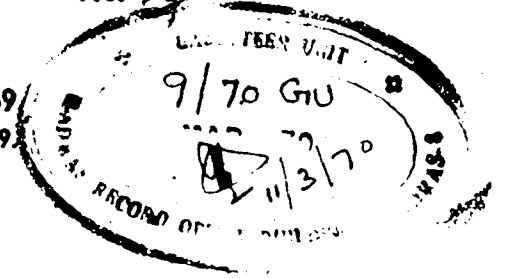


தமிழ் நாடு
தொழிலாளர் துறை அரங்கம்
TAMIL NADU LABOUR GAZETTE

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ஜூலை 1969
JULY 1969



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Government of Tamil Nadu

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The "Tamil Nadu 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 number), 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.

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No. 7

SPECIAL ARTICLE

SETTLEMENT IN CONCILIATION

BY

SRI J. N. DESAI,

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL OFFICER, ALBRIGHT,
MORARJI AND PANDIT LTD., AMBARNATH.

The object of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is investigation and settlement of industrial disputes.

The skilful handling of industrial dispute to reach a settlement is a major step in achieving industrial peace. Similarly taking due care that the settlement itself does not become a matter of dispute is vital for reaping the fruits of settlement. Hence, the 'settlement' has achieved a position of great importance in the statute book of industrial disputes.

Section 2 states "settlement" means a settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding and includes a written agreement between the employer and workmen arrived at otherwise than in the course of conciliation proceeding where such agreement has been signed by parties thereto in such manner as may be prescribed.

One of the authorities under the Act is "conciliation Officer". Section 12 of the Industrial Disputes Act deals with the duties of conciliation officer. It is his duty to do all such things as he thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute. The settlement arrived at by agreement between the employer and the workmen otherwise than in the course of conciliation proceedings shall be binding on the parties to the agreement and a settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 shall be binding on—

- (a) all parties to the industrial dispute,
- (b) all other parties summoned to appear in the proceedings as parties to the dispute,

(c) where a party referred to in column (a) or (b) i.e. an employer, his heirs, successors or assigns in respect of the establishment to which the dispute relates,

(d) where a party referred to in column (a) or (b) is composed of workmen, all persons who are employed in the establishment or part of the establishment as the case may be, to which the dispute relates on the date of the dispute and all persons who subsequently become employed in that establishment or part.

The above provisions in the Industrial Disputes act are so clear and self explanatory that any collective settlement signed in conciliation has wider effect and larger coverage than any other settlement. It not only covers all the existing employees, but also those who join in future.

The decisions of various Courts would clarify the above statement as well as certain vital points connected with the subject-matter.

It is necessary to give notice of commencement of conciliation proceedings. The conciliation officer must sign as conciliation officer and not as a witness. The conciliation officer should send report to the appropriate Government together with the settlement signed by the parties. These steps are necessary to make the conciliation proceeding free of doubt (1967—I.L.L.J. 10).

The Supreme Court, in the case of Bata Shoe Company (1961—I.L.L.J. 303) held that a settlement falls under section 18 (3) only when it is arrived at before and with the concurrence of the conciliation officer; it is not enough that it is made in the duration of the conciliation proceeding. "A settlement in the course of conciliation proceeding" means a settlement arrived at with the concurrence of the conciliation officer and it is only such a settlement which is binding on all the parties under section 18 (3). The settlement arrived at with the assistance of the conciliation officer and considered by him and has his concurrence is a settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings.

The settlement arrived at between the employer and only a section of workmen represented by one union during the time when the matter was before the conciliation officer could not be said to be settlement arrived at "in the course of conciliation proceedings" within the meaning of section 18 (3). Therefore, existence of such a settlement did not bar a reference by the Government of the dispute to a tribunal for adjudication at the instance of the workmen who were not parties to the settlement.

The Supreme Court, in the case of State of Bihar v. Kripa Shankar Jaiswal (1961—I.L.L.J. 334) has held that a dispute becomes industrial dispute when it is sponsored by a union which is not registered or a section of the employees and if a settlement is arrived at during the course of conciliation the settlement is binding on employer under section 18 (3).

The Supreme Court has stated in the case of North Brooke Jute Company Limited, and another v. their workmen (1960—I.L.L.J. 580) that workmen's representatives on works committee do not represent the workmen for all purposes but only for the purpose of the function of the works committee. The Works Committee is not intended to supplement or supersede the Unions for the purpose of collective bargaining and is not authorized to approve on behalf of the workmen substantial changes in the conditions of service. It would be clear from this judgment that though the works committee is representative body of all workmen who are elected by democratic methods it is beyond their scope to sign a settlement.

