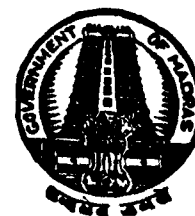


Madras. Labour.
Gazette.

VII

April, 1965 No. 4.

72
X: 9m 211, N5746
N65.7.4
191581



MADRAS LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. VII NO. 4
APRIL 1965

Stamp: 24 JUN 1965
OFFICE BUILDING



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ISSUED MONTHLY

BY

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR
CHEPAUK — MADRAS-5

Single Copy Inland Re. -00
Foreign P. 1-50

Annual Subscription Inland Rs. 10
Foreign Rs. 16

MADRAS LABOUR GAZETTE

The "Madras Labour Gazette" is a monthly publication aiming to give a brief review of the progress made by the State in the field of Industrial relations. It caters to the needs of the employers as well as Labour by supplying statistical and other information on work stoppages, industrial disputes, trade unions, consumer price index number for working class, (cost of living index No.) summaries of awards of Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts, agreements, etc. The publication also includes articles from specialists in the various subjects relating to industrial relations.

A REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers whose subscription has expired are requested to renew their subscription for the year 1964-65. They are also requested to give the following particulars while renewing their subscription:—

- (1) Serial No. (Noted on the wrapper of the Gazette)
- (2) Period for which the subscription is renewed.

INDIAN LABOUR JOURNAL

Issued Monthly by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, Simla.

Contains up-to-date information relating to labour in India, e.g., summaries of reports and inquiries, labour legislation, summaries of important awards, legal decisions and collective agreements, labour news from States covering labour welfare and living conditions, statistics of industrial disputes, absenteeism employment service, wages and earnings, cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, trade union, etc. In addition to these, the quarterly issues of the Journal contain special articles on subjects of labour interest.

Sale Price per copy :	Inland	Foreign
	Rs. 2-50	5 sh. 10 d. or 90 cents.
Annual Rates of subscription :	Rs. 30-00	70 sh. or 10 \$
		80 cents.

Available from :

The Manager of Publications
Civil Lines, Delhi - 8.

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Towards Social Security in a Developing Economy with Special Reference to India—Some Reflection	...	237
Swing in Efficiency and Productivity Measures	...	240
Industrial Safety	...	243

LABOUR NEWS	...	247
-------------	-----	-----

CURRENT NOTES	...	252
---------------	-----	-----

AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS	...	256
-----------------------	-----	-----

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE	...	258
---------------------------	-----	-----

NOTIFICATIONS	...	259
---------------	-----	-----

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

1. Statement showing the details of agreements brought about by the Conciliation Officers under Sec. 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, during the month of March, 1965.	...	266
2. Particulars of voluntary and collective agreements made between employers and employees during the month of March, 1965.	...	277
3. Statement showing the list of Industrial disputes referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal Madras and the Labour Courts published in Part II of Section I of the Fort St. George Gazette during the month of March, 1965.	...	278
4. Statement showing the list of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts and published in the Supplement to Part II of Section I of the Fort St. George Gazette during the month of March, 1965.	...	284
5. Monthly review of work stoppages (strikes and lock-outs) for the month of March, 1965.	...	284(a)
6. Statement showing the closures and stoppages of work in Factories and Mills for reasons other than strikes and lock-outs in the State of Madras, for the month of March, 1965.	...	286

	PAGE
7. Particulars of complaints received and investigated and settled by the Labour Officers during the month of March, 1965.	... 288
8. Statement showing the number of Standing Orders certified during the month of March, 1965.	... 289
9. Workmen's Compensation Act,—Statement of accidents reported and amounts of Compensation paid for the month of March, 1965.	... 289
10. Workmen's Compensation Act,—Statement showing the number of cases filed and disposed of under the workmen's compensation Act, for March, 1965	Not Printed
11. Payment of Wages Act, 1936—Statement for the month of March, 1965.	... 290
12. Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947—Appeals under Sections 41, and 51 pending, received and disposed of during the month of March, 1965.	... 290
13. List of Trade Unions Registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and Cancelled during the month of March, 1965.	... 291
14. Particulars about the Labour administration and statistics for the month of March, 1965.	... 293
15. Numerical list of Factories and Plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 for the month of March, 1965.	... 294
16. Statement of Accidents for the month of March, 1965.	... 296
17. Exemption granted to the factories and establishments from the provisions of Acts and Rules as indicated during the month of March, 1965.	... 298
18. Consolidated statement of cotton and yarn prices in the State of Madras for the month of March, 1965.	... 299
19. Comparative statement of the cost of living index numbers for the month of March, 1965.	... 300
20. Monthly Press Report under the Employees State Insurance Scheme Medical Benefit, for the month of March, 1965.	... 304
21. Employment Exchange Statistics for March, 1965	... 306

THE MADRAS LABOUR GAZETTE

Vol. VII]

APRIL 1965

[No. 4

SPECIAL ARTICLES

TOWARDS SOCIAL SECURITY IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA—SOME REFLECTIONS.

by

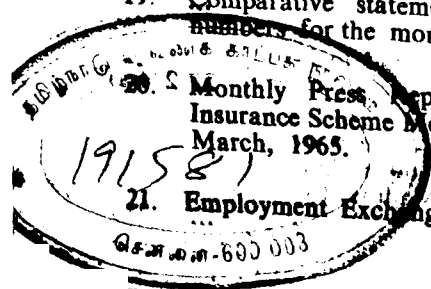
Dr. B. S. BHIR

Professor-Director

Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay.

With the setting up by the Government of India of the new Department of Social Security, the question of expanding coverage of social security as well as the need of reviewing the role of social security in a developing economy like India have assumed topical importance. State Social Welfare Services are by and large a post-independence phenomenon in India and social security as such is hardly a decade old in our country. A few measures aimed at achieving some degree of income security for certain risks have, however, been in existence in India since 1923; the cash compensation for industrial injuries under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the maternity benefit schemes, the medical help, minimum wages, housing and welfare services for employees in and outside work places provided by the factories and other labour laws offer illustrations of the measures of this type. The present coverage of social security in India is limited to certain sections of industrial workers on a contributory basis; in the case of public servants, some elements of social security have become a part of the terms and conditions of service, while a few enlightened individual employers have launched voluntary schemes of social security.

It is sometimes argued that a comprehensive social security scheme is a luxury which only a wealthy country can afford. In this context, it would be pertinent to quote Sir William Beveridge who in a broadcast on the B. B. C. made a statement to the following effect: 'To my mind, it does not cost anything to distribute your income so that you spend upon the more urgent things before you spend any of it on the less urgent things. This is merely wise spending.' Further a programme of social security which covers the risks and hazards of the industrial way of life would ensure a smooth transition from a peasant society to a phase of rapid industrialisation and neutralise the workers' negative response to urbanisation. The favourable impact of social security benefits on the class of industrial workers often tends to get minimised if not almost overlooked against the background of the oft-repeated argument to the effect that such benefits involve huge expenditure which the country can ill-afford to bear at the present juncture. The argument fails to take into consideration the potential benefits of the



social security schemes as well as the healthy psychological climate generated by them in as much as the workers enjoying these benefits acquire a stake in them and develop a sense of belonging; these congenial effects in their turn lead to higher labour productivity and improved industrial relations. In a developing economy like that of ours, the importance of these effects can hardly be exaggerated. Now that we have a separated Ministry of Social Security, all the measures of social security, social welfare and social assistance can and must be integrated into one coordinated scheme so as to ensure their full impact on the economic well-being as well as on the attitudes of the industrial workers. With the quickening of the pace of industrialisation in a developing economy, labour problem will pose itself as one of major and increasing importance; in essence, the labour problem represents an aspect of the human approach to the problems of economic development. The neglect of such a vital approach in our plans of industrialisation may lead to a perpetual friction in our development process; social security can, however, act as a lubricant in removing many a cause of friction and tension and smoothen the process of industrialisation and the consequent urbanisation.

It is true that in terms of social security, the sections of the population which have so far benefited in India are industrial workers and public servants; it is, however, often overlooked that the social insurance law benefits only a small number of total industrial workers and does not cover the entire population of industrial workers. It is also true that in a predominantly agricultural country like that of ours, agriculture has so far remained unaffected by any scheme of social insurance although several *ad hoc* schemes such as cash grants of assistance have been in vogue. While it is true that the rural communities have not yet been affected by the insecurities of an industrial, urban and individualist social order, the need to launch schemes of social security covering education, health, housing and recreation in rural areas can hardly be overemphasised in as much as these services would provide the rural population a minimum standard of security to operate upon as a base and thus ward off any sense of insecurity which would otherwise affect it adversely. In a developing economy in which agriculture is the occupation of the bulk of its population, the goal of social security, in its ultimate analysis, must provide for such a floor and a base for rural population and not be limited only to the coverage of organised industrial workers mostly in urban areas. These two apparently unrelated areas of coverage are in fact closely and directly related to each other; for, limitation of the measures of social security to the urban areas alone intensifies the push and the pull factors of migration from rural to urban areas; such large-scale migration to urban areas renders impossible a comprehensive coverage of the industrial workers. The activities of the Co-operatives and Community Development schemes have a vital role to play in supplementing the measures of social security to be adopted in the rural areas.

Finally, in the context of planning in a developing economy, the challenging hurdle in the path towards social security is the problem posed by massive unemployment and underemployment; the development programmes have perforce to be employment-oriented whether they be within the field of agriculture or industry; in agriculture and small-scale industries in particular, labour-intensive methods of production have to be preferred and emphasised. It is, of course, conceded that in a developing

economy, more emphasis is laid on creating employment in the non-agricultural sector; in the perspective mentioned by the Planning Commission in the Third Plan report, for example, we notice that between 1961-76 whereas 23 million employment opportunities may have to be created under agriculture and allied occupations as many as 47 million job opportunities may be created in the non-agricultural sector. Against this background a scheme of unemployment insurance covering unemployment resulting from the closure of establishments appears to be superfluous but is not in fact so, as regional imbalance and discrepancies as well as structural unemployment necessitate absorption of persons thrown out of jobs. A scheme of unemployment insurance thus seems to be necessary even in a situation of expanding employment opportunities; the present scheme of lay off and retrenchment benefits is neither insurance nor assistance but compensation. No scheme of social security in a developing economy would be complete without unemployment insurance and assistance, and a beginning in this field can be made by launching a pilot scheme on a modest scale for those groups of workers who lend themselves easily to such an experimental operation.

SWING IN EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY MEASURES.

(A Psycho-physiological Basis)

By

BANSI DHAR, M.A., L.L.B., D. Litt., D. Phil. (Alld) Ph. D (Edin.)

One of the latest yard-measure for labour productivity is O.H.P. (Operative Hours work per 100 pounds produced) figure. Productivity is increased if a workman with less expenditure of energy can produce 100 pounds in lesser time. This is achieved through the replacement of manual operations by operations of semi-automatic and fully automatic machines. This raises an important problem, which is the bone of contention in many industrial disputes; the extent to which the workmen should be loaded in say an eight-hour shift. The work-study man pleads that the workmen for jobs, not too strenuous, can be loaded to the extent of 80%. They also advance a theory of relaxation allowance, i.e., relaxation which is taken in the course of the work so that the workmen are not tired out too soon or tired too long resulting in the fall of productivity. The work-study man, therefore, argues that with the increasing measure of automation, a workman should be able to mind a larger number of machines, e.g. if the ordinary power looms are replaced by automatic looms, instead of minding two or four or six looms, a weaver should be easily mind 30 or 40 automatic looms, thereby increasing his productivity in the sense that he would take less time to produce 100 pounds of cloth. The operational time is determined by the measure of actual manual application that is needed, say of a weaver minding automatic looms, to keep his machines going. A certain allowance is made for patrolling. In the highly automatic machinery, even this patrolling allowance is cut down for the mechanical devices locate for the workers the place where the defect lies and the machine stops the moment any defect or breakage occurs. Thus patrolling is considerably reduced, if not completely eliminated.

The worker feels that increase in automation should not necessarily imply his being loaded to the extent of 80%, in the way of adding more machines to his charge. The management, on the other hand, proposes that it has a right to expect 80% loading of the worker; and if this 80% is not made up by say X number of machines, the workmen might well be asked to do other duties or even to take up more machines.

Logically this argument sounds to be workable and fair but we do not live by logic alone. Even a sceptic like Hume found that man did not live by logic alone and must forget logic to fall in line with what was supposed to be the ordinary run of daily life, determined as it was by the environmental influences, physical, social and economic.

Now, with modernization, which is three-fourth automation, a new proposition has come to the force. The saving in the manual labour should be reflected in increased leisure for workmen, shorter working day and 4 or 5 day-week with wage payment for the whole week and for a whole shift of 8 hours. Only recently, Athertons in Great Britain have, almost dramatically, reduced the working hours a week in their mill with no loss to the efficiency or for the matter of that productivity. This leads us to the economic aspect both of

labour and capital. Capital is being treated differently from what it stood for in the days of *laissez-faire*. The capital now is not only dollar and sterling or bank balance to the credit of a multi-millionaire, it is a component of both money—in whatever shape and the labour which makes the mare go. The old saying that it is money that makes the mare go is exploded.

It was Karl Marx that expounded the view that it is labour that is really the most productive element in any investment. The concept is being realised in capitalist countries like U.S.A., West Germany and Japan if a particular economy is to work, give it whatever name you will, it has to be built on the willing co-operation and good-will of workmen. Private enterprise has given place to partner-ship. It is in the light of these developments that we have to review the view, given currency by work study men, that the workmen can, and therefore has, to be loaded to the extent of 80%. There is no sanctity about the percentage now. In fact, where the Board controls the working the manual application of the workmen is extremely limited and in actual manual operation his work-load would be even less than 10 or 12% of the time he is working on the job. But he has to be employed and paid for at a scale which is generous.

The shift consists not so much in the measurement of the extent to which a workman is loaded but in the element of vigilance, which is improved through technical training, particularly on the job. For example, a surgeon though using over a comparatively long period for his operation the same lancets and other mechanical devices may not be so expeditious as another surgeon using the same equipment but yet may do his job more neatly than the other surgeon. Both the surgeons might have received their training in the same institution and yet the differences in their performance come in. Take any profession; cream is not necessarily more qualified but possesses a penetrating vision, a constructive imagination and an insight, all of which are beyond the reach of an ordinary run in the profession. An expert charges high fees or is paid handsomely not so much for the qualifications he possesses but for the insight and the clean job that he makes of whatever performance he is called upon to do in his professional capacity. Here the yard measure may not be O.H.P. for it is not every performance that can be measured in pounds produced. Here the yard measure is the pattern of workmanship, which regretfully enough is being forgotten in the craze for higher profits. Higher profits, or higher out-turn, should be compatible with quality; and this is a great desideratum in the industrial development of a country like India. We are under-developed both quantitatively and qualitatively; and it is the clumsiness and incapacity to synthesis details effectively that is marring our progress. My point is that the apportion of 80% load is a relic of the early days of industrialisation in which the pioneers of time and motion study lived. That was an age of exploitation. They were living what would now be considered back-woods. They were also living at a time when Psychology was struggling to make itself felt; and what is more, clinical psychology had not made those striking advances which it has done now. The yard measure for productivity has now to be shifted from the mechanical calculation of 80% to the saddling of sociological resources and mental capacities of workmen, which are qualitatively great because an age of mechanization calls for it and is qualitatively superior because the worker makes his or her contribution not through the manual application but by reason of enlightened understanding of the job, readiness to mend when mending is called for and the readiness to seize upon the slightest defect or deficiency which might hamper the machine in produc-

ing the best for the consumer in whatever sphere. This means that the intricacy of mechanical parts should be well within the grasp of the worker by training and through a course of apprenticeship.

