22	75	56,490	10,19,796

Forty of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 10 related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel", while the remaining 24 were due to other causes.

Out of the 10 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 6 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, and 4 in favour of the employers.

\*The word "Work stoppages" in the official sense means interruption of work and it is hereby used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "Strike". In compiling statistics of the industrial disputes, however, disputes in which 10 or more persons are involved are included.

STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH

Name of the concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers Involved	Days lost
				Began	Ended		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
... Ltd., Thane.	Private	S	Reinst	20-4-1981	00	459	10,82
...	Private	L	Go-slow	2-7-1981	----	576	13,218
... Gas Co. Bombay 400 012.	Private	S	Others Re-arrest of Dr. S.	29-7-1981	---	1,450	34,800
... Stan Spg. & Mill Co., 400 011.	Private	S	Bonus	20-10-1981	0000	9,400	2,25,600
... was Cotton Bombay-13.	Private	S	Bonus	20-10-1981	---	7,570	1,81,680
... Stan Spg. Mills Bom-25.	Private	S	Bonus	21-10-1981	000	2,050	49,200
... Mills Pvt. Bombay-72	Private	S	Others Discontinuation, of working system.	5-12-1981	000	550	13,200
... House-Industrial Private products	S/L	Labour Unrest	2-1-1982	---	1,346	32,800	63,000
... Mills Ltd. Bombay 28	Private	S	Others Demanding of withdrawa of circular.	10-1-1982	---	1,408	33,792
... eum Cor-bombay.	State (Sector)	S	G. D. Wages	14-1-1982	----	1,455	34,920
... Mills Ltd.	Private	S	Wages	18-1-1982	----	6,000	14,400
... Spg. & ...	Private	S	Others Call given by M.G.K.U.	18-1-1982	----	2,828	67,872
... okuldas Co. Ltd.	Private	S	Wages D.A. etc.	18-1-1982	---	3,539	84,876
... akanjeo Co. 27.	Private	S	Wages D.A.	18-1-1982	---	6,700	1,60,800
... Ltd., ... Marg,	Private	S	Higher Wages.	18-1-1982	---	4,602	1,10,448
... ls Co. Parel,	Private	S	Wages D.A.	18-1-1982	---	1,907	45,768

STATE-MAI 00

## EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, MAHARASHTRA REGION

### Press-note showing the progress during the month of March 1982.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 35 centres in the State of Maharashtra and provides protection to 19,02,912 workers in the event of Employment Injuries, Sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways namely by provision of medical Care and Cash Benefits when needed. During the month of March 1982; 18,081 Insured Persons received Rs. 45,14,439.72 as cash Benefits due to Employment injuries. This includes 4,946 persons who were in receipt of pension for Permanent Disablement Benefits and 2,209 persons who were in receipt of Dependants Benefit as dependance of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 8,797 accidents were reported against 5,965 during the preceding month.

Comparatively fewer persons need the employment injury benefits, but a fairly large number need Cash benefits in the event of Sickness. During March 1982, 76,013 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 77,69,401.80 was paid as Sickness Benefit. During the preceding month, 67,788 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 76,01,6277.10 was disbursed as sickness Benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T.B., Mental, Malignant and other long term diseases require more attention and they are being paid additional Benefit called Extended Sickness Benefit. During the month, an amount of Rs. 10,51,342.85 was paid towards this Benefit.

During the month, 378 Insured Women claimed Rs. 5,57,609.00 by way of Maternity Benefit.

The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 2,04,958 during the month.

During the month, Funeral Benefit in 110 cases amounting to Rs. 11,000.00 was paid.

During the month, Confinement Charges in respect of wives of Insured persons amounting to Rs. 42,870 was paid.

During the month, an amount of Rs. 36,070.00 was paid as Enhanced Sickness Benefit to 218 Insured Persons who had undergone Sterilisation Operation for family planning.

For recovery arrears of contribution under the Scheme, Legal proceedings were initiated in 49 cases against defaulting Employers.

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