An interesting settlement was reached between the Mysore Sugar Company and an employees' association. The company proposed to begin lay-off. There were conciliation proceedings at the instance of the one union and the settlement was reached whereby association agreed to a reduction of 15 per cent of the total emoluments of each employee every month for a period of one year and when the company makes profits the management would consider payment on the date of retirement, discharge, etc., of each employee to the extent of cut. When the validity of settlement was challenged by the other union it was held that the settlement was promoted by the State Conciliation Officer and assisted by him and that it had his concurrence on his being satisfied that it was fair and reasonable. It is not for the High Court to decide whether the settlement is fair and reasonable settlement. What is necessary is that the State Conciliation Officer should have been satisfied (1968—I.L.L.J. 491).

The safest way from the point of view of employers and unions is to sign a settlement in conciliation in order to avoid further complications or hurdles that may come in the way of implementation of terms of settlement. It would strengthen employer-employee relations. It is the best legal course having all the scope for collective bargaining. The importance of collective bargaining is neither undermined nor any legal hitches are left uncovered.

(By Courtesy : I.L.L.J. for May 1969.)

CORRIGENDUM

In the article entitled "Civil Liability for Gherao" the paragraph commencing with the words "It is conceivable" at page 7 and the remaining paragraphs at page 8 of the T. L. G. June 1969 Issue may be deleted as they were wrongly printed.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

FORKLIFT TRUCK OPERATOR KILLED.

In an engineering factory manufacturing steel furniture and security equipment a forklift truck operator was fatally injured when a load on the fork toppled over him.

Three cases of cased safe deposit locker cabinets were to be transported from the delivery godown for loading into a lorry. The two forklift trucks in regular use in the delivery godown were temporarily out of commission and the operator brought a heavier forklift truck from the shops used for general materials handling to the delivery godown for transport and loading the cases into the waiting lorry. This forklift truck from the shops had forks 3' 3" long and did not have any driver's overhead guards unlike the other two trucks which had such guards of cantilever type. In view of the depth of the stacked cases in the delivery godown being only about 2' while removing the front upper casing the long forks fouled with the stack piled behind and the cased safe deposit locker cabinet 6' 6" high weighing about one ton toppled over from the top of the forks and then fell from there over the head of the operator on to the framework of the back of the driver's seat and then fell on the ground. While so falling the back of the driver's seat owing to spring action also pushed the operator on to the steering wheel with a great force with fatal results.

Remedial measures are for providing a strong driver's overhead guards supported on columns, fixed on the forklift body and also of strong load back rests. Both these safety items should be provided as standard items and not as optional items on forklift trucks.

*(Information sent by the Chief Inspector of
Factories, Maharashtra.)*

FALL INTO A TANK OF SCALDING WATER.

In a dairy, a worker was fatally scalded when he fell into an open-top water tank where incan pasteurisation of chocolate milk was carried out.

The aluminium tank was on the floor of the factory and was 4' 6" long, 2' 6" broad and 1' 6" high containing about 200 litres of water temperature of about 80° C. There were 4 cans of about 1' 2" diameter placed in the tank for the purpose of incan pasteurisation of chocolate milk.

The worker while he was moving backwards pulling two milk cans, dashed against the tank and fell into it on his back. His head rested on the can and legs projecting out from the tank with rest of the body sunmerged in the hot water.

The accident suggests importance of following safe methods in transporting materials. The transport of material should always be so arranged that line of vision remains clear without any obstruction.

*(Information supplied by the Chief Inspector of
Factories, Maharashtra.)*

EXPLOSION DUE TO NON-FLAME PROOF ELECTRICAL FITTINGS.

In a natural and synthetic perfumery materials manufacturing factory, a worker was doing the work of distillation of "Methyle Eugenol" on the 1st floor room of the shed. The vacuum required for the process was obtained with the help of a vacuum pump situated in the ground floor central room near the staircase of the shed. The pump was provided with an oil immersed starter and adjacent to the oil immersed starter, a iron clad tippie pole main switch for the pump was provided.

The worker after finishing distillation work proceeded down on the ground floor to switch off the vacuum pump. Instead of using the push-button of the oil-immersed starter, he switched off the main switch which was not flame proof type. Immediately fire brokeout and shortly afterwards there was a violent explosion. The worker received serious burn injuries on his face, forearms and legs and the room was also badly damaged.

It was possible that the accumulation of explosive gases in the room was either from the source of unused latrines on ground floor connected to a septic tank or some traces of hexane escaping through the vacuum pump.