Just as synapses in human organism are the places where the nerve impulse bides a very short while and then propagates itself across to another neuron in the same way there are points in machines claiming to be highly automatic, which enable the driving force to travel across. If this synaptic connection does not function effectively the working of the machine would be hampered and there would be deterioration in production both qualitatively and quantitatively. Hence the emphasis has now shifted to acquisition of technical knowledge even at the lowest level. Rationalisation is making unskilled labour quite obsolete. The lowest rung is occupied by semi-skilled. In highly advanced countries illiteracy is unknown and there every man woman has received education almost of the high-school standard, enabling thereby to orientate the unskilled into the semi-skilled by initiating him or her into skilled performance with fingers and promoting imagination, constructive and may be creative.

In conclusion, my contention is that we have to evolve a new yard measure for the time utilisation of workmen and this yard measure will be more by way of determining the extent to which the physiological organism is placed under contribution in the performance of a job. We have to discover Homeostases, varying in nature in different job occupations. Then we have to find out how for these homeostases would keep the functioning of the organism on an even keel at the level of respiration and circulation and be compatible with the mental capacity of the workmen. Therefore, what would now be needed is a gauging of workmen, considered below the average, average and above the average for various groups of occupations. We have moved away from purely mechanical engineering to human engineering. Ergonomics is an aspect of it and is being expounded as an academic subject in countries, which were pioneers of industrialization, like U.S.A., West Germany, U.S.S.R., and even U.K. I can therefore, only plead that the most useful line of research in work study is bound to be from the point of view of sociology and Physiological psychology, including the psychoneurotic aspect.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

**Investigation Report of the Accident in Arasan Match Works,
Sivakasi, Happened on 5-3-1965 at about 8-30 a.m.**

Nature of work :-

S. Arunachalam, the foreman of the factory used to melt the glue, for the manufacturing process of Match works. Only fire wood was used for this purpose. In February 1965, the management provided with an industrial stove in order to improve the working conditions. They have kept the gas tank outside the melting hall, to be on the safer side. The accident took place on 8-5-1965 while using the industrial gas stove for melting the glue.

How the Accident is caused. -

On 5-3-1965, the foreman came to the work and started working in the glue melting section. He was melting the glue in a country oven with fire wood, as the industrial stove was sent for filling up the gas tank. At about 8. 20 A.M., after one hour work, the gas tank was ready and the fire wood was removed in order to use the stove. When he lit the stove after feeding the gas to the stove from the tank at 60 lbs/Sq. inch., the feed joint burst and directed the burning of gas flow to the foreman standing nearby. This caused serious burns on the left side of the foreman.

P. Muthiah Assistant foreman who was standing by also received the burns on the back side. The foreman cautiously rolled on the floor after, undressing himself immediately. They were given first aid by Dr. Natarajan M.B., B.S., and then taken to Madurai Erskine Hospital for treatment.

Why the Accident is caused :

This accident is caused purely due to the replacement of the metallic joint by a plastic joint by the foreman who was under the wrong notion that plastic tube will be better and leak proof. The plastic joint having placed in a hot place, could not withstand the pressure of the gas and when lit, it burst and thus the accident.

How to avoid the Accident :

1. The use of any rubber or plastic joints in industrial stove near or in any oven should be totally prohibited.
2. The workers engaged should be fully informed of the dangers involved in using any machinery or in any process.

10 MAN INJURED WHEN CHAIN BLOCK FAILED.

A two-ton hand-operated chain block was being used to unload crates weighing 30 cwt. from a lorry in an unloading day. The block was secured to a roof truss by a chain wrapped round the truss and the crates were slung by a fibre ropesling. A crate had been lifted clear of the lorry platform and the lorry was driven clear and a bogey placed immediately beneath the load. As

men were standing round the crate steadying it whilst it was being lowered on to the bogey, the lower block suddenly collapsed and the crate fell about four feet on to the bogey. One of the men was injured by the falling crate.

Examination of the block after the accident revealed that the load chain had been released from the block housing because the lower sheave had been mistakenly fitted into the normally "slack" end of the chain which was secured to the housing of the block by an Shook only 5/16 in diameter.

It had evidently been thought that the S-hook merely acted as an anchor for the hanging of the "slack" end of the chain. In this case, some one had made an error in replacing the lower sheave in wrong way, but even if rigged correctly this anchorage can be subject to overloading if the load is lowered too far. The S-hook had broken where it was in contact with the edge of the block housing, and there was evidence of an old extending nearly three-quarters across the cross-sectional area, which would result in a brittle fracture rather than the hook opening out under the load.

It is pointed out that lifting appliances should not be suspended from a roof truss unless the particular truss has been designed and tested for this purpose. In addition, British Standard 3243: 1960, Hand-operated chain pulley blocks, states that "The load chain anchorages, associated fittings and framework both at the lifting end and at the slack end shall be at least equal in strength to the load chain".

(Accidents-how they happen and how to prevent them, July 1963).

II. MAN FATALLY SCALDED IN BOILER

While some men were working in boiler undergoing regular overhaul, there was a violent explosion in an adjoining boiler. The boiler house was filled with steam which passed into the boiler where the men were working. Although an attendant had shut off the steam within seconds, visibility in the boiler house was nil. All those working in the boiler were burned. One fitter, who was found on the low roof of an adjoining plant, died in hospital the following day from shock with associated pulmonary oedema.

When found, the man said that he had tried to move along the air duct, but could not on account of the steam. Although he had found it too hot to get out of the door in the duct, the scalding steam forced him back, and he had to go through it. He then fell about 7 ft. down a ladder and rushed outside for fresh air.

Cause of the explosion was said to be the overheating of a tube. The reason for this was not then certain, but it was probably due to reduce water circulation and to a mixture of steam and water entering the tube at the same time. The boiler had been working normally before the explosion, and recording charts and indicators had given no warning that something was wrong.

(Industrial Accident Prevention, Bulletin Dec. 1963)

12. FAILURE OF LIFTING SLING.

In an engineering works a bundle of 19 steel tubes was being lifted from a lorry by means of an electric hoist. Each tube was about 2½ ft. long, 4½ in. in diameter and weighed about 30 lbs. The tubes were secured by two metal bands and a 3-strand fibre rope was passed through the centre tube of the bundle by the makers and knotted at the top for lifting purposes.

As the bundle was being lifted, one of the metal bands snapped and the load dipped. A worker tried to re-adjust it, but the fibre rope parted and the tubes fell, striking the lorry driver on the neck as he leaned out of his cab.

The failure of the rope was ascribed to the sharp edge of the tube end cutting it. Since wire ropes were not practicable because they would damage the tubes, the use of pallets was suggested as a safer alternative.

(Industrial Accident Prevention Bulletin, London August 1963)

13. BOY HURT WHILE CLEANING MOVING MACHINERY.

Material was being fed along a narrow conveyer belt through a pair of feed rollers to a rotating drum fitted with flails. The rollers moved at about 100 r.p.m. and the top roller was spring-loaded to allow varying quantities of material to pass through. All this mechanism was enclosed in trunking, but hinged sections were fitted to allow access to the machinery should a blockage occur. The hinged parts were padlocked, one key being held by the operator and a duplicate kept in a nearby locker.

For a short period one morning the machine was left in the charge of a 16-year-old boy while the operator was elsewhere. During this time a blockage occurred, so the boy took the key from the locker and unlocked the hinged sections in the trunking system in order to free the material. The machine was in motion at the time and the boy's right hand was trapped in the feed rollers and injured by the rotating flails with the result that three fingers had to be amputated.

Notices were displayed in the works warning operatives to stop the machine before any cleaning was undertaken, but the instruction was frequently ignored. Since the accident arrangement have been made for only one key to be available, before any part of the trunking is opened.

(Industrial Accident Prevention Bulletin, London, September 1963)

14. GRINDING WHEEL DISINTEGRATED.

An experienced engineer at a factory making cast iron tables and frames for precision engineering, was using a portable grinder to smooth down some metal where it had been welded. Other workers heard a bang and saw him staggering about holding his stomach. It was found that the grinding wheel had burst and struck the man in the stomach. He was taken to hospital where he died from internal injuries.

At a subsequent inquiry it was revealed that the man was using a 7 inches diameter disc on a machine which was for 5 inches discs. As a result he was unable to use the guard provided because it would not fit over large wheel. A director of the firm explained that their other grinding machines were designed to take 7 inches wheels and the practice was to use these until the discs were worn down to about two-thirds their original size.

Several years previously they had purchased the machine involved in the accident to enable them to make further use of the worn 7 in. wheels.

(Industrial Accident Prevention Bulletin, London, September 1963).

Source from: Industrial Safety & Health Bulletin (April-June 64)

LABOUR NEWS

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, MARCH 1965.

The Labour situation in the State was satisfactory. There were 5 strikes and lockouts in textile Mills (including the two strikes that were continuing at the end of the last months) and seven strikes and lock-outs in other industries during the month of March 1965.

Out of the 5 strikes and lock-outs in Textile mills 2 were continuing at the end of the month and out of the 7 strikes and lock-outs in other industries 1 lockout was continuing at the end of the month. The number of workers affected by the strikes in textile mills was 1971 and in other industries it was 2870. 20080 mandays were lost due to strikes in textile mills and 3280 mandays were lost due to strikes in other industries. The details of the work stoppages were as follows.

TEXTILE MILLS.

The strike by the workers of Sri Ranilakshmi Mills limited, Arasur which commenced on 26-2-65 was called off on 23-3-65 on mediation by the Labour officer.

The strike by the workers of The Somasundaram Mills (Private) Limited, Coimbatore which commenced on 19-2-65 was called off on 3-3-65 on mediation by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

About 1514 workers out of 1900 workers of Mettur Industries Limited, Mettur Dam, R. S. struck work on 18-3-65 demanding revision of wages of workers in the spinning preparatory Section. Following the Strike on 18-3-65 the Management declared a lockout. The strike and the lockout are continuing at the end of month.

About 192 out of 870 workers of the Coimbatore Murugan Mills Limited, Coimbatore struck work on 14-3-65 protesting against the suspension of 2 workers. The workers voluntarily resumed work on the same day.

About 30 out of 94 workers of Tamilnad Cottage Industries Limited, Tiruppur launched a strike on 27-3-65 as a protest against the dismissal of certain workers. The strike was continuing at the end of the month.

OTHERS.

About 68 out of 75 workers of G. M. Vyas and company, Coimbatore struck work on 11-3-65 protesting against the change in service conditions and suspension of one worker. The workers resumed work on 16-3-65 on mediation by the Labour Officer.

All the 77 workers of the united Coffee supply Company, Limited Coimbatore struck work on 10-3-65 on a dispute regarding wages allowance etc. The workers resumed work on 11-3-65 on mediation by Labour Officer.

About 95 out of 98 workers of T. Stanes and company Limited, Coimbatore struck work on 10-3-65 on a dispute regarding wages allowance etc. The workers resumed work on 11-3-65 on mediation by Labour Officer.

About 30 out of 31 workers of Stanes Tyre and Rubber company, Limited Coimbatore struck work on 10-3-65 on a dispute regarding wages allowance etc. The workers resumed work on 11-3-65 on mediation by the Labour officer.

All the 76 workers of Peirce Leslie and company Limited, Coimbatore struck work on 2-3-65 protesting against the introduction of night work. The workers resumed work on 3-3-65 on intervention by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

All the 24 workers of N. V. Shanmugam and company, Madras struck work on 25-3-65 demanding quantum of work etc. The workers resumed work on 31-3-65 on intervention by the Labour Officer.

The Management of Maharaja Beedi factories Ranipet, Visheram, Kaviripakk, Timiri and Vellore declared a lock-out due to accumulation of stock of the manufactured products. The lock-out was continuing at the end of the month.

CENTRAL SPHERE.

1. CONCILIATION.

(a) The Regional Labour Commissioner (c), Madras held conciliation proceedings in the dispute between the New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd., Madras and the General Insurance Employees Union, Madras over alleged illegal termination of the services of Sri G. S. Sanyanarayana, clerk of Bangalore Branch and brought about a settlement on 16-3-1965.

(b) The Conciliation officer (Central), Madras held conciliation proceedings in the following disputes and brought about settlements:-

(i) Between M/s. Best and company, Madras and the Madras Harbour Workers' Union, Madras over appointment of Sri P. Vasu, Casual workers.

(ii) Between the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited, Madras and the General Insurance Employees' Union, Madras, over charter of demands such as revision of scales of pay, bonus, gratuity, etc.

(iii) Between the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Madras and the General Insurance Employees' Union, Madras over alleged illegal retrenchment of Sri M. Sunderasan, Driver.

(c) Three disputes handled by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Madras were ended in settlement on 11-3-65. The disputes were:-

(d) Nine disputes were settled/disposed off at the intervention of the officers of this Machinery without holding any formal conciliation proceedings.

2. Number of strikes and lockouts.	Nil
3. Number of threatened strikes and lockouts.	1
4. Particulars regarding disputes received.	
(a) No. of Industrial Disputes pending at the beginning of the month.	8
(b) No. of industrial disputes received during the month.	15
(c) No. of Industrial disputes settled/ disposed of during the month.	16
(d) No. of threatened strikes.	1
(e) No. of which materialised.	Nil
(f) No. of draft Standing orders certified.	Nil

STATE SPHERE.

The conciliation officers enquired into and settled 562 disputes during the month of March 1965. Of these 114 were Industrial Disputes in which settlements were recorded under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

ADJUDICATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

The Government referred 22 Industrial Disputes in which settlements could not be brought about by conciliation, for adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal Madras and Labour courts, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai. The details of disputes referred for adjudication are published in the statistical Part of the journal. 22 awards given by the Industrial Tribunal Madras and Labour Courts besides one Arbitration award given by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras on the Industrial Disputes are published in the Fort St. George Gazette in the month of March 1965.

WELFARE.

The general employment situation in the State showed an upward trend during the month compared to February, 1965. There was increase in Registration, Placement, vacancy notification and employers using the Employment Office. The Live Register recorded a decrease. The ratio of vacancy notified to registration which was 2.5: 1 improved to 3:1 during March, 1965.

The number of vacancies notified and the placement effected during the month were 7,378 and 5,263 respectively. The total registration made during March, 1965 was 22,453 an increase of 6,460 over February, 1965. The number remained on the Live Register stood at 1,74,655 a decrease of 1,103 over the previous month.