The accident emphasises the need for providing flame proof electrical fittings in such situations.

*(Information supplied by the Chief Inspector of
Factories, Maharashtra.)*

EXPLOSION IN OIL ENGINE.

In a sugar factory, an oil engine after its overhauling and cleaning was to be started by means of compressed air bottles. As the pressure in the air bottles was not adequate it could not be started. A worker tried to start it by means of compressed oxygen from an oxygen cylinder meant for welding when there was a muffled explosion and the workers standing nearby received serious burn injuries one of whom subsequently died.

Oxygen being an excellent supporter of combustion it was very dangerous practice to use it for compressed air. Oxygen should never be used as a substitute for compressed air as oil and grease in its presence under pressure would ignite violently.

(Information sent by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra.)

Source : Industrial Safety and Health Bulletin
—October-December 1963.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT REPORTER

Started in January 1948. The Industrial Court Reporter issued monthly, contains important orders and awards of the Industrial Court and Tribunals in Maharashtra State, as well as the selected decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court of India. The Reporter serves employers, employees, Trade Unions and lawyers in finding at one place the case law on Industrial and Labour matters.

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தொழிலாளர் பற்றிய செய்திகள்.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு 'மே' மாத தொழிலாளர்

நூற்பாலைகள்.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டில் 9 நூற்பாலைகளில் வேலைநிறுத்தம், கதவடைப்பு முதலியன ஏற்பட்டன. இதில் 6 நூற்பாலைகளில் வேலைநிறுத்தம் ஏற்பட்டது. 2 நூற்பாலைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட வேலைநிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு சென்ற மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகிறது. ஒரு நூற்பாலையில் கதவடைப்பு மட்டும் ஏற்பட்டது. நூற்பாலைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை மற்றும் இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை முறையே 4,301 மற்றும் 45,638 ஆகும்.

இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்கள்.

தமிழ் நாட்டில் 19 இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை நிறுத்தம், கதவடைப்பு முதலியன ஏற்பட்டன. இதில் 14 தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் மட்டும் ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் ஒரு தொழில் நிறுவனத்தில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் சென்ற மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகிறது. 4 தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் கதவடைப்பு மட்டும் ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் 2 தொழில் நிலையங்களின் கதவடைப்பு சென்ற மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகிறது. 1 தொழில் நிறுவனத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தமும் கதவடைப்பும் சென்ற மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகிறது. இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை மற்றும் இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை முறையே 4,022 மற்றும் 30,666 ஆகும்.

வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு பற்றிய விரிவான புள்ளி விவர அறிக்கை, அறிக்கை எண் 5-ல் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மத்திய அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை.

சென்னை முதல் வட்ட தொழிலாளர் துறை (மத்திய) உதவி ஆணையர் கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழிற் தகராறுகளில் சமரசம் செய்து வைத்தார்.

1. சென்னை மெஸர்ஸ் டி. பி. மதன் அண்டு கம்பெனி மற்றும் சென்னை போர்ட் அண்டு டாக் வர்க்கர்ஸ் சாங்கிரஸ் இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழில் தகராறு.

2. சென்னைத் துறைமுக ஸ்டீவ்ஸ்டர் மெஸர்ஸ் சி. கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணியன் மற்றும் சென்னை ஹார்பர் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன் இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழில் தகராறு.

சென்னை முதல் வட்ட தொழிலாளர் துறை (மத்திய) உதவி ஆணையர் சேலம் மெஸர்ஸ் பரன் அண்டு கம்பெனி லிமிடெட் நிர்வாகத்தினருக்கும் அதன் தொழிலாளர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளான சேலம் மாக்கன்சைட் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன், மாக்கன்சைட் நேஷனல் லேபர் யூனியன் மற்றும் சேலம் மாவட்ட மாக்கன்சைட் லேபர் யூனியன் இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழில் தகராறில், செய்த சமரச முயற்சி தோல்வி அடைந்தது.

இரண்டாவது வட்ட தொழிலாளர் துறை (மத்திய) உதவி ஆணையர்; சென்னை போர்ட் டிரஸ்ட் மற்றும் சென்னை, போர்ட் டிரஸ்ட் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன் இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழில் தகராறில் செய்த சமரச திரு. மாரிமுத்து மற்றும் 24 கான்ட்ராக்டர்களுக்கும், அவர்களின் தொழிலாளர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளான சேலம் மாவட்ட மாண்புமிகு வேலை நியுனியன் இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழிற் தகராறில் செய்த சமரச முயற்சியும் தோல்வி அடைந்தது.