Shortages were reported in the following occupations :

Engineer (degree/diploma) with experience, Medical Practitioner (General and Specialist), Veterinary Surgeon, Surveyor, Pharmacist (degree/diploma holder), Sanitary Inspector, Health Visitor, Maternity Assistant, School Assistant (Men and women), Secondary Grade Teacher (Urdu medium), Scientific Assistant, Tamil Pandit, Sanskrit Pandit, Craft Instructor in mat weaving, Tailoring Instructress, Laboratory Technician, Dark Room Assistant, Librarian, Stenographer, Typist (English and Tamil), Fitter, Winder, Driller, Mechanic (Telephone, Air Conditioning equipment), Plumber, compressor operator, Vulcaniser, Electrician, Meter Tester, Line serang, Cable jointer, Tester, Radio Technician, Wireless operator, Artist photographer, and physical education Teacher (Men and Women)

Applicants surplus to requirements related to graduates in Economics, History, Zoology, Geology and Law and Clerical and Unskilled occupations.

The Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras registered 208 applicants and placed 46 in employment during the month. At the end of the month, 1,307 including 98 women remained on the live register.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Annamalai Nagar registered 14 applicants, gave guidance to 14 applicants and individual information to 17 applicants during the month.

The Employment officer for Physically Handicapped, Madras registered 31 (6 blind, 4 deaf-mute and 21 orthopaedics) applicants and placed in employment 17 (3 blind, 5 deaf-mute and 9 orthopaedics) applicants during the month. At the end of the month, the Live Register of the office stood at 341 comprising 119 blind, 74 deaf-mute and 148 orthopaedics.

The vocational Guidance Units at Arcot North, Cuddalore N. T., Coimbatore, Madras-14, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli rendered group guidance to 6,244 applicants and gave individual information to 2,700. The number of candidates guided individually during the month was 31. Thirty two individually guided applicants were placed in employment during the month.

The Employment Information and Assistance Bureau in the Districts of Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tirunelveli interviewed and counselled 465 applicants during the month. The number of registrations made and renewals effected stood at 362 and 111 respectively.

The Mobile registration Units attached to District Employment Offices, Ramanathapuram and Salem registered 220 applicants and effected 1,135 renewals during the month.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952

(1) During the month of March '65 the Employees' Provident Funds Act was extended to the Bread Industry with effect from 31-3-65.

(2) 25 establishments/factories were brought under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, '52 during the month of March 65 thus bringing the total No. of covered establishments, factories to 3462.

(3) A total sum of Rs. 54,29,764-61 (excluding the refund of loan and previous accumulations etc., amounting to Rs. 4,32,000/-15) were received as employees and employers shares of contributions during February 1965.

(4) The total No. of employees covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act in the Madras State at the end of February 1965 was 4,02,232.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The following is the text of the speech of the Chief Minister of Madras at the meeting of the Regional Board of the Employees State Insurance Corporation held at Madurai on 8th April, 1965.

"I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this meeting of the Regional Board of the E.S.I. Corporation, Madras Region. The previous meeting of the Board was held here in 1962. It is a matter for satisfaction that the working of the E.S.I. Scheme has been making steady progress. The E.S.I. Scheme covers approximately 2.76 lakhs of insured persons and 57,000 family units extending over many centres in all districts in the State.

57 State Insurance Dispensaries, 8 mobile Dispensaries, 13 Employers' Utilisation Dispensaries and 61 panel clinics are functioning under the Scheme. In addition three part-time doctors and 89 part-time specialists have been appointed.

During the year 1964-65 the E.S.I. Scheme was extended to Othakal Mandapam and Vedapatti villages in Coimbatore Districts and Thirunagar area in Madurai district covering about 1,300 insured persons and also to certain revenue villages in Tiruchirapalli and Vaniyambadi.

I may in this connection, observe that the E.S.I. Review Committee set up to review the working of the scheme and to suggest modifications or changes in the structure and organisation of the corporation to ensure more satisfactory functioning of the scheme, held sittings in Coimbatore and Madras in January last.

So far as extension of E.S.I. benefits to the family of the insured workers is concerned this has already been done in areas with an insured population ranging from 700 to 1,500. Its extension to major industrial centres like Madras city, Coimbatore, Madurai, Mettur, Tuticorin and V. S. puram will be taken up as soon as buildings for the dispensaries under construction are completed.

The Government have under consideration a proposal to extend the benefits of the E.S.I. Scheme to Employees in shops and commercial establishment in Madras City. Preliminary details are being worked out.

Madras State has had enviable record in the implementation of the E.S.I. Scheme and I am sure it will continue to maintain its lead in this very important field of social security."

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

During the Railway Week Celebrations, a seminar on, Industrial Safety was held on 14th April, 1965 at the Engineering Workshops, Southern Rail-

way, Arkonam. The Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras presided over the Seminar. The Seminar was attended by the representatives from the Engineering Workshops Loco Shed, Indian Hume Pipe Factory Ltd. and the Office bearers of the Southern Railway Employees' Sangh Films on "Industrial Safety" were Screened.

WORKERS' EDUCATION.

Inaugurating the 13th Worker-Teacher Training Course on 15th April, 1965 at Madras, Sri A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar President, Madras Chamber of Commerce spoke about the special attention given by the Government to the Workers' Education Scheme. He said that Capital and Labour are two hands, that they should work in unison and that workers should not indulge in any activity hampering production. He observed that Mahatma Gandbi as early as 1931 stressed that the relationship between employers and employees shall be as partners in industry and this cordinal principle should govern our industrial relations.

Minutes of the first Meeting of the State Safety Awards Committee held in the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras on 17-3-65 at 11 a. m.

Members present

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Sri M. G. Balasubramanian
Commissioner of Labour Madras. | Chairman |
| 2. Sri T. V. Lakshmanaswamy,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras. | |
| 3. Sri R. B. Nadrshaw,
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Integral Coach
Factory, | Member |
| 4. Sri K. P. Rao, Chairman,
(Caltex) National Safety Association, | Member |
| 5. Sri A. Mariyappan,
Superintending Inspector of Factories (A. S. & R.)
Madras. | Secretary |

At the outset the chairman welcomed the members and explained the functions of the Committee. 18 Applications in all have been received from various factories all over the State. The figures given by the factories have been verified by the Inspectorate. The entries have been classified under the categories mentioned in the G.O. and classified as hereunder textiles, 5 entries (ii) chemicals, one entry (iii) engineering 4 entries (iv) transport 6 entries. The Committee felt that it is not desirable to include under one category the industries engaged in the manufacture of Transport equipments like Coaches, Trucks etc. and the industries engaged in the repair of the transport equipments,

So the Committee felt that the category of Transport may be divided into two categories for the purpose of the award viz., Transport (manufacture) and Transport (other than manufacture)

The Committee also expressed that the scheme takes into account only the industries which work 6 lakhs man hours and over. As large numbers of factories do not work more than 6 lakhs man-hours, the Committee felt that there should be a separate scheme for the factories which work less than 6 lakhs man hours, so that the ideas of safety may reach a large number of factories.

Mr. K. P. Rao's, suggestion that Associations like National Safety Association could help for spreading the ideas of safety in industries was accepted and the Committee decided to take the help of other Bodies like National Safety Association and Madras Productivity Council etc., in carrying the message of safety far and wide, in order to get the maximum benefit out of this competition the Committee felt that the following steps should be taken.

The Committee decided that (i) all the factories which got the Awards should be addressed to indicate the major steps taken by them for the reduction of accidents in such factory, and this could circulated to all other major establishment in the State. (ii) All the Major establishment in the State should be requested to celebrate the safety week" so that the ideas safety could be spread to the larger number of workers in the industries and workers participation in safety programmes also could be obtained. (iii) All the factories in a particular category should be informed about the Award Winner and the percentage of reduction obtained by the State Award Winner so that they may take similar steps atleast in the coming years.

As the scheme applies only to percentage of decrease in frequency compared to 1962-63, the committee felt the presentation of awards may not be considered a correct measurement against approved standards of frequency by the particular industry. This scheme more or less covers the steps taken by the industries to reduce the frequency rate. The Chairman also said that 2 new schemes will/be introduced next year based on lowest frequency for an industry and longest accident free record.

Mr. K. P. Rao, said the question of producing documentary films on Safety in collaboration with various associations interested in safety and major group of industries can be considered so that they can help audiovisual education of workers. The Chairman requested the Secretary to work out the details for further considerations.

The following factories were adjudged as the Award Winners for each category of industry :

not
oi

Textiles

<i>Name and address of the factory</i>	<i>Percentage of reduction of frequency rate.</i>
1. The Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd, Coimbatore.	89.2%
2. The South India Co-op. Spinning Mills Pettai	52.9%
3. The Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Ltd., Madras-12.	15.5%

Chemicals

1. Addison Paints & Chemicals Ltd., Sembium, Madras-11	54.4%
--	-------

Under this category, even though there is only one entry the committee felt that it should be given on Award as they have done very good work in the reduction of accidents.

Engineering

1. Additon & Co., Madras-2	42.3%
2. P.W.D. Workshop, Madras-1	21.5%
3. India Pistors Ltd, Madras-11	15.6%

Transport (Manufacture)

1. Integral Coach Factory (shell and furnishing) Madras-23	21.5%
2. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Ennore	12.1%

Transport (other than Manufacture)

1. State Transport Workshop, Chrompet	61.1%
2. Sundaram Motors (Private) Ltd., Madras-6	8.8%

AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS

AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS

257

Memorandum of Settlement under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Reached before The Labour Officer, Vellore, on 29-3-1965.

Names of parties :

The workmen and the management of Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Motor Service, Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Roadways, Sri Paranthaman Transport, Gudiyattam and Lakshmi Saraswathi Motor & General Workers Union, Gudiyattam.

Representing employer :

1) Sri M. Saravana Pillai, Manager, Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Motor Service and Sri S. Balakrishnan, Vice President, Tamilnad Employer's Guild.

2) Mr. S. Jagadeesan, Manager, Sri Paranthaman Transport, Gudiyattam and Sri S. Balakrishnan Vice President, Tamilnad Employer's Guild.

3) Sri V. Srinivasan, Manager, Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Roadways, Gudiyattam and Sri S. Balakrishnan Vice President, Tamilnad Employer's Guild.

Representing workmen

1) Sri Lajapathi, Honorary President.

2) Sri S. C. Venkatesan, President, Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Motor & General Workers Union, Gudiyattam.

3) V. S. Venkatesan, Secretary.

Short recital of the case :

An Industrial dispute arose between the above said parties over the demands of the workmen for scales of salary, increase in Dearness Allowance, increased rate of bonus, gratuity scheme etc. After prolonged discussion on various dates before the Labour Officer, Vellore, the parties have agreed to the following terms.

Terms of settlement :

Term I: The following scales of basic wages shall be fixed with retrospective effect from 1-3-65:

Drivers :	Rs. 4'-3-55-4-75.
Conductors :	Rs. 30-3-60.
Checking Inspectors :	Rs. 30-3-60.

(a) In fixing the present employees in the basic wage scales, the present wage shall be first brought up to the minimum of the scale, if it is lower than that or brought up to the next higher step in the scale. Then the workman shall be given one increment to their grade with effect from 1-3-1965.

(b) The workmen shall be given annual increment in the grade on first of April every year commencing from 1-4-66.

(c) As far as the workmen who are in service on the date of signing this settlement, are concerned, they shall be given annual increments in their basic wages irrespective of the fact whether they are receiving already basic wages over and above the maximum fixed to their grade or not. Further it is agreed that all such workmen shall continue to receive increments to their wages even if they reach the maximum during the currency of this settlement.

Term II: The workmen agree that the dearness allowance of Rs. 50/-per month that is now paid to them shall be continued to be paid during the period of operation of this settlement,

Term III: The workmen shall be paid ex-gratia payment as noted below is lieu of their claim for bonus:

Those drawing Rs. 50/-and below as basic wages : Rs. 25/-

Those drawing Rs. 51/-to Rs. 100/-as basic wages : Rs. 35/-

Those drawing Rs. 101/-to Rs. 150/-as basic wages : Rs. 40/-

Those drawing above Rs. 150/-as basic wages : Rs. 45/-

Term IV: It is agreed that the workmen shall be paid Rs. 3/- (Rupees Three only) per month as Laundering allowance.

Term V: The following scheme of gratuity shall be operative from the date of this settlement.

A workman shall be paid gratuity at the rate of 15 days basic wages last drawn for every year of service at the time of termination, discharge, retirement, resignation or dismissal. In cases of dismissal, a deduction of an amount equal to the financial loss incurred due to the misconduct shall be made in the gratuity amount calculated as above. The heirs of a worker who dies while in service shall be entitled to receive gratuity amount calculated as above.

Term VI: This settlement shall be in operation for a period of two years from the date of the settlement.

Term VII: The workmen agree that they will not raise any industrial dispute for a demand of general nature involving financial commitment to the management, during the period of operation of this settlement, except future bonus.

Term VIII: The union agreed to drop all other demands.

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE

SOME OF THE BOOKS AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED

BOOKS

1. DUFTY (Norman, F.).
Industrial relations in India.
Allied publishers. Bombay. Rs. 17.50/-.
2. DAS (Nabagopal).
Experiments in industrial democracy.
Asia publishing house. Bombay. Rs. 16/-.
3. REID (G.L.) and ROBERTSON (D.J.), *Eds.*
Fringe benefits labour costs and social security.
Allen and Unwin. 48s.
4. CHARLES (Rodger).
Man industry society.
Sheed and Ward. 15s.
5. IVENS (Michael) and BROADWAY (Frank), *Eds.*
Case studies in management.
Business publications. 55s.
6. VROOM (Victor, H.).
Work and motivation.
Wiley. 53s.
7. PENNATHUR (K) and SELBY (H.D.).
Management and work study.
Popams, New Delhi. pp. 99. Rs. 18/-.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES

1. SIVARAMAKRISHNAN (U.S.).
Productivity: An attitude and approach to industrial problems.
Industrial times. Vol. 7. No. 10. May 15, 1965.
2. GOGNA (P.R.).
Management of industrial research and development.
Industrial times. Vol. 7. No. 10. May 15, 1965.
3. CASS-BEGGS (Rosemary) and EMERY (Frederick, E.).
Reducing industrial fatigue.
Industrial welfare. Vol. 47. April, 1965.
4. APTEKAR (Herbert, H.).
Social work techniques in Indian labour welfare.
Kerala labour gazette. Vol. 7. No. 4. April, 1965.
5. BALA (M.S.).
Preventive detention and the termination of employment.
Capital. Vol. 154. No. 3861. May 20, 1965.

NOTIFICATIONS

Date of coming into force of Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act.

II-I No. 1441 of 1965.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi dated the 27th January, 1965 is republished:

S. O. 377-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1964 (53 of 1964), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of February, 1965, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

Exemption of Pound Keeper employed by Cantonment Boards from certain section of Minimum Wages Act.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1965.

II-I No. 1524 of 1965

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, dated 24th December, 1964, is republished:

S. O. 72-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (17 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S. O. 11-7, dated the 20th April 1963, the Central Government hereby directs that for a further period of two years with effect from the 27th April 1964, the provisions of sub-section (1) of sections 13 and 14 of the said Act, in so far as they relate to the regulation of daily hours of work and payment of overtime wages respectively shall not apply to the pound keeper employed by Cantonment Boards, Subject to the condition that the working day of a pound keeper shall be so arranged that, inclusive of intervals of rest, it shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day.