தொழிற் தகராறுகள் பற்றிய விபரம்.

1969 "மே" மாத ஆரம்பத்தில் நிலுவையாயிருந்த தொழிற் தகராறுகள்.	17
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தொழில் துறை நிலையான சான்றிதழ் வழங்கப் பட்டவை.	4
வேலை நிறுத்தங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	4
கதவடைப்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	..

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு "மே" மாதத்தில் தொழிலாளர் துறை சமரச அலுவலர்கள் 467 தொழிற் தகராறுகளை விசாரித்து முடிவு செய்தனர். இதில் 87 மனுக்கள் 1947-ம் ஆண்டு சென்னை தொழிற் தகராறுகள் சட்டத்தின் பிரிவு 12-(3)-ன் கீழ் ஏற்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தங்கள் ஆகும். தொழில் வழக்கு தீர்ப்பு மன்றமும் மற்றும் தொழில் கோர்ட்டுகளும் வழங்கிய 47 தீர்ப்புகள் தமிழ்நாடு அரசுதமிழ் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வேலை வாய்ப்பு நல வசதி.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு "மே" மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களால் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மனுதார்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 36,436 மற்றும் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 2,567 ஆகும். இது சென்ற மாதத்துடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது பதிவு செய்தல் 31.7 சதவீதம் அதிகரித்தும், வேலையில் அமர்த்துதல் 13.3 சதவீதம் குறைந்தும் இருந்தன. வேலையளிப்பவர்களால் வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட காலி ஸ்தானங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 6,518 ஆகும். இது சென்ற மாதத்தைவிட 64.4 சதவீதம் அதிகரித்திருந்தது.

கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழில்களுக்கு ஆட்கள் குறைவாக இருந்தனர் என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது:—

மருத்துவ பயிற்சியாளர், மகப்பேறு அலுவலர், மருந்து கலந்து கொடுப்பவர், பட்டம் பெற்ற உதவி ஆசிரியர்கள் (கணக்கு/விஞ்ஞானம்) தமிழ் பண்டிதர் தரம்-1 மற்றும் தரம்-2, உடற்பயிற்சி ஆசிரியை இளநிலை மற்றும் இடைநிலை உருது ஆசிரியர், கலைஞர், பேப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், உதவி டிரில்லர், பிளம்பர், பாறை துளையிடும் கருவி இயக்குநர், மோட்டார் மெக்கானிக், ஆர்மெச்சர் வைண்டர், படகு ஓட்டி தரம்-1 இன்டஸ்ட்ரியல் பிரிமாடிக்க கண்ட்ரோலர் இன்ஸ்ட்ருமெண்ட் நிலையத்தில் மூன்று வருட அனுபவம் பெற்ற இன்ஸ்ட்ருமெண்ட் மெக்கானிக், சாலை சமன்படுத்தும் இயந்திர ஓட்டி.

சென்னை தொழில் மற்றும் நிர்வாக வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகத்தின் உதவி இரக்துநர் 355 மனுதார்களைப் பதிவு செய்து 65 பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தினார். இந்த மாதக் கடைசியில் பதிவாளர்களில் இருந்த மனுதார்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 2,099 ஆகும்.

1969 "மே" மாதத்தில் சென்னை மற்றும் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலுள்ள வேலை வழிகாட்டி அலுவலர்கள் 91 மனுதார்களைப் பதிவு செய்து 32 பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தினர்.

இந்த மாதத்தில் சென்னையிலுள்ள, அங்கவீனர்களுக்கான பிரத்தியேக வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலர் 38 (5 குருடு, 8 செவிடு மற்றும் 25 அங்கவீனர்கள்) மனுதார்களைப் பதிவு செய்து 22 பதிவாளர்களை (1 செவிடு, மற்றும் 21 அங்கவீனர்கள்) வேலையில் அமர்த்தினார்.

வேலை வழிகாட்டி அலுவலகங்களோடு இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோக வழிகாட்டிப் பகுதிகள் 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் 14,135 மனுதார்களுக்கு கூட்டாக வழிகாட்டி, 19 பதிவாளர்களுக்கு தனித்து வழிகாட்டின. இந்த மாதத்தில் 15 தனித்து வழிகாட்டப்பட்ட பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தின. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு "மே" மாதத்தில் தனித்து தகவல் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 1,331 ஆகும்.

தொழிலாளர் வருங்கால வைப்பு நிதித் திட்டம்.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு "மே" மாதத்தில் புதிய இனத் தொழிலகங்கள் எதுவும் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இந்த மாதத்தில் 31 ஸ்தாபனங்கள் தொழிற்சாலைகள் இச்சட்டத்தின்கீழ் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டன. மாத இறுதியில் இச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள ஸ்தாபனங்கள் தொழிற்சாலைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 5,413 ஆகும்.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு "மே" மாதத்தில் இத்திட்டத்தின்கீழ் பெறப் பட்ட பல இன வரவுகளின் புள்ளி விபரம் பின்வருமாறு:—

	ரூ.	பை
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பங்குகளாக பெறப்பட்டவை ..	81,11,025	44
முந்திய இருப்பு ..	1,25,115	00
நிர்வாக ஆய்வு செலவு ..	2,19,497	81
பலவகை வரவு ..	6,970	19

மாத இறுதியில் இச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் இருந்த தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்றும் சந்தாதாரர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை முறையே 5,59,798 மற்றும் 4,92,654 ஆகும்.

CURRENT NOTES

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE LABOUR ADVISORY GROUP OF EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES HELD ON 9TH JUNE 1969 IN THE CABINET ROOM OF THE SECRETARIAT, FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9.

In the absence of the Honourable Minister for Labour, Thiru V. S. Subbiah, Secretary to Government, Labour Department presided over the meeting.

A list of members, who attended the meeting is appended hereto.

Item. I.—Recording of the minutes of the Third Meeting of the Group held on 8th July 1968.—Recorded.

Item II.—Action taken on the conclusions of the meeting of the Group held on 8th July 1968..

*Serial No. 1.—Supply of labour Law Journals and Fort St. George Gazette to the members of the Advisory Group.—*Some of the members requested that action be taken to supply copies of Labour Law Journal and Fort St. George Gazette regularly to the members. The members were informed that necessary action would be taken.

*Serial No. 2.—Subsistence allowance for workers during the period of suspension.—*The members were informed that the draft amendment to the Model Standing Orders will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette as ordered by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 236, Department of Labour, dated 7th June 1969 and final decision will be taken after considering objections or suggestion, if any, received. Members wanted the subject to be again placed before the group if there were to be any substantial changes in the amendment as notified by the Government.

*Serial No. 3.—Abolition of contract labour.—*The members were informed that the Government of India had introduced the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill, 1967 in the Lok Sabha. The Group requested the Government to address the Centre to expedite the passing of the Bill.

*Serial No. 4.—Declaring May Day as a paid holiday.—*Members were informed that the subject was being taken up for discussion at State Labour Advisory Board Meeting.

The Members desired that a clear indication of the Government's Policy regarding declaration of special holidays should be given.

*Serial No. 5.—Appointment of a Tripartite Committee to examine the working of labour laws in public sector undertakings.—*The members desired that the Government be requested to expedite their decision.

*Serial No. 6.—Taking over of sick textile mills.—*The officer on special duty, Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited, explained the position to the group.

*Serial No. 7.—Wages in Government Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari district.—*The members wanted that piece rate wages should be paid to the tappers in the Government Rubber Plantations. Commissioner of Labour explained that enhanced time rates were in force and that piece rates would be introduced when later was available in sufficient quantities for tapping. The members desired that a copy of the G.O. on the revision of wages should be communicated to the concerned union.

*Serial No. 8.—Inspection of Government Rubber Plantations.—*Regarding the proposal to give the same powers to the General Manager of the Government Rubber Plantations as is given to the Director of Cinchona, so as to enable him to implement in full the statutory provisions of the Plantations Labour Act, Government considered it was too early to grant such powers to the General Manager.

*Serial No. 9.—Fixing the rates of minimum wages for beedi and cigar industries.—*It was explained with reference to the conclusions reached at the previous meeting that no power of attorney for contractors and agents was called for as the principal employer had to take out the licence.

*Serial No. 10.—Implementation of the provisions of the Factories Act.—*Some members complained that the names of casual workers were not being entered in the muster roll of even large factories such as textile mills. The members were requested to send the list of factories where such omissions were noticed for suitable action. The members desired that whenever factory Inspectors visit the factories for investigating complaints, the Complainant Union should also be informed of the Inspector's visit so that the concerned workmen could make necessary representations on the Union's behalf. They were informed that necessary instructions would be issued.

As regards the stay granted by the High Court on the operation of the notification under section 85 (i) of the Factories Act issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2909 (Labour) Industries, Labour and Housing of 9th September 1967, the members desired that action may be taken to get the stay vacated.