AMENDMENT TO NOTIFICATION

II-I No. 1440 of 1965.

The following notification of the Government of India (Department of Social Security), dated New Delhi, the 1st January 1965, is republished:—

S. O. No. 110-In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), read with section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1963 (21 of 1963) the Central Government hereby appoints the Secretary to Government of India in the Department of Social Security, as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees (Central Board) and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in late Ministry of Labour S. R. O. No. 1861, dated the 31st October 1952, namely:

In the said notification, for entry No. 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:

"The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Security, New Delhi-Chairman."

Amendment to Madras Industrial Disputes Rules.

(G. O. Ms. No. 1949, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), 5th April 1965.)

S. R. O. No. A. 440 of 1965.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendment to the Madras Industrial Disputes Rules 1958, published with the Industries Labour and Co-operation Department Notification S. R. O. No. A-82-8 of 1958, dated the 18th December 1958, at pages 1-25 of Part of the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 27th December 1958, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section:

AMENDMENT

In the table under rule 68 of the said rules, for the entries in columns (1) and (2) relating to "A in the offices of the Tribunals and Labour Courts", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:

"A. In the offices of the Tribunals and Labour Courts "

1. All records and paper relating to an industrial disputes including all applications connected with the dispute. Three years from the date of publication of the award in the Fort St. George Gazette or where a writ petition has been preferred to the High Court against the award, three years from the date of final order of the High Court on the writ petition, or where a writ appeal or an appeal to the Supreme Court has been preferred, three years from the date of final order on the writ appeal or appeal to the Supreme Court as the case may be:

Provided that where there are connected complaints, the records and papers relating to the Industrial Disputes shall not be destroyed until after three years from the date of publication of the award or of the final order. In such cases the period of retention shall be three years from the date of the final order in the dispute or the complaint whichever is later.

2. All records and papers or complaints under section 33-A. Three years from the date of the final order on the complaint or the connected main dispute including the orders on writ petitions, writ appeals to the Supreme Court, whichever is later.

3. All records and papers including applications One year from the date of final decision, relating to any other proceedings.

II-1 No. 1747 of 1955

MR/CO-3 (35)/64. - It is hereby notified that a Local Committee consisting of the following members has been set up for Virudhunagar area (where Chapters IV and V of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are in force) under Regulation 10-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations 1950 with effect from 23rd March 1965:

CHAIRMAN

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (a).)

1. The District Medical Officer, Ramanathapuram.

MEMBERS

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (b).)

2. The Labour Officer, Ramanathapuram.

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (c).)

3. The Medical Officer in-charge, Employees State Insurance Dispensary, Virudhunagar.

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (d).)

4. Shri V. V. Rajendran, Partner, V. V. Vanniaperumal and Sons, Virudhunagar.
5. Shri V. Somasundaram, Weaving Master, Virudhunagar Textile Mills Limited, Sathkural, Virudhunagar.
6. Shri Thomas Zachariah, Junior Officer, The Indian Textile Paper Tube Company, Limited 13, Perali Road, Virudhunagar.

NOTIFICATIONS

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (e).)

7. Shri. P. K. Janardhanan, President, V. T. Mill National Labour Union, 1/134, Railway Feeder Road, Virudhunagar.

8. Shri. K. Kumarasamy, President, V. T. Mills Labourers Union (I. N. T. U. C.), Marakadai Lane, Municipal Office Road, Virudhunagar.

9. Vacant.

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (f).)

10. The Manager, Local Office, Madurai (Secretary)

The Medical Officer-in-charge of Government Hospital, Virudhunagar will attend the meeting of the Local Committee as a special invitee without the power of voting.

Constitution of Local Committee for Mettupalayam Area Under Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Fort St. George, April, 14, 1965.

II-1 No. 1748 of 1965.

The following notification of Regional Director Employees' State Insurance Corporation, 136 Peters Road, dated Madras-14, the 10th March 1965 - is republished:

No. MR/CO-3 (28)/64 - It is hereby notified that a Local Committee consisting of the following members has been set up for Mettupalayam area (where Chapters IV and V of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, are in force) under Regulation 10-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, with effect from 10th March 1965:

Chairman

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (a).)

1. The District Medical Officer, Coimbatore.

Members

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (b).)

2. The Labour Officer I, Coimbatore.

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (c).)

3. The Medical Officer in-charge, Employees' State Insurance Dispensary I, Mettupalayam.

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (d).)

4. Shri K. Srinivasan, Personal Officer, South India Viscose, Limited, Sirumugai, Mettupalayam.

5. Shri S. Bangaruswamy, Manager, United Bleachers, Limited, 10/31, Neillithurai Road, Mettupalayam.

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (e).)

6. Shri C. Ramachandran, Secretary, Mettupalayam Nilgiris Motor Workers' Union, Mettupalayam.

7. Shri M. Ramanujam (Employees South India Viscose, Limited, South India, Viscose National Workers' Union Sirumugai, Coimbatore.

(Under Regulation 10-A (I) (f).)

8. The Manager Local Office, Tudialur.

The Medical Officer in-charge of the Government Hospital, Mettupalayam, will attend the meetings of the Local Committee as a special invitee without the power of voting.

Exemption of employees employed in certain plantation from certain provisions of Minimum Wages Act.

(G. O. Ms. No. 2032, Industries, Labour and co-operation (Labour) 12th April 1965)

II-1 No. 1750 of 1965.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948,) the Governor of Madras hereby directs that

subject to the conditions in the schedule below and for a further period of one year on and from the 10th October 1963, the provisions of section 11 and 14 of the said Act shall not apply to all class of employees in any plantation, that is to say, any estate, which is maintained for the purpose of growing cinchona, rubber or coffee.

SCHEDULE

1. The consent in writing of the employees shall be obtained agreeing to work on any weekly holiday and to contribute the wages for that day to the National Defence Fund or to any Defence Savings Scheme approved by the State Government.

2. A notice shall be sent in advance to the Chief Inspector of Plantations in regard to Sunday Work.

Bread Industry added to schedule I to the Employees' Provident Funds Act.

Fort St. George April, 14, 1965.

II-1 No. 1752 of 1965

The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Social Security, dated New Delhi, the 2nd March 1966, is republished:—

G. S. R. 402 - Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that a provident fund scheme should be framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) in respect of the Employees of the bread industry.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Employees Provident Funds Act 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby adds with effect from the 31st March 1965, the said industry to Schedules I to the said Act.

Amendment to Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

Fort St. George, March 30, 1965.

II-1 No. 1751 of 1965

The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Social Security, dated New Delhi, the 24th February 1965 is republished:—

G. S. R. No. 351 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, read with sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, namely:—

1. This Scheme may be called the Employees' Provident Funds, (Third Amendment) Scheme 1955.

2. In the Employees' Provident Funds, Scheme 1952 in paragraph 68-B.

(i) In the first proviso to sub-paragraph (1) after the words "Provided that where the advance is sanctioned for the purchase of a dwelling site" the words in a non-municipal area" shall be inserted.

(ii) In sub-paragraph (2)

(a) For the words brackets and number "sub-paragraph (1)", the words "this paragraph" shall be substituted.

(b) For the words "seven", the word "ten" shall be substituted;

(c) For the words "five hundred", the words "one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) For sub-paragraph (5), the following sub paragraph shall be substituted, namely:

(5) "The Commissioner, may, if he is satisfied that a member genuinely required an advance or a further advance.

(a) For the additions, substantial alterations or substantial improvements necessary to the dwelling house owned by such member; or

(b) For completing the construction of the dwelling house already commenced by such member, grant to the member one or more such advances not exceeding the members' basic wages and dearness allowance for six months or his own total contributions with interest thereon standing to his credit in the Fund, whichever is less:

Provide that for additions, alterations or improvements not more than one advance shall be granted".

(iv) For sub-paragraph (6) the following sub-paragraph shall be substituted, namely:

"(6) No advance under this paragraph shall be granted unless the dwelling site or the dwelling house or the house under construction is free from encumbrances. No advance shall be granted for purchasing a share in a joint property or building a house on land owned jointly. An advance may, however, be granted for building a house on land owned by the spouse of the members or jointly by the member and the spouse:

Provided that where a dwelling site or a dwelling house is mortgaged to the Central Government, State Government or a Co-operative Society, institution, trust, local body or Housing Finance Corporation, solely for obtaining funds for the construction of the house under any Housing Scheme formulated by the Central or State Government (Except under the Subsidized Housing Scheme for Industrial Works) such a dwelling site or a dwelling house as the case may be, shall not be deemed to be an encumbered property:

Provided further that an advance may be granted to a member for acquiring a flat in a building owned jointly with others, if no other conditions in this paragraph are satisfied:

Provided further that a land acquired on perpetual lease or on lease for a period not less than 10 years for constructing a dwelling house or a house built on such a leased land, shall also not be deemed to be an encumbered property".

(v) After sub-paragraph (6) the following sub-paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

"(6A) Where an advance is sanctioned for purchasing a dwelling house or a dwelling site or for the construction of a dwelling house, the member shall not sell the dwelling house or the dwelling site as the case may be, at any time after the withdrawal of the first instalment and within a period of five years of the withdrawal of the final instalments and shall deposit and keep deposited for a period of five years, with the Commissioner the title deeds in respect of such dwelling house or dwelling site, as the case may be, within such time as the Commissioner may direct".

Date of coming into force of certain rules of Madras Factories Rules in respect of all factories in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District.

II-1 No. 1861 of 1965

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 29 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950 the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the 1st May 1965 as the date on which the provisions of rules 29 to 3 of the said rules shall come into force in respect of all classes or description of factories in Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli District.

II-1 No. 1862 of 1965

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 53 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950, the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the 1st May 1965 as the date on which the provisions of rule 53 of the said rules shall come into force in respect of all factories in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, wherein the machines noted in Schedule I to V annexed in the said rule 53, are in use.

II-1 No. 1863 of 1965

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 62 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950, the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the 1st May 1965 as the date on which the provisions of rule 62 of the said rules shall come into force in respect of all classes of factories in the Kanyakumari district covered by the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948.)

II-1 No. 1864 of 1965

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 64 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950, the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the 1st May 1965 as the date on which rule 64 of the said Rules shall come into force in respect of all factories on which rule 64 of the said Rules shall come into force in the Kanyakumari district, in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, wherein more than five hundred workers are employed.

II-1 No. 1865 of 1965.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 95 of the Madras Factories Rules 1950 the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the 1st May 1965 as the date on which the provisions of rule 95 of the said rules shall come into force in respect of all factories in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district, wherein the operations mentioned in the said rule 95, are carried on.

II-1 No. 1866 of 1965.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Madras Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1953, the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the 1st May, 1965 as the date on which the provisions of the said rules shall come into force in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district.

Cardamom factories in the State of Madras authorized to employ women to work in cardamom factories under Factories Act.

II-1 No. 1867 of 1965.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the provision to sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948) and in supersession of Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department Notifications S. R. O. No. A-64 of 1957, dated the 11th March 1957, published at page 542 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th March 1957 and the corresponding Notification, if any, in force in the territories specified in the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959), and in variation of the limits laid down in clause (b) of the said sub-section (1), the Governor of Madras hereby authorises the cardamom factories in the State of Madras to employ women to work in the cardamom factories on winnowing and cleaning cardamoms between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m.

Revision of jurisdiction of Labour Officers under Industrial Disputes Act.

AMENDMENT TO NOTIFICATION

(G. O. Ms. No. 1957, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour)
6th April 1965)

II-1 No. 1869 of 1965.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendment to the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department Notification S. R. O. No. A-4763 of 1959 dated the 1st August 1959, published at pages 1147-1148 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 5th August 1959, as subsequently amended.

AMENDMENT

In the said notification, for the entry in column (3) of the Table against item "8. Labour Officer, Coimbatore I" in column (1), the following entry shall be substituted namely:

"Cotton Textiles, Engineering and Cement Industries".

II-1 No. 1870 of 1965.

Under sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, (Central Act XIV of 1947) the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendment to the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department Notification S. R. O. No. 4764 of 1959 dated the 1st August 1959, published at page 1148 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 5th August 1959, as subsequently amended.

AMENDMENT

In the said notification, for the entry in column (3) of the Table against item "5 Labour Officer, Coimbatore-I" in column (1), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:

"Cotton Textiles, Engineering and Cement Industries."

A List of Standing orders certified from 1-1-65 to 31-3-65 in Madras Chingleput Coimbatore and Salem districts is set out below.

S No. (1)	Name of the Industrial Establishment (2)	Date of Certification (3)
MADRAS DISTRICT		
1.	Cine Crafts, No. 1 First Main Road, United India Colony, Madras-24	30-3-1965
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT		
2.	Madras Sheet Glass Works Private Limited, Tiruvottiyur, Madras-19.	30-3-1965
3.	Tamilnad Steel Rolling Mills, Kallambakkam, Guduvancheri P.O.	30-3-1965
4.	Sundara-Clayton Ltd., Padi P.O., Madras-50.	30-3-1965
COIMBATORE DISTRICT		
5.	Murugan Printing Factory, Eswaran Koil Street, Erode,	20-2-1965
6.	Rajalakshmi Printing Mills, Veeraopanchattiram, Erode,	20-2-1965
7.	Elite Engineering Corporation, Industrial Estate, Erode.	20-2-1965
8.	Coimbatore Municipal General Workshop, Coimbatore Municipality, Coimbatore.	27-3-1965
NILGIRIS DISTRICT		
Nil		
SALEM DISTRICT		
9.	The Lilly Spinning Industries, Komarapalayam, (Via) Erode.	30-1-1965

1. Statement Showing the details of agreements brought about by the Conciliation Officers under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the month of March, 1965.

Sl. No. (1)	Name of the Establishment. (2)	Date of settlement. (3)	Points of disputes. (4)	Terms of Settlement. (5)
1.	Premier Fertilisers Ltd., Cuddalore.	7-1-65	Certain demands.	The management agreed to concede the demands of the union according to the terms of the settlement.
2.	Sri New Javalakshmi Vilas Hotel, Kumbakonam	16-1-65	Fixation of wages.	The management agreed to pay the rate of wages as per the settlement.
3.	Mithila Metallic Industries, Kumbakonam.	25-2-65	Non-payment of customary Deepavali Bonus for 1963-64.	The management agreed to pay 7 % of the monthly wages calculated at 6 days per month as customary Deepavali Bonus for 1963-64.
4.	Rajan Transport, Tiruchirappalli.	13-3-65	Certain demands.	The management agreed to grant privilege leave, sick leave, etc. to make permanent Drivers and Conductors according to seniority, etc., as per the terms of the settlement.
5.	Certain Tanneries at Sempattu, Tiruchirappalli-7.	22-3-65	Interim wage increase	The management agreed to pay each worker an interim increase of 20 p.p. per day for the work performed with effect from 15-3-65, subject to the condition mentioned in the settlement.
6.	Karamalai Estate Valparai.	4-3-65	Refusal to give work to a worker.	The management agreed to give work to the worker as per the settlement.
7.	Lakshmi Vilas Press, Pollachi.	5-3-65	Non-payment of gratuity to Sri G. Ramaswamy Ex worker.	The management agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 250/- to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	Peirce Leslie and Co. L.d., Pollachi.	16-3-65	Certain demands.	The management agreed to pay bonus, supply uniforms to workers, etc., as per the settlement.
9.	Mukkotu Mudi Estate Mudis Post	18-3-65	Dismissal of Sri Vya- puri, a worker.	The management agreed to reinstate the worker Vyanpuri (No. 675) subject the conditions refused to in the settlement.
10.	Vijayeswari Textiles Ltd., Pulampatti, Pollachi.	20-3-65	Non-employment Sri Subramanian, Spin- ning. T. No. 236.	The management agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 180/- to Sri Subramanian, in full and final settlement of all his claims excepting his claim for bonus for 1963.
11.	Raja Mills Private Ltd., Pollachi.	26-3-65	Refusal to give work to some workers and certain demands.	The management and the union agreed for an informal arbitration by the Commissioner of Labour Madras and to abide by his decision in the matter.
12.	Jagannatha Ginning and Oil Mills, Coimbatore.	2-3-65	Demand for increased wages to two workers	The management agreed to pay higher rate of wages to the workers as per the settlement with effect from 1-1-1965.
13.	Coimbatore Coffee Curing Works, Coimbatore.	3-3-65	Non-employment Sri D. Raju, Electrician.	The management agreed to pay a lump sum of Rs. 1,60/- in full and final settlement of all his claims except Bonus if any, due to him for the year 1964-65.
14.	Mecan Flooring Private Ltd., Coimbatore.	3-3-65	Non-employment of worker Venkittan and non payment of half a day's wages to P. Kanthasamy.	The management agreed to reinstate the worker Sri Venkittan with compensation of Rs. 100/- for the period of his non-employment and to pay Rs. 2/- to P. Kanthasamy as half a day's wage.
15.	K. R. Lakshmanan, Cotton Merchant Coimbatore.	12-3-65	Bonus for 1963-64.	The management agreed to pay Bonus for 1963-64 as per the settlement.
16.	L. K. Mohd Ebrahim and Sons, Tannery, Erode.	15-3-65	Discharge of P. Guruswami	The management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 15-10-65.
17.	E. K. Mohd Ebrahim and Sons Tannery, Erode.	15-3-65	Discharge of V. Raman	The management agreed to pay Rs. 175/- as lump sum compensation in full and final settlement of all the claims of the worker.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18.	Vasantha Ginning Factory, Ganapathy, Coimbatore.	19-3-65	Bonus for 1963-64.	The management agreed to pay bonus for 1963-64 to the workers as per the settlement.
19.	G. M. Vyas and Co., Singanailur, Coimbatore-5.	23-3-65	Deputation of workers for outdoor work on lorries.	Subject to the conditions mentioned in the settlement, the management agreed to pay extra wages to the workers deputed for outdoor work on lorries.
20.	1. Stanes Motors (South India) Coimbatore 2. T. Stanes and Company Ltd., Coimbatore 3. Stanes Tyre and Rubber Product Ltd., Coimbatore 4. United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.	18-3-55	Certain demands.	The management and the unions agreed to refer the matter in dispute to the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, for his informal arbitration and to abide by his decision.
21.	Gowri Tile Works, Manamadurai.	16-3-65	Calculation of dearness allowance	The management agreed to pay dearness allowance to the workers as per the terms of the settlement.
22.	The Indian Textile Paper Tube Company Ltd., Virudhunagar.	17-3-65	Revision of wages.	The management agreed to pay increased wages to the workers as per the settlement.
23.	Southern Transport (P) Ltd., Kilakarai.	26-3-65	Non-employment of worker K. Munuswamy.	The management agreed to pay to the worker K. Munuswamy a sum of Rs 85/- in full and final settlement of all his claims.
24.	Sri Balasaraswathy Transport, Palayamkottai.	4-3-65	Non-employment of Sri Manickam Pillai Conductor.	The management agreed to pay Rs 308-83 as the amount due to Sri Manickam Conductor by way of arrears of wages, bonus, leave with wages.
25.	Tirunelveli Co-operative Timber Works Ltd., Talayuthu.	11-3-65	Non-employment of M. Duraipandian.	The management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 1-4-65 without back wages.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26.	C. S. S Motor Service, Tenkasi.	28-3-65	Certain demands.	The managements agreed to concede the demands of the workers according to the terms of the settlement.
27.	G. N. Ganapathy Chetty & Sons (P) Ltd., Tirunelveli.	29-3-65	Bonus for 1963-64.	The managements agreed to pay bonus to workers as per the settlement.
28.	Automobile Engineering Workshop, Vellore.	1-3-65	Non-employment of Sri K. Ramakrishnan.	The managements agreed to pay Rs 75/- to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
29.	Sri Bharathi Motor Service, Sholinghur.	1-3-65	Dismissal of driver P. Jeevanandam.	The managements agreed to pay Rs 1025/- as compensation to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
30.	M. R. M. Ramaswamy Chettiar & Co., Tannery, Karugamathur.	5-3-65	Non-employment of Munuswamy.	The managements agreed to pay a sum of Rs 105/- to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
31.	Bharathi Press, Vellore.	19-3-65	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 120/- in full and final settlement of all his claims.
32.	Sri Lakshmi Saraswathy Motor Service, Sri Lakshmi Roadways Sri Paranthaman Transport, Gurayatham.	29-3-65	Demand for scale of pay, dearness allowance, bonus, gratuity etc.	The management agreed to pay dearness allowance, introduce scales of pay etc., as per the settlement.
33.	Modern Theatres Limited, Salem	1-3-65	Interim Relief	The management agreed to pay Rs 4/- (Existing interim relief) from 1-1-65 to 30-9-65 and to review the matter in October 1965.
34.	D. C. Raji Devan Mohideen Sahib & Sons Beedi Factory Salem	8-3-65	Charter of demands	The Management agreed to pay wages at the rates mentioned in the settlements from 1-4-65.
35.	Three Lotus Beedi Factory Salem	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	T. A. K. Mari Marth Beedi Factory Salem	-do-	Revision of pay etc	-do-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
37.	Baba Beedi Factory, Salem	-do-	-do-	The management agreed to pay wages at the rate mentioned in the settlement from 1-5-65.
38.	Sivaji Beedi Factory, Salem	-do-	Demand for revision of wages	-do-
39.	Kairasi Beedi Factory, Shevapet, Salem	19-3-66	-do-	-do-
40.	Mannan Beedi Factory, Salem	-do-	-do-	The management agreed to pay wages at the rates mentioned in the settlement from 1-4-65.
41.	Siar Beedi Factory, Salem	-do-	-do-	The management agreed to pay wages at the rates mentioned in the settlement from 1-5-65.
42.	Ghouse Photo Mark Beedi Factory, Salem	-do-	-do-	-do-
43.	Two Gas Light Beedi, Salem	-do-	-do-	-do-
44.	Flower Basket Beedi Factory Shevapet, Salem	-do-	-do-	The management agreed to pay Wages at the rates mentioned in the settlement from 1-4-65.
45.	V. K. Oil Mills, Salem	22-3-65	Closure of the mills	The management agreed to pay Rs 15/- each to two workers.
46.	B. K. P. M. Bus Service, Krishnagiri	28-3-65	Demand for interim increase in wages.	The management agreed to give interim relief as per the settlement.
47.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
49.	S. K. S. Subban Beedi Factory, Idapadi	31-3-65	Demand for revision of wages	The management agreed to pay wages to the workers at the rates mentioned in the settlement from 1-4-65.
50.	M. S. A. and A. S. J. Beedi Factory Salem	-do-	-do-	-do-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
51.	Lakshmi Narayana Cafe, Coonoor	9-3-65	Closure of the establishment	The management agreed to pay the amounts due to the workers as per the settlement in full and final settlement of all their claims.
52.	Malloor Estate, Kullakamby	10-3-65	Termination of service of one worker.	The management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 10-3-65 subject to the condition referred to in the settlement.
53.	Sultana Estate, Kullakamby	23-3-65	Non-payment of increased rates of wages as recommended by the coffee wages Board.	The management agreed to pay the workmen recommended by the Coffee Wage Board.
54.	Hallacary Estate, Adderly Post	-do-	-do-	-do-
55.	A. T. C. Transports, (P) Ltd. Ootacamund	29-3-65	Dismissal of one worker	The management agreed to pay Rs 40/- to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
56.	A. T. C. Theatre, Ootacamund	-do-	Non-employment of one worker	The management agreed to pay Rs 75/- to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
57.	Donnington Factory, Kotagiri	-do-	Certain demands	The management agreed to revise the gratuity scheme, pay, bonus for the year 1964 etc as per the settlement.
58.	Seethalakshmi Weaving Mills Madurai	2-3-65	Non-employment of 2 workers etc.	The management and union agreed for the informal arbitration of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madurai and to abide by his decision.
59.	Dindigul skin Merchants Association, Dindigul	17-3-65	Bonus for 1964-65	The management agreed to pay bonus as per the settlement.
60.	Kanhimathi Lorry Service, Madurai	18-3-65	Non-employment of certain workers	The management agreed to pay Rs 60/- to one worker in full and final settlement of all his claims. The union agreed to withdraw the case of the other worker.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
61.	Sri Manjilai vinayakar Soda Factory Madurai.	22-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to pay the sums mentioned in the settlement to worker in full and final settlement of all their claims.
62.	Hussain Rice Mills, Madurai	22-3-65	-do-	-do-
63.	Vijayalakumar Mills, Palai	24-3-65	Fixation of wages for cone winning and doubling workers	The management agreed to fix the wages and workload as mentioned in the settlement.
64.	Mahalakshmi Textiles Mills Ltd., Pasumalai	26-3-64	Non-employment of a worker	The management agreed to take back the worker in service with effect from 28-3-65.
65.	Rasa Printers, Madras-18	1-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to pay Rs. 10/- to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
66.	Meenakshi Oil Mills, Madras-24	3-3-65	Non-employment of 5 workers	The management agreed to pay Rs. 175/- each to 3 workers in full and final settlement of all their claims as per the settlement. Other 2 workers settled their claims directly with the management.
67.	Radha Silk Emporium, Madras 4	4-3-65	Certain demands	The management agreed to give Dearness allowance increased rates of coffee allowance, etc. as per the settlement.
68.	Hivelm Industries (P) Ltd., Madras-32	-do-	Demand for incentive bonus	The management agreed to introduce a production incentive scheme subject to the conditions mentioned in the settlement.
69.	Vargisan and Co., Madras-2	5-3-65	Demand for bonus for 1961-64, leave facilities	The management agreed to pay bonus and grant leave facilities as per the settlement.
70.	Retort Laboratories, Madras	9-3-65	Non-employment of a worker	The management agreed to pay an exgratia payment of Rs. 76/- to the worker in addition to the gratuity amount already paid.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
71.	Palaniappa Estate, Kuliakumbi Post	29-3-65	Demand for increased rates of wages	The management agreed to pay wages to worker as recommended by coffee wage Board.
72.	Hotel Palace, Madras-21	10-3-65	Non-employment of Certain workers	The management agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 1724/- to the 15 workers in full and final settlement of all their claims.
73.	P. M. Subramanian & Co., Madras-2	11-3-65	Non-employment of 4 workers	The management agreed to pay gratuity amount, one month's wages as bonus earned wages due to the workmen as per the Settlement.
74.	Sri Sambandamurthy Bus Service Madras-35	17-3-65	Non-employment of certain workers	The management agreed to take back 2 conductors to pay Rs. 10/- to checking Inspector.
75.	Serve India Printers, Madras-2	18-2-65	Certain demands	The management agreed to give an adhoc increase in wages, grant leave with wages etc. as per the terms of the settlement.
76.	Vetap Industries, Madras-7	22-3-65	Non-employment of certain workmen	The management agreed to take back the workmen as per the settlement.
77.	Ratna Type Foundry, Madras-7	24-3-65	Closure of the establishment	The management agreed to pay Rs. 1750/- to 8 workers in full and final settlement of all their claims.
78.	Tepco, Madras-32	26-3-65	Certain demands	The management agreed to pay bonus for 1963-64 etc. as per the settlement.
79.	Simplex concrete piles India (P) Ltd., Madras 8	30-3-65	Non-employment of certain workers	The management agreed to give work to the workers as per the settlement.
80.	Rural Bus Service, Big Kanjeevaram	1-3-65	Certain demands	The management agreed to introduce revised scales of wages supply uniforms and pay hatta to drivers, conductors and checking inspectors as per the settlement.
81.	Radio and Electricals Ltd., Madras-19	2-3-65	Non-employment of one worker	The management agreed to take back the worker subject to the conditions mentioned in the settlement.
82.	Prakash Studio, Saligramam Madras 22	2-3-65	Certain demands	The management agreed to pay adhoc increase in wages supply two sets of uniforms, a pair of shoes etc. to workers as per the settlement.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
83.	Hivelm Industries, (P) Ltd., Madras-29	4-3-65	Demand for introduction of incentive scheme	The management agreed to introduce a production incentive scheme subject to the conditions mentioned in the settlement.
84.	Sri Rama Machinery Corporation, Madras.	11-3-65	Certain demands and non-employment of certain workers	The management agreed to pay Rs. 10/- each to the 2 workers, revise the shift timing etc, as per the settlement.
85.	Madras Sheet Glass Works, Ma Ras-19	11-3-65	Certain demands	The management agreed to pay increased wages dearness allowance night shift allowance etc, as per the settlement.
86.	Neela Industries, Madras-43	19-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to pay bonus for 1963-64 confirm certain workers, grant festival holidays etc, as per the settlement.
87.	Cruzoh Saw Mills Madras-16	23-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to pay bonus for the years 1963 67 introduce revised rate gratuity scheme etc, as per the settlement.
88.	Geo Industries and Insecticides (India) Ltd., Madras-19	23-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to make permanent certain workers and pay wages as per the settlement.
89.	Survaprabha Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	5-3-65	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to fill up vacancies in various departments of the mills by workers who are at present working as daily paid workers. The management further agreed to issue permanent ticket to worker Muthuswamy etc, as per the settlement.
90.	Southern Engineering Industries, Ltd., Pappanaickenpalayam.	6-3-65	Demand for basic wages Dearness Allowance etc.	The management agreed to pay basic wages Dearness Allowance as per the terms of the settlement.
91.	Stanes Motors Ltd., Coimbatore.	18-3-65	Certain demands.	The management and the union agreed to refer the issues in dispute to the Commissioner of Labour Madras for

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(b).	T. Stanes and Company Ltd., Coimbatore.			informal arbitration and to abide by his decision.
(c).	Stanes Tyre and Rubber Products Ltd, Coimbatore.			
92.	Kadri Mills (Coimbatore Ltd.) Coimbatore.	22-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to issue permanent tickets to certain workers designate Pachammal (R No 5) as winder, pay half day wages to reelers, etc, as per the terms of the settlement.
93.	Asber Textiles Ltd., Tirupathur.	26-3-65	Demand for wages	The management agreed to pay wages to worker as per the settlement.
94.	Parasakshi Hotel, Madras-7.	1-3-65	Closure of hotel.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 1750 to 18 workers in full and final settlement of all their claims.
95.	Minerva Talkies, Madras-1	1-3-65	certain demands	The management agreed to pay Dearness allowance as per the settlement.
96.	Messers Wilfred Perera (P) Ltd., Madras.	3-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to pay Rs. 420.0/- to workers in full settlement of all their claims.
97.	Central glass Factory, Madras-21.	5-3-65	Non-employment of certain workers	The management agreed to pay Rs. 1700/- to workers in full settlement of all their claims except earned wages.
98.	Progressive Printers, Madras-1.	8-3-65	Certain demands.	The management agreed to grant national and festival holidays annual leave, etc, as per the terms of the settlement.
99.	The Broadway Talkies, Madras-1.	8-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to pay Dearness allowance, Matinee allowance etc, as per the settlement.
100.	Messrs Gnanan cotton & Co Ltd, Madras-12.	9-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to revised the scales of wages as pay dearness allowance etc as per the settlement.
101.	Sri N Narayanaswamy Auto Kishaw owner.	10-3-65	Non-employment of a driver.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 100/- to the driver in full and final settlement of all his claims.