*Serial No. 11.—Necessity for more inspection staff.—*Some of the members suggested that a section of the Assistant Inspectors of Labour should be exclusively entrusted with the work of inspection of beedi establishments. It was agreed that at the time of the revision of jurisdiction the requirements of inspection of beedi establishments would be taken into account.

Serial No. 12—Periodical meetings of inspecting staff with employees and employers.—It was agreed that necessary instructions would be issued.

Serial No. 13—Fixation of minimum wages for press workers.—The members felt that there was no protection for the fishing and handloom workers, and wanted that these industries should be included in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act. It was agreed that the question of inclusion of handlooms and fishing in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act would be examined further and the matter placed before the Minimum Wages State Advisory Board.

Serial No. 14—Non-implementation of the Manpower Committee's Award for fixing the wages of the workers in the Co-operative Spinning Mills.—No action was called for.

Serial No. 15—Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—No action was called for.

Serial No. 16—Withdrawal of prosecutions.—The group desired that their view that the employer's consent should not be made a condition for withdrawal of prosecutions should be conveyed to Government.

III. SUBJECTS ON THE AGENDA.

Item 1—Possibility of identifying the sole bargaining agency among the workers by a secret ballot.—It was suggested that a Bill on recognition of Trade Unions' prepared by the All India Trade Union Congress may be examined.

Since the Minister for Labour was not present it was agreed to postpone the subject for the next meeting.

Item No. 2—Legislation similar to Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act enabling the Government to compel reinstatement may be taken up. The Act may be circulated.—It was suggested that taking into account the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act and the termination of Employment Bill drafted in this State some time back suitable legislation may be considered so as to (a) secure reinstatement of dismissed/discharged employees (b) restore *status quo ante* in cases of notices of change under section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act and similar other contingencies. Commissioner of Labour said that recently the Rotary Club of Madras which had conducted a Seminar on Industrial Disputes etc., had recommended separate legislation to provide for appeal in cases of termination of employment. The subject was held over for further discussion when the Minister for Labour would be present.

Item No. 3—Formation of Tripartite Committee with representatives of management, Labour and Government to solve outstanding labour disputes.—It was decided to take up the question when the Minister for Labour is present.

Item No. 4—Further discussion on the report on industrial relations by the study group (Southern Region) appointed by National Commission on Labour.—The Group desired that Government should take necessary action on views already conveyed to them.

Item No. 5—Suggestion made at the meeting of representatives of the Indian Engineering Association, Southern Region and the Employees' Federation of Southern India with the Minister for Co-operation on 17th September 1968 regarding settlement of disputes.—It was felt that the suggestions may not always be possible to follow because of practical difficulties.

Item No. 6—Working of Labour Courts.—It was agreed that the subject may be discussed at the next meeting when the Minister (Labour) would be present.

In the meantime the members were requested to send in advance their views in the matter.

Item No. 7—Regarding implementation of provisions of section 17-A of the Payment of Wages Act.—The members were assured that if specific instances were cited necessary action would be taken.

Item No. 8—On automation and mechanisation.—Members expressed their strong opposition to automation. They said that automation should not be introduced in the Life Insurance Corporation and that the Central Government should be asked to consult the State Government before introducing automation in any establishment in the State. They also desired that the State Government should see that their policy is enforced. The subject was finally left to be discussed when the Minister for Labour could be present.

General.—In general, all the members suggested that the next meeting should be convened as early as possible.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING OF THE LABOUR ADVISORY GROUP OF EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES ON 9TH JUNE 1969.

Name of the member and his address :—

1. Thiru K. Gurumurthi, President, Simpson Group Companies Workers' and Staffs' Union, 72, Harris Road, Madras-2.
2. Thiru K. M. Sundaram, General Secretary, Tamilnad Trade Union Congress, 6/157, Broadway, Madras-1.
3. Thiru Hari Bhat, Vice-President, Industrial Estate and General Workers' Union, 2, B. B. Road, Madras-32.
4. Thiru S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai, President, Madras Labour Union, 136, Strahaus Road, Madras-12.

5. Thiru Kattur Gopal General, Secretary, Coimbatore District General Workers' Progressive Union, 10-14, Dr. Rajarathna street, Coimbatore-9.

6. Thiru A. Subramaniam, Secretary, Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union, 145, Tiruchirappalli Road, Coimbatore.

7. Thiru A. Palasubramaniam, M.L.A., Vice-President, Madurai Textile Workers' Union (A.I.T.U.C.), A3/6, Race Course Colony, Madras-2.

8. Thiru P.A. Kannayya Naidu, B.A., B.L., President, Papanasam Labour Union, Vikramasingapuram (via) Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli district.