+ : 9 m 21, N5725
N 65-26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
102.	Messrs. A. Abdul shukoor & Co. Madras-1.	18-3-65	Non-employment of a worker.	The management and the union agreed to refer the issue for informal arbitration of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour Madras.
103.	M/s. Chimmanlal Desai & Co. Madras-1.	20-3-65	-do-	The management agreed to pay Rs. 16300/- to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
104.	Messrs. S. N. Murthiah Achary & Sons, Madras-7.	20-3-65	Demand for additional bonus for 1963-64.	The management agreed to pay 5 days wages as additional bonus for the year 1963-64.
105.	Messrs. Ambal and Co. Madras-1.	24-3-65	Certain demands	The management agreed to pay bonus for 1963-64 and 1964-65 increased Dearness allowance etc. as per the settlement.
106.	Messrs. Fomra Brothers, Madras-1.	29-3-65	Certain claims of workmen.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 2500/- to workers in full and final settlement of all their claims.
107.	Ramachandra Knitting works, Tiruppur.	17-3-65	Non-employment of 16 workers.	The dispute was settled as per the terms of the settlement.
108.	I. C. I. Power Press, Nagarcoil.	4-3-65	Non-employment of certain workers.	As per the settlement
109.	Corimony Estate, Nagarcoil.	16-3-65	Non employment of a worker	-do-
110.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
111.	P. M. Bus Service, Thoduvaty.	25-1-65	Permanency of conductors	-do-
112.	-do-	-do-	Non-implementation of settlement dated 4-5-62	-do-
113.	Kumar Palkulam Estate, Nagarcoil.	6-3-65	Increase in wages	-do-
114.	Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagarcoil.	26-3-65	Non employment of a workers.	-do-

2. Particulars of voluntary and collective agreements made between employers and employees during the month of March 1965.

Serial No.	Name of the concern	Date of Agreement.	No. of workers involved.	Issues
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd, Palayamkottah (Branch)	1-3-65	47	Bonus for 63-64.
2.	Sri Rajendra Mills Ltd., 'B' Mills, Salem	12-3-65	...	Demands for increase in wages in the carding department of B Mills
3.	Lilly Spinning Industries, Komarapalayam	29-3-65	...	Certain demands of workers
4.	Indian Hume Pipe Ltd., Saliman.	17-2-65	34	Bonus for 1963-64.
5.	Thyagarajar Mills, Kappalur.	24-2-65	18	Payment of full Dearness Allowance for shorter shifts.
6.	P. S. S. Transports, Madurai	28-2-65	2	Non-employment of workers.
7.	Sweet Land, Madurai.	12-3-65	1	Non-employment of a worker.
8.	Sri Meenakshi Mills Ltd., Madurai.	-do-	100	Fixation of workload and wages
9.	Madura Mills Co., Madurai.	17-3-65	55	Revision of wages to certain workers.
10.	-do-	18-3-65	40	Revision of wages.
11.	Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., Pasumalai.	22-3-65	1500	Bonus for 1964.
12.	B & C Mills, Madras-12.	1-3-65	1	Transfer of workers.
13.	-do-	3-3-65	1	Demotion of workers.
14.	-do-	4-3-65	20	-do-
15.	-do-	8-3-65	1	-do-
16.	-do-	9-3-65	23	-do-
17.	-do-	15-3-65	1	-do-
18.	-do-	23-3-65	1	-do-
19.	-do-	26-3-65	1000	Bonus, piece rate wages etc.
20.	Neo Ranga vilas, Madras-1.	4-3-65	65	Permanency of workers

3 Statement showing the Industrial Disputes referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts, published in Part II, Section I. of the Fort St. George Gazette during the month of March, 1965.

Sl. No.	Name of the concern in which the dispute has arisen.	Issues	G. O. No. and Date of reference.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Industrial Tribunal, Madras

Madras District

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Mysore Premier Metal Factory, Madras. | <p>1 Whether there is any justification for fixation of wage scales of the various categories of employees in the press cutting & Spinning department if so to fix the rate with fitment</p> <p>2. Whether the demand for bonus for 63 is justified and if so to fix the quantum.</p> <p>3. Whether there is any justification for the increase in wages and annual increment for daily rated, piece rated and monthly rated workmen and if so at what rate.</p> <p>4. Whether there is any justification for the revision of Dearness allowance for various categories of employees under the management; and if so at what rate.</p> | G. O. R. No. 298, Industries, Labour & Co-operation dated 15-2-65 |
|--|--|---|

Chingleput District

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 2. T. I. Diamond Chain Ltd, Ambathur | <p>1. Whether in demand of the workmen for fixation of wages for various categories of workmen is justified and if so to fix the scale of wage and fix the present incumbents in the scale of so fixed.</p> <p>2. Whether the demand for enhancement of the rate of Dearness allowance is justified and if so to fix the revised rate.</p> <p>2. Whether the demand for bonus for the year 62-63 is justified and to what relief the workman would be entitled.</p> | G. O. R. No. 436, Industries, Labour & Co-operation dated 3-3-65 |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. T. I. Cycles of India, Ambathur	1. Whether the monthly rated staff who are required to work during Saturdays and Sundays should be paid compensatory allowance therefor in addition to their normal wages and if so to what relief they would be entitled. 2. Whether the existing rate of Dearness Allowance applicable to the monthly rate of staff needs revision and if so what the revised rate should be. 3. Whether the demand for the revision of scales of wages for the monthly rates staff is justified and if so the revised scales of wages and fit the incumbents in the scales so fixed. 4 Whether the demand for the institution of gratuity scheme is justified and if so to formulate the scheme		
Coimbatore District			
4. Mettupalayam-Coonoor Service (P) Ltd and union Bus service (P) Ltd, Metupalayam	Revision of wages and Dearness allowance to workers		G. O. Ms. No 1144, Industries, Labour & Co-operation (Lab) dated 1-3-65
5. Associated cement company Ltd Madukarai	1. Whether the demand of the workers for payment of bonus for the year 62-64 is justified and if so to fix the quantum. 2. Pending determination of the final bonus whether there is justification for the fixation of interim bonus and if so to fix the quantum of interim bonus for the year 63-64.		G. O. Ms. No. 1507, Industries, Labour & Co-operation dated 17-3-65
Tirunelveli District			
6. Sankar Mills, Talayuthu,	1. Whether the demand of the workers to restore the following benefits and facilities provided by the then Sankar Mills to the workers after partition is justified.		G. O. R. No. 311, Industries, Labour & Co operation, dated 17-2-65

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	- Lay-off compensation - Casual leave and sick leave - Supply of tea for the night shift workers - Canteen facilities. - Tiffin and facilities. - Workload of three looms per worker as against the new workload of four looms per worker. - Benefits under Employees' State Insurance and Employees' Provident fund Act.		
	Labour Court, Madras.		
	Madras District.		
7. Esso Standard Eastern Inc. Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Ms. Kothandapani (driver) and G. Ettiyappan (General workmen) is justified if not what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G. O. R. No. 281, Industries, Labour and co-operation	
8. Liberty Press, Madras	- Whether there is justification for the introduction of a wage scale; if so to fix the scale of wages with fitment to service weightage. - Whether the demand for payment of dearness allowance on the basis of cost of living index is justified if so at what rate. - Whether the demand for introduction of gratuity scheme is justified if so to formulate a scheme. - Whether, the demand for payment of bonus for 1962-63 is justified, if so to fix the quantum	G. O. R. No. 300, Industries, Labour and co-operation, dated, 15-2-65.	
9. Appar Achagam, Madras	Whether the demand for enhanced rate of dearness Allowance is justified if so to fix the rate.	G. O. R. No. 345, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 20-2-65	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10. 20th Century Fox Corporation of India (P. Ltd., Madras	- Whether the demand of the workmen for fixation of scales of wages is justified and if so to fix the scales of wages and - To fix the present incumbents in the scales of wages so fixed.		G. O. R. No. 465, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8-3-65.
11. M/s Martin and Harris (P) Ltd., Madras	- Whether the present rate of dearness allowance given to the workmen requires revision and if so how. - Whether the workers are entitled for any additional bonus for 1963 and if so to fix the quantum.		G. O. R. No. 471, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated, 8-3-65.
12. Sahnis cinema Madras.	Whether the demand of the workmen for payment of bonus for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 is justified and if so to fix the quantum		G. O. R. No. 524, Industries Labour and Co-operation dated 15-3-65
13. All India Soap works, Madras.	- Whether the non-employment of Sri V. Ramachandran and 13 others. Workers is justified and, if not what relief each of them would be entitled. - Whether the demand of the workmen for bonus for the year 1963-64 is justified and if so, to fix the quantum.		G. O. R. No. 569, Industries Labour and Co-operation dated, 19-3-65.
	Thanjavur District		
14. Sri Renganathan Transports, Thanjavur.	- Whether the non-employment of Sri M. Kesavan, Conductor is justified; and if not to what relief he could be entitled. - To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.		G. O. R. No. 327, Industries, Labour & (Lab) Co-operation dated 18-3-65.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour Court, Coimbatore.			
<i>Coimbatore District</i>			
15. Avanasilingam Trans- ports Company Ltd, Coimbatore.	1. Whether the non-employment of Sri Avanasilingam driver is justified and if not to what relief he would be entitled and 2. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G. O. Ms. No. 912, Industries, Labour & (Lab) Co-operation dated 17-2-65.	
16. Sri Natesar Spinning & Weaving Mills (P) Ltd. Erode.	1. Whether the denial of promotion as cone winders to Sri Kandasamy and five others senior workers in the reeling Departments is justified and if not to what relief each would be entitled. 2. To compute the relief if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed for each.	G. O. Ms. No. 1461, Industries, Labour and Co-operation dated, 16-3-65.	
17. —do—	1. Whether the non-employment of Spinner Sri Thangaraj is justified and if not to what relief he would be entitled 2. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G. O. Ms. No. 1435, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 15-3-65.	
<i>Salem District</i>			
18. M. K. N. Bus Service, Krishnagiri.	1. Whether the non-employment of Sri A. N. Ramamoorthy Gounder with effect from 10-8-64 is justified and if not to what relief he would be entitled. 2. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G. O. Ms. No. 1038, Industries, Labour & Co-operation, (Lab) dated 23-2-65	
<i>Nilgiris District</i>			
19. High Forest Estate, Mudispost.	1. Whether the non-employment of Sri Manithamuthu is justified and if not to what relief he would be entitled and 2. To compute the relief if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G. O. Ms. No. 1470, Industries, Labour & Co-operation (Lab) dated 16-3-65	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour Court, Madurai			
<i>Madurai District</i>			
20. Sri Meenakshi Metal Industries, Madurai.	1. Whether the non-employment of Sri C. Vellansamy and eleven others justified if not to what relief each is entitled To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G. O. R. No. 295, Industries Labour and Co-operation, dated 15-2-65	
21. Rajaratna Mills (P) Ltd. Neikarapatti. (Palai.)	1. Whether the non-employment of M. Ramasamy can tender carding Department is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled. 2. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed. 3. Whether the demand of the canteen workers for the revision of wages is justified and if so to fix the revised rates of wages.	G. O. R. No. 327, Industries Labour, and Co-operation dated 15-3-65	
<i>Tirunelveli District</i>			
22. Sri Balasaraswathi (P) Ltd., Tuticorin.	1. Whether the workers are eligible for any increase in wage and if so, to decide the effective date and quantum of increase,	G. O. R. No. 357, Industries Labour and Co-operation, dated 22-2-65.	

4. Statement showing the list of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts, published in the Supplement to Part II, Section I of the Fort St. George Gazette, during the month of March 1965.

S. No.	Name of the concern in which the dispute has arisen	Page No. and date of the Gazette in which the notification is given	G.O. No. and date of the references.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Industrial Tribunal, Madras			
<i>Madras District</i>			
1.	Bombay company (P) Ltd. Madras.	6-8 17-3-65	G. O. R. No. 449, I. L. & C. dated 5-3-65.
2.	Spencer and Co., Madras.	7-10 31-3-65	G. O. R. No. 595, I. L. & C. dated 22-3-65.
<i>Coimbatore District</i>			
3.	Sri Balasubramia Mills Coimbatore.	8-9 17-3-65	G. O. R. No. 469, I. L. & C. Dated 8-3-65
4.	Peirce Leslie and Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.	11-12 17-3-65	G. O. R. No. 486, I. L. & C. dated 10-3-65
<i>Salem District</i>			
5.	Mettur Industries Ltd, Mettur Dam.	9-11 17-3-65	G. O. R. No. 470, I. L. & C. dated 8-3-65
<i>Tirunelveli District</i>			
6.	Loyal Textiles Mills, Kovilpatti.	6-7 31-3-65	G. O. R. No. 561, I. L. & C. dated 18-3-65.
Labour Court, Madras			
<i>Madras District</i>			
7.	Balakrishna Industrial, works Madras.	1-2 3-3-65	G. O. R. No. 368, I. L. & C. dated 23-2-65
8.	Sri Gopaul Nayagar and Son, Basin Foundry, Madras.	2-3 3-3-65	G. O. R. No. 391, I. L. & C. dated 25-2-65
9.	Madras Rubber Factory, Madras.	2-3 10-3-65	G. O. R. No. 409, I. L. & C. dated 1-3-65
10.	M/s. Dalooram Jayanarayan Madras.	1-2 31-3-65	G. O. R. No. 581, I. L. & C. dated 22-3-65
11.	Balakrishna Industrial works Madras.	2 31-3-65	G. O. R. No. 593, I. L. & C. dated 22-3-65
12.	Radio and Electricals Ltd., Madras.	2-3 31-3-65	G. O. R. No. 594, I. L. & C. dated 22-3-65
13.	M/s. Gardon woodraffe leather Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Madras.	3-6 31-3-65	G. O. R. No. 599, I. L. & C. dated 23-3-65

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>North Arcot District</i>			
14.	Ambi's Cafe, Tiffin Section Vellore.	1-2 10-3-65	G. O. R. No. 789, I. L. & C. dated 25-2-65
Additional Labour Court Madras			
<i>Madras District</i>			
15.	M/s P. Natesan and Co., Madras.	5-6 17-3-65	G. O. R. No. 475, I. L. & C. dated 8-3-65
Labour Court, Coimbatore			
<i>Coimbatore District</i>			
16.	Maniam Theatres Ramanathapuram. Coimbatore.	1-5 17-3-65	G. O. R. No. 448, I. L. & C. dated 4-3-65
17.	Uralikal Estate, Valparai.	4-7 24-3-65	G. O. R. No. 550, I. L. & C. dated 17-3-65
<i>Nilgiris District</i>			
18.	Katari Estate, Katari Post.	3-4 24-3-65	G. O. R. No. 534, I. L. & C. dated 16-3-65
Labour Court, Madurai			
<i>Madurai District</i>			
19.	R. C. K. Press, Madurai.	1-2 24-3-65	G. O. R. No. 501, I. L. & C. dated 13-3-65
<i>Tiruchirapalli District</i>			
20.	Siva Transport, Tiruchirapalli.	2 24-3-65	G. O. R. No. 504, I. L. & C. dated 13-3-65
21.	G. D. Transports, Tiruchirapalli.	3 24-3-65	G. O. R. No. 506, I. L. & C. dated 13-3-65
<i>Ramnad District</i>			
22.	Shanmugam Motors (P) Ltd, Aruppukottai.	4-6 10-3-65	G. O. R. No. 419, I. L. & C. dated 2-3-65
Arbitration Award (Agreement under Sec. 10 A) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.			
Award of Arbitrator			
(Sri M. G. Balasubramanian I. A. S. Commissioner of Labour, Madras).			
	Sri N. Giriappa Gowder's portion of Harda thorai Estate, Kotagiri.	4 24-3-65	G. O. R. No. 559, I. L. & C. dated 18-3-65

MADRAS LABOUR GAZETTE

6. Statement showing the closures and stoppages of work in factories and mills for reasons other than strikes and lockouts in the State of Madras, for the month of March 1965.

Sl. No.	Name of the concern	Industry.	No of workers involved.	Closures.		Cause.	Amount of Compensation paid to workers
				Began.	Ended.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Amaravathy Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Krishnapuram, Coimbatore Dt.	Sugar	...	...	...	Stoppage from 22-3-65 for the main season 1964-65.	...
2.	Malabar Tea Factory, Highways Post, Madurai.	Tea	All workers	2-3-65	...	Due to decrease of tea crop.	...
3.	Lakshminarayana Cafe Coonoor-2.	Hotel	7	8-3-65	...	Due to change of ownership.	Rs. 479/-
4.	Ummudiars Manufacturers (Mers) (P) Ltd, Ms. 431/62, Govindappa-naicken Street, Madras-1.	Metal	58	26-3-65	...	Due to shortage of raw materials.	...
5.	Anaimudi Tea Factory, Mudis Post.	Tea	72	8-2-65	15-3-65	Due to overhauling	Alternative work has been given.
6.	South India Vicoose Ltd., Srimugal.	Textile	15 8 9 8 7	4-2-65 10-2-65 18-2-65 25-2-65 28-2-65	10-2-65 17-2-65 24-2-65	Accumulation of han's produced in the reeling section.	...
7.	Sri Gopalakrishna Mills (P) Ltd. Ganapath Post.	-do-	10 5	2-2-65 4-2-65	2-2-65 4-65	Lock of work.	...

6. Statement showing the closures and stoppages of work in factories and mills for reasons other than strikes and lockouts in the State of Madras, for the month of March 1965.

Sl. No.

Name of the

1

1. Amaravathi Mills Lim
Coimbatore
2. Malabar Textile
Post, Mad
3. Lakshminar
Coonoor-2
4. Ummudiars
(P) Ltd, Mad
naicken Str
5. Anaimudi Textile
6. South India

7. Sri Gopalakrishna
Ganapathy P

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8.	The Kumaran Mills Ltd., Narasimhanaickenpalayam.	-do-	12	14-2-65	1-2-65	Shut down in power Section.	Rs. 1404/-
9.	The Kasturi Mills Ltd., Ondiputhur.	-do-	25	1-2-65	1-2-65	Excess of Roving bo-	Rs. 215-40 nP.
			120	3-2-65	3-2-65	bins shortage of	
			10	5-2-65	5-2-65	cops.	
10.	Ashar Textiles Ltd., Tiruppur.	-do-	7	7-2-65	7-2-65	Shortage of cops.	Rs. 8-52 nP.
			26	9-2-65	9-2-65		
			21	10-2-65	10-2-65		
			34	11-2-65	11-2-65		
			16	15-2-65	15-2-65		
			13	16-2-65	16-2-65		

7. Particulars of complaints received, investigated and settled by the Labour Officers in the State of Madras for the month of March 1965.

Sl. No.	Labour Officers.	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the month	No of complaints received							Total.	No of complaints investigated and otherwise disposed of including those pending	No of complaints pending at the end of the month cols. 3+11-12
			Wages and allowances	Bonus	Personnel (dismissal and suspension etc.)	Retrenchment.	Leave facilities and hours of work.	Others (Not classified.)	Causes not known			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Coimbatore-I.	341	12	—	10	1	10	29	—	62	84	319
2.	Coimbatore-II.	84	6	1	5	—	2	9	—	23	224	83
3.	Coonoor.	58	2	2	11	—	—	21	—	36	54	40
4.	Madras-I.	74	5	1	16	1	—	10	—	33	26	81
5.	Madras-II.	80	4	6	23	3	—	25	—	61	10	91
6.	Madras-III.	59	2	1	16	—	—	23	—	42	34	67
7.	Madurai.	125	2	5	23	—	—	8	—	38	80	73
8.	Nagercoil.	40	4	1	8	—	—	5	—	18	17	41
9.	Pollachi.	54	—	—	16	—	1	10	—	27	21	60
10.	Virudhunagar.	39	7	—	12	—	—	3	—	22	221	40
11.	Salem	72	11	2	14	—	12	18	—	57	52	77
12.	Tiruchirappalli.	90	3	1	13	—	—	10	—	27	20	97
13.	Tirupelveli.	54	5	2	16	—	—	17	—	40	30	64
14.	Vellore.	67	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	16	49	34
TOTAL		1,247	61	22	190	5	25	197	—	502	562	1,187

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

8. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946:—

Statement showing the number of Standing Orders, certified during the month of March, 1965.

1. Number of Standing Orders certified as on 1-3-1965.	...	4,273
2. Number of Standing Orders certified during the month.	...	5
Total	...	4,278

3. Amendments to Standing Orders were certified during the month. Nil

9. Workmen's Compensation Act 1923. :—

Statement showing the number of accidents reported and amount of compensation paid for the month of March, 1965.

	Number of accidents.	Amount of compensation.**	
		Rs	nP.
(a) Death	—	41,401.00	—
(b) Temporary disablement	—	—	—
(c) Permanent disablement	—	—	—
Total	—	41,401.00	—

** Represent the amount deposited under sec. 8 (1) and 8 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

11. Appeals Under The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 :-

1. Pending as on 1-3-'65	667
2. Received during the month	65
3. Disposed of during the month	92
4. Pending as on 31-3-'65	640

THE MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947.

Statement showing the number of applications received and disposed of etc., under Sections 41 and 51 of the Act for the month of March, 1965.

12. (a) Appeals under Section 41 :-

Pending as on 1-3-1965	366
Received during the month	50
Disposed of during the month	59
Pending as on 31-3-1965	357

12. (b) Appeals under Section 51 :-

Pending as on 1-3-1965	2
Received during the month	Nil
Disposed of during the month	Nil
Pending as on 31-3-1965	2

12. (c) Appeals under the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.

Pending as on 1-3-1965	166
Received during the month	15
Disposed of during the month	25
Pending as on 31-3-1965	156

13. (a) List of Trade Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 during the month of March, 1965.

Sl. No.	R. No.	Date of Registration	Industry	Name and address of the Union
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	3817	4-3-65	Transport	Coimbatore City Auto Rickshaw Drivers Association, 57, Devangapet No 1, Coimbatore.
2.	3818	4-3-65	Port & Docks	Madras Port Trust Subordinate Officers, Supervisory and Staff Association, Bagat House, 1/73, Broadway Madras-1.
3.	3819	4-3-65	Miscellaneous	Mariam Industries Workers Union, 6-105-D, Mount Road, Madras-18.
4.	3820	8-3-65	Press	Kancheepuram Press Workers' Union, 47, Thirupookudal Street, Big Kancheepuram.
5.	3821	9-3-65	Miscellaneous	General Workers' Union, 15-A, Vanakkara St., Chidambaram.
6.	3822	11-3-65	Miscellaneous	General Workers' Union, -80 Thevamar St., Sivakasi.
7.	3823	17-3-65	Miscellaneous	Thinjavar Tq. General Workers' Union, 65, East Main St., Thanjavur.
8.	3824	18-3-65	Miscellaneous	Hotel & General Workers' Union, 20, Mount Road, Coonoor.
9.	3825	18-3-65	Textiles	Thirumalai Mills Thozhilalar Sangam, T. Karisakulam Vellan, Kulam P. O. (Via) Tirunelveli.
10.	3826	18-3-65	Press	Government of India Press Workers' Union, Government of India Press, S. R. K. V. Post, Coimbatore.
11.	3827	22-3-65	Textiles	Handloom Weaving Workers' Union, 1, Old Pillayar Koil Street, Ammapet, Salem-8.
12.	3828	26-3-65	Banks and Financial Institutions.	Indian Overseas Bank Employee's Union, c/o Tamilnad INTUC 11, Phillips St., Madras-1.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13.	3829	30-3-65	Miscellaneous	Erode Swareshi Cloth Folding Labourers' Association, Easwarankoil St., Erode.
14.	3830	30-3-65	Textiles	Kumari District Weavers & Spinners Trade Union, Vadasery, Nagercoil.
15.	3831	30-3-65	Miscellaneous	Vilavancode Taluk Palmyrah Jaggery Producers Trade Union, Adaikakuli, Adaikakuli P. O. (V.a) Kaliakkavilai Kanya Kumari District

(ii) List of Trade Unions whose Cancellation was revoked during March 1965.

Sl. No.	R. No.	Date on which Cancellation was revoked	Industry	Name and address of the Union.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	3196	8-3-65	Sugar	Kattur Sugar Co., National Workers' Union, Kattur Sirumavankudi P. O. Trichy District.

13. (b) List of Trade Unions cancelled Amalgamated or dissolved etc., under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 during March 1965

Sl. No.	R. No.	Industry	Name and Address of the Union.
NIL			

ABSTRACT

- Total No. of registered Trade Unions as on 1-3-65 1,269
- Total No. of Unions registered under the Indian Trade Union Act 1926, during the month of March 1965 15
- Total No. of Trade Unions whose cancellation was revoked during the month 1
- Total No of registered Trade Unions as on 31-3-65 1285

14. Labour Administration and Statistics for the month of March 1965.

Sl. No.	Particulars.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	No. of establishments inspected.	1,408	5,096	483	52,114	6,169	995	2,725	5,448		
2.	No. of irregularities noticed.	370	515	105	827	775	16	113	311		
3.	No. of cases warned.	63	58	1	351	188	14	56	84		
4.	No. of prosecutions launched.	42	8	...	76	71	2	11	16		
5.	No. of convictions obtained.	63	3	...	44	73	22	4	5		
6.	Amount of fines imposed (in Rupees.)	1,975	80	...	803	1,274	180	355	50		

15 (a) Numerical List of Factories for the month of March, 1965

District	AT THE BEGINNING.			REGISTERED.			REMOVED.			TOTAL.			REMARKS
	Section 2 (m) (i)	Section 2 (m) (ii)	Notified	Section 2 (m) (i)	Section 2 (m) (ii)	Notified	Section 2 (m) (i)	Section 2 (m) (ii)	Notified	Section 2 (m) (i)	Section 2 (m) (ii)	Notified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. North Arcot	189	118	174	..	..	..	2	3	2	187	115	172	474
2. South Arcot	128	9	46	1	..	..	..	2	1	129	7	45	181
3. Chingleput	292	25	60	4	..	..	7	2	..	289	2	60	372
4. Coimbatore	1,077	11	92	3	..	..	6	..	..	1,054	11	92	1,157
5. Kanyakumari	69	10	28	1	..	..	..	1	..	70	9	28	107
6. Madras	826	36	133	4	..	..	2	..	2	828	36	131	995
7. Madurai	463	35	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	35	48	546
8. The Nilgiris	128	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	8	136
9. Ramanathapuram	261	70	173	1	..	..	..	1	..	262	69	173	501
10. Salem	561	10	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	561	10	153	724
11. Thanjavur	296	11	183	1	..	..	..	1	..	297	10	183	490
12. Tiruchirappalli	275	11	177	3	..	..	..	..	..	278	11	17	466
13. Tirunelveli	296	109	29	1	..	..	..	1	8	297	108	241	646
Total	4,841	455	1,524	19	..	..	17	11	13	4843	444	1511	6798

15. (b) Numerical List of Plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 for the month of March, 1965

Sl. No.	Category of Plantations.	At the beginning of the month.			Registered.			Removed.			At the end of the month		
		A.	B.	(4)	A.	B.	(6)	A.	B.	(8)	A.	B.	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Coffee	..	136	27,207.38	..	..	..	..	136	27,207.38	..	..	..	..
2. Tea	..	129	61,866.63	..	..	..	..	129	61,866.63	..	..	..	..
3. Rubber	..	17	9,079.57	..	..	..	..	17	9,079.57	..	..	..	..
4. Cinchona	..	2	9,406.00	..	..	..	..	2	9,406.00	..	..	..	..
5. Cardamom	..	5	2,923.20	..	..	..	..	5	2,923.20	..	..	..	..
Total	..	289	1,10,482.18	..	..	..	..	289	1,10,482.18	..	..	..	..

Note: A. Number of Plantations
B. Acreage under cultivation

16. (a) Statement of Accidents for the month of March 1965.

No. of Industries (1)	Name of Industry (2)	Number of Accidents.	
		Fatal. (3)	Non-fatal. (4)
01.	Processes allied to agriculture (Gins and Processes).	...	...
20.	Food Except Beverages	...	46
21.	Beverages	...	...
22.	Tobacco	...	...
23.	Textiles	...	265
24.	Foot-wear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	...	2
25.	Wood and cork except furniture	...	2
26.	Furniture and fixtures	...	1
27.	Paper and paper products	...	3
28.	Printing, Publishing and allied industries	...	21
29.	Leather and Leather products (except foot-wear).	...	12
30.	Rubber and rubber products	...	33
31.	Chemicals and Chemical products	...	90
32.	Products of petroleum and coal	...	1
33.	Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and coal).	...	36
34.	Basic Metal industries	...	69
35.	Metal Products (except machinery and transport equipments).	...	102
36.	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	...	210
37.	Electrical Machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.	...	116
38.	Transport equipment	...	512
39.	Miscellaneous Industries	...	43
51.	Electricity, Gas and Steam	...	7
62.	Water and Sanitary Services	...	...
83.	Recreation Services (Cinema Studios)	...	7
84.	Personal Services (Laundries, dyeing and cleaning).	...	1
Total		...	1,579

16. (b) Statement of Accidents in Cotton and Jute Mills for the month of March, 1965

Sl. No.	Name of Industry.	Adults.		Adolescents.		Children	
		Men.	Women.	Male	Female.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.
COTTON MACHINERY:—							
1.	Opening and Blow Room Machinery.	15	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Card Room Machinery	15	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Drawing Frames	2	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Speed Frames	7	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Spinning Machinery	48	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Weaving Machinery	16	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Finishing Machinery	1	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Flying Shuttles	5	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Other Miscellaneous Textile Machinery.	49	5	...	...	...	...
10.	Miscellaneous non-machinery Accidents.	98	4	...	...	...	...
	Total	256	9	...	...	...	...
1978	MACHINERY	...	Nil	...	...	...	...