9. Thiru S. Gopalakrishnan, The Motor Transport and General Workers' Union, 56, Vanapattarai street, Tiruchirappalli.

10. Thiru P.L. Perumal, President, Neelamalai Plantation Workers' Union, Coonoor-2.

11. Thiru Aladi Arunachalam, M.L.A., Aladipatti, Nallur P.O., Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district.

12. Thiru K.T.K. Thangamani, President, Madurai District United Textile Workers' Union, No. 6, Krishna Coffee House, Town Hall Road, Madurai-1.

March of Events

Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Indian Labour Organisation

This was an eventful month in the field of labour. The Government of Tamil Nadu celebrated the golden jubilee of the International Labour Organisation from 20th July 1969 to 26th July 1969. The highlight of the celebrations was an attractively got up exhibition illustrating the achievements and activities of the International Labour Organisation. Thiru M. Karunanithi, Chief Minister opening the exhibition at the Rajaji Hall on 20th July 1969 at the inaugural function disclosed that the State Government has under consideration a proposal to institute a Labour Welfare Fund for the State. Further he asked the labour and management to consider themselves as "Dominant partners" of the industry and maintain cordial relations with an appeal to trade unions not to put forth unreasonable demands but to settle their disputes amicably without giving any room for violent demonstrations.

The Labour Minister, Thiru P. U. Shanmugam who presided cautioned trade union leaders against trying to exploit the labour to achieve their political ends. He appealed to employers to treat employees as their children and see that their working conditions improved.

Thiru N. V. Natarajan, M.L.C. (now Minister for Backward Classes) released a Tamil translation of a brochure on "India's participation in the International Labour Organisation".

Thiru M. M. Rajendran, Commissioner of Labour welcomed the guests and explained the purpose of organising the celebrations. Thiru V. S. Subbiah, Secretary to the Government, Department of Labour explained the role of the International Labour Organisation in securing social justice, full employment, medical and recreational facilities. Thiru P. M. Menon, Director, Delhi Branch of the International Labour Organisation said the deliberations of this body was tripartite in character. Thiru Kattur Gopal proposed a vote of thanks.

A Seminar on Indian Labour Organisation was organised by the Madras Productivity Council, Madras, as part of the 50th Anniversary celebrations at Rajaji Hall on 24th July 1969. It was presided over by Thiru M. M. Rajendran, Commissioner of Labour, Thiruvalargal J. F. Hutchful, International Labour Organisation expert, K. Gurumurthi, N.S. Bhat and V.A. Ramachandran, Honorary Secretary, Madras Management Association addressed the seminar on "International Labour Organisation and Man Power Development", "the International Labour Organisation and

Labour". "The International Labour Organisation and Productivity" and "On International Labour Organisation Conventions". Thiru P. A. Mariappan, Executive Secretary of the Madras Productivity Council welcomed the gathering.

Speakers at the Valedictory function of the week-long golden jubilee celebrations of the International Labour Organisation which concluded on 26th July 1969 stressed the need for good will and understanding between employers and employees. Thiru Kandappan, M.P., said much of the conflict and work stoppage witnessed in the country now was due to inter-union rivalries and attempts by political parties to exploit the labour movement for furthering their political ends. He pleaded for early action to provide for the recognition of only one Union for one unit if not for one industry. Thiru V. S. Govindarajan, M.L.A., and Thiru S. N. Lal, Chairman, Employers' Federation of South India also spoke on the occasion. Thiru K. Eswaran, President, Hindustan Chamber of Commerce who presided praised the efforts made by the International Labour Organisation in devising measures for the safety and protection of workers against various kinds of hazards in the factories. Thiru M. M. Rajendran, Commissioner of Labour who was the moving spirit behind the celebrations had a word of praise for the interest shown by individuals and organisations which had far exceeded the Governments' expectations.

The exhibition organised during the week-long golden jubilee celebrations highlighted the significant role played by the International Labour Organisation towards productivity, safety and welfare of labour. The exhibition was kept open to the public for a week from 20th July 1969 to 26th July 1969 and attracted many visitors. On the concluding day of the week-long celebrations, Thiru M. M. Rajendran, Commissioner of Labour gave away the prizes for the best exhibits. The stall of India Pistons Limited, was adjudged as the best from its spot light on safety and productivity which are the primary aims of the International Labour Organisation.

Apart from the celebrations in the city of Madras, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli also had their due shares in the celebrations of the golden jubilee of the International Labour Organisation.