'A'—Fatal
'B'—Non-Fatal

17. The Government of Madras have granted exemption to the following factories and establishments from the provisions of the Act and Rules indicated below during the month of March 1965.

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Section from which exempted	Duration of exemption	Authority
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

1. Chingleput Dist. Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society Ltd, Madras-1.	All provisions of the employees Provident Funds Scheme subject to certain conditions.	With effect from 1-9-62	G. O. Ms. No. 930 I. L. & C (Labour) dated 18-2-65.
2. Central Co-operative Printing Works Ltd, Madras 2	-do-	With effect from 1-8-56	G. O. Ms. No. 911, I. L. & C. dated 18-2-65.
3. Mc Dowell & Co., Madras-1.	-do-	with effect from 1-2-64	G. O. Ms. No. 932, I. L. & C. (L a b) dated 18-2-65.
4. T. A Taylor & Co., (Madras) (P) Ltd, Madras-1.	-do-	with effect from 1-7-64	G. O. Ms. No. 934 I. L. & C. (L a b) dated 18-2-65

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT

5. Manager, Salem Co-operative Printing Works Ltd., Salem.	Except chapter V. A of the Act.	Upto and inclusive of 2-10-65	Govt. Notification dated 17-3-65
6. Madras State Transport Dept Depots at Tondiarpet, Adayar, Ayana-varam, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.	-do-	1 year from 24-1-65	Govt. Notification dated 17-3-65

FACTORIES ACT

1. English Electric Company of India Ltd, Madras-27.	Sec. 51 of the Act.	3 years from 23-1-65	G. O. Ms. No. 1052 I. L. & C. (L a b) dated 24-2-65.
2. Sri Ganeshar Aluminium Works of Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd Madras (Welding Dept)	Sec. 51, 52, 54 & 56 of the Act.	3 months from 21-1-65	G. O. Ms. No. 1049 I. L. & C. (L a b) dated 24-2-65
3. Wheels India Ltd, Padi, Madras-50.	Sec. 51 of the Act.	3 months from 1-9-64	G. O. Ms. No. 1301 I. L. & C. (L a b) dated 6-3-65

18. Consolidated Statement of Prices of Cotton and Yarn for the month of March, 1965.

For the Week ending	Prices of Cotton per quintal of 100 Kilograms.	
	Cambodia. Rs.	Karunganny. Rs.
6-3-'65	Rs. 230 / 310	Rs. 295 / 310.
13-3-'65	-do-	-do-
20-3-'65	-do-	-do-
27-3-'65	-do-	-do-

For the Week ending	Prices of Yarn per bundle of	
	10. lbs.	20 lbs.
		Rs. nP.
6-3-'65	...	22. 75
13-3-'65	...	-do-
20-3-'65	...	-do-
27-3-'65	...	-do-

19. The Cost of Living Index Numbers* applicable to employees in employments scheduled under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act, XI of 1948) in Madras City and the different mofussil urban centres for the month of March 1965, as ascertained and declared by the Director of Statistics under Section 2 (d) of that Act.

Sl. No.	Centre.	Food.	Fuel and Lighting.	Clothing.	House Rent.	Miscellaneous.	Cost of Living Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Base: Year ended June, 1936: 100).							
1.	Madras City ...	670.9	662.8	504.9	379.2	556.4	603.1
2.	Cuddalore ...	571.0	647.0	401.0	378.0	702.0	554.0
3.	Tiruchirapalli ...	608.0	563.0	547.0	349.0	478.0	552.0
4.	Madurai ...	644.0	455.0	536.0	347.0	42.0	549.0
5.	Coimbatore ...	664.0	576.0	653.0	573.0	371.0	625.0
(Base: August, 1939: 100).							
6.	Nagercoil ...	753.0	472.0	668.0	391.0		649.0

* The cost of living index numbers are now called consumer price index numbers.

Comparative statement of the cost of living index numbers for the months of February 1965, and March, 1965.

S. No.	Zone.	Centre.	Cost of living index numbers for the months of		Variation.
			February, 1965	March, 1965	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Base: Year ended June, 1936: 100).					
1.	Madras City and Chingleput Dist.	Madras City ...	606.3	603.1	3.2
2.	North Arcot and South Arcot Dist.	Cuddalore ...	563.0	554.0	- 9.0
3.	Tiruchirapalli & Thanjavur Dist.	Tiruchirapalli ...	560.0	552.0	- 8.0
4.	Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Dist.	Madurai ...	543.0	549.0	+ 6.0
5.	Coimbatore and Salem Dist.	Coimbatore ...	629.0	625.0	- 4.0
(Base: August 1939: 100).					
5.	Kanyakumari Dist.	Nagercoil ...	649.0	649.0	-

MADRAS

The cost of living index numbers for working classes in Madras City for the month of March 1965 fell by three points to 603.

The index for the food group fell by six points to 671 due mainly to a fall in the prices of dhall, vegetables and gingelly oil.

The index for the fuel and lighting group rose by five points to 663 due to an increase in the prices of firewood and charcoal.

The index for the clothing group fell by one point to 505 due to a fall in the prices of dhoties and upper cloth.

The index for the miscellaneous group fell by two points to 556 due to a fall in the price of betel leaves.

The index for the house-rent group remained unchanged at 379 points.

(The cost of living index numbers are now called consumer Prices Index Numbers)

S. No.	Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers.	
			February, 1965.	March, 1965
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Food	...	676.7	670.9
2.	Fuel and Lighting	...	657.6	662.8
3.	Clothing	...	506.0	504.9
4.	House-rent	...	379.2	379.2
5.	Miscellaneous	...	558.2	556.4
Total		...	100.00	
Cost of living Index Number.			606.3	603.1

CUDDALORE

The cost of living index numbers for Cuddalore fell by nine points to 554.

The index for the food group fell by fifteen points to 571 due mainly to a fall in the prices of rice, dhall and vegetables.

The index for the miscellaneous group rose by five points to 502 due to a rise in the prices of betel leaves.

The group index numbers in respect of fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent remained unchanged at 647, 401 and 378 points respectively.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI

The cost of living index number for Tiruchirapalli fell by eight points to 552.

The index for the food group fell by fourteen points to 608 due mainly to a fall in the prices of vegetables turmeric (Kitchen) garlic and gingelly oil.

The index for the miscellaneous group rose by four points to 478 due mainly to an increase in the prices of betel leaves and in education charges.

The group index numbers in respect of fuel and lighting clothing and house rent remained unchanged at 563, 547 and 349 points respectively.

MADURAI

The cost of living index number for Madurai rose by six point to 549.

The index for the food group rose by eleven point to 644 due mainly to an increase in the prices of cumbu, Vegetables, fish and gingelly oil.

The group index numbers in respect of fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous remained unchanged at 455, 536, 347 and 424 points respectively.

COIMBATORE

The cost of living index number for Coimbatore fell by four points to 625.

The index for the food group fell by six points to 664 due mainly to a fall in the prices of dhal and vegetables.

The group Index numbers in respect of fuel and lighting, clothing house rent and miscellaneous remained unchanged at 576, 653, 573 and 371 points respectively

NAGERCOIL

(Base : August 1939=100)

The cost of living index number for Nagercoil increased slightly from 648.6 to 649.4 points.

The index for the food group rose by one points to 7.3 due to a rise in the prices of vegetables, fish, tea and coconut oil.

The index for the housing group fell by eight points to 472 due to a fall in the price of firewood.

The index for the miscellaneous group rose by twelve points to 391 due to an increase in the prices of arecanut and tobacco.

The index for the clothing group remained unchanged at 668 points.

OTHER CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

19. (a) Interim Series of All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class along with Consumer Price Index numbers for certain other countries.

(Base : Shifted to 1949=100)

Year	All India* Original base 1949	
	General Index (2)	Food Index (3)
(1)		
1950	101	101
1951	105	104
1952	103	102
1953	106	109
1954	101	101
1955	96	92
1956	105	105
1957	111	112
1958	116	118
1959	121	125
1960	124	126
1961	126	126
1962	130	130
1963	134	135
1964	152	155
1964:-		
January	140	140
February	142	141
March	143	143
April	144	145
May	147	147
June	150	152
July	154	158
August	156	161
September	159	165
October	163	170
November	163	170
December	164	171
1965 :-		
January	165	172
February	162	167

* To obtain the index number with 1944 as base year the figures given here need be multiplied by 1.42 in the case of Food Index and 1.38 in the case of General Index. This implies that for this purpose the series with base 1944=100 that used to be published simultaneously, but has since been discontinued is linked to the above series at the year 1949. Thus the All-India index on base 1944=100 during the month of February, 1965 was 223.56.

Source — (1) I.L.O. except for All-India Index. (2) Labour Bureau for All-India Index.

20 (a) Monthly Press Report for the Month of March, 1965

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 29 Centres in the State of Madras and provided protection to 2,86,159 industrial workers in the event of Employment Injury, Sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways viz., by provision of Cash Benefits and by providing Medical Care when needed. There are 52 Offices of the Corporation in the State for disbursement of Cash Benefits.

During the month of March, 1965, 1,779 insured persons received Rs. 73,253-09P. by way of Cash Benefits due to Employment Injury. This includes 315 persons who were in receipt of pensions for Permanent Disablement Benefit and also 127 dependants of deceased Insured Persons.

During the month of March 1965, 1,773 accidents were reported. Comparatively few persons need the Employment Injury benefits but fairly large number need Cash Benefits in the event of Sickness. During the month 44,765 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 6,21,252-61P. was paid out as sickness benefit involving abstention for 2,07,066 days.

During the month 298 Insured Women claimed Rs. 55,780-61P. by way of Maternity Benefit.

For recovery of arrears of contribution under the Scheme legal proceedings had to be initiated in 21 cases against defaulting employers for recovery of Rs. 7,690-53 P.

Penal action was taken against the following :

One employee was fined Rs. 60/- in a case of wrong declaration. For non-payment of Employers' Special Contribution, non-submission of contribution cards and SC-2 Returns, one employer was fined Rs. 50/-.

20 (b) Employees State Insurance Scheme, Medical Benefits for the month of March, 1965.

Sl. No	Particulars.	For the month of March '65
1	Total number of Attendance :	
	New 69,03	3,10,342
	Old 2,41,303	
2	No. of Medical certificates issued	89,849
3	No. of Domiciliary visits made	225
4	No. of Injections administered	96,732
5	No. of X-Ray examinations	1,598
6	No. of Laboratory examinations	3,795
7	No. of Specialist Investigations	4,763
8	No. of Persons admitted to Hospitals	2,206
9	No. of bed days occupied during the month	15,585
Additional data for Panel System.		
1	No. of attendance: New 18,061	49,837
	Old 31,776	
	Diagnostic Centres	...
2	No. of Prescriptions issued	12,279
3	Payments made to :—	
	1. Chemists	...
	2. Insurance Medical Practitioners	Rs. 63,396-15 P. (Coimbatore area)

21 (a) Employment Exchange Statistics for March, 1965.

Sl. No	Districts	Total No. of registrations made during March 1965.	Total No. of applicants placed in employment during March 1965.	Total No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of March 1965.	No. of employers used the Exchange during March 1965.	No. of vacancies notified during March 1965.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Arcoot, North	1,451	405	11,585	91	430
2.	Arcoot, South	1,615	402	13,939	120	956
3.	Chingleput	1,986	314	17,341	121	842
4.	Coimbatore.	1,451	396	10,384	163	662
5.	Kanyakumari.	1,187	217	14,282	35	203
6.	Madras	5,614	1,148	27,961	385*	1,271
7.	Madurai.	1,645	323	13,297	119	517
8.	The Nilgiris.	472	133	6,374	41	155
9.	Ramanathapuram	948	431	6,911	110	480
10.	Salem.	1,596	265	12,913	103	548
11.	Thanjavur.	1,497	451	13,291	139	545
12.	Tiruchirapalli.	1,582	532	13,342	130	604
13.	Tirunelveli.	1,407	256	13,005	93	365
Total: for March 1965		22,453	5,263	1,74,655	1,650	7,378
" for February 1965		15,993	4,649	1,75,758	1,525	6,343
" March 1964		22,996	3,910	1,82,590	1,312	5,659

* Figures in respect of Employment Office for Physically Handicapped not available.

LABOUR BULLETIN

A monthly Journal of the Department of Labour,

UTTAR PRADESH,

KANPUR (India).

Special features of the journal are :

1. Special articles on topical subjects of labour interest;
2. Studies and Reports giving summaries of various surveys and enquiries regarding living and working conditions of workers, educational and technical training requirements of various industries, house rents, etc., conducted from time to time;
3. Reports of administration of various labour laws in Uttar Pradesh;
4. Important decisions of Supreme Court and High Court;
5. Important agreements made by the parties directly or through the intervention of conciliation and adjudication machinery in Uttar Pradesh;
6. Labour Laws and enactments;
7. Labour News; and
8. Labour Statistics.

Rates of subscription: (1) Annual : Inland Rs. 4-00

Foreign Rs. 5-00

(2) Per Copy: 0-50 nP.

Copies can be had directly from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P., Allahabad, India.

Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin

Publication Issued by

THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Revived in 1961, the "Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin" issued monthly, is a journal containing among other things a brief review of the industrial relations in the State, up-to-date information relating to labour legislation, summaries of the awards of the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts, agreements and statistics relating to industrial disputes, work stoppages, trade unions and articles having a bearing on industrial relations, and of employment position in the State.

Annual Subscription: Rs. 10/-

Single Copy: Re. 1/-

Subscriptions may be sent by money order to the Commissioner of Labour, Hyderguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.

"Registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India under No. R. N. 1424/59"

LABOUR GAZETTE

Published Monthly by the Office of the Commissioner of Labour,

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,

BOMBAY-2, INDIA.

Started in 1921, the Labour Gazette 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, absenteeism, trade unions, cases under labour laws, glimpses of industrial awards, labour legislation, etc. Special articles embodying results of inquiries and research relating to wages, hours of work, (unemployment, family budgets, etc., are published from time to time).

Annual Subscription: Rs. 12.00

Single Copy: Rs. 1.25.

West Bengal Labour Gazette

Monthly publication of the Department of Labour, Government of West Bengal.

Special features—Labour Legislations and Notifications, both Central and State; Important decisions of the Supreme Court and of various High Courts; Summaries of awards of the State Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts, Labour Intelligence; Notes on Conciliations, collective bargaining, reports on the activities of different Directorates under Labour Department, Labour welfare, statistical enquiries and information special articles.

Rates of Subscription: Re. 0.75 per copy - English 1sh. 3d.

Rs. 9 per annum.

Subscriptions to be sent to:

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
WEST BENGAL, 38, GOPALNAGAR ROAD, CALCUTTA- 27.