In Tiruppur, a public meeting was organised by the Golden Jubilee Committee to mark the event. At Mettur, Thiru M. Muthuswamy, the Minister for Local Administration inaugurating the celebrations observed that much had to be achieved in the interests of labour and pointed out the differences which existed among workers. In Madurai, the golden jubilee of the International Labour Organisation was celebrated as the Workers' Day.

To mark the event the Tamil Nadu Government is bringing out a special supplement to the Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette highlighting the golden jubilee celebrations of the International Labour Organisation.

Jai Sukhlal Hathi's appeal.—Thiru Jai Sukhlal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation addressed the worker-teacher Trainees at the office of the Regional Director of Workers' Education at Gandhinagar, Madurai. He appealed to trade union leaders to be realistic in their demands and to build up the trade union movement on healthy and democratic lines.

Welcome to visitors of worker-teacher trainees.—Workers' Education Centre in Tamil Nadu under a scheme received a group of worker-teacher trainees from Calcutta on a fortnight tour of South India to study problems of workers in industrial centres during this month.

Good news to closed mill workers.—Thiru S. R. Vasavada, Chairman, National Textile Corporation and member of the National Labour Commission told a press conference at Coimbatore on 16th July 1969 that the report of the Labour Commission was expected to be finalised within one week and submitted to the Government of India by the end of August. Referring to the closed textile mills, he said that the corporation after carefully examining the cases of 20 closed mills out of 50, had recommended to the Government to take over 11 mills (5 in Tamil Nadu, 3 in Gujarat, 2 in Madhya Pradesh and 1 in Uttar Pradesh).

The textile industry—A Survey on non-wage benefits.—A survey of non-wage benefits in the textile industry undertaken by the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, reveals that out of the 20 mills from Coimbatore participated in the survey, 18 textile mills provide voluntary benefits such as scholarships for workers' children, interest-free loan for securing house-sites, during festivals and to meet unforeseen circumstances, recreational facilities, grants for annual picnics and tours, etc., which form 30 per cent of mill workers salary.

AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA.

(Civil Appeal No. 833 of 1966, dated 7th August 1968.)

PRESENT :

JUSTICE SRI J. M. SHELAT

JUSTICE SRI V. BHARGAVA

JUSTICE SRI C. A. VAIDIALINGAM

Between

Cricket Club of India Limited

and

Bombay Labour Union and another.

Industrial Disputes Act, Section 2 (j)—“Industry”—Definition of—Principles of law which have to be applied in determining when a club can be held to be an industry, explained—Cricket Club of India Limited held not an “industry”—Order of the tribunal holding it was an industry set aside.

This appeal is by special leave against the interim award of the tribunal on the preliminary question holding that the Cricket Club of India, Limited, came within the definition of “industry” in Section 2 (j) of the Industrial Disputes Act and directing the case to be set down for hearing on merits.

Held: The decision of this case is simplified, because the Supreme Court has in the case of Madras Gymkhana Club (1967—II L.L.J. 720) has clearly laid down the principles of law which have to be applied in determining when a club can be held to be an “industry”. The entire previous case-law relating to various institutions is fully discussed in that case.

Every human activity in which enters the relationship of employers and employees is not necessarily creative of an industry. Primarily, therefore, industrial disputes occur when the operation undertaken rests upon co-operation between employers and employees with a view to production and distribution of material goods; in other words wealth, but they may arise also in cases where the co-operation is to produce material services. The normal cases are those in which the production or distribution is of material goods or wealth and they will fall within the expression “trade, business and manufacture”.

Before the work engaged in can be described as an industry it must bear the definite character of trade or business or manufacture or calling or must be capable of being described as an undertaking in material goods or material services. Where the activity is to be considered as an industry, it must not be casual but must be distinctly systematic. The work for which labour of workmen is required, must be productive and the workmen must be following an employment calling or industrial avocation. The salient fact in this context is that the workmen are not their own masters but render service at the behest of masters.

The word ‘undertaking’ must be defined as any business or any work or project which one engages in or attempts as an enterprise analogous to business or trade.

If a club is a members’ self-serving institution, it cannot be held to be an industry.

It was contended that the objects of the club show that it is not purely a social or recreational club and attention was drawn to Paragraph 3, Clauses (a) (c) (d) (g) (l) and (na) of the memorandum of association.

The tribunal held that a company which has as its business acquiring of immovable properties on a large scale and for making profit out of the rents thereof would come within the definition of ‘industry’.

The tribunal fell into an error in ignoring the circumstances that the income which is earned by the club from investment on these immovable properties cannot be held to the income that accrues to it with the aid and co-operation of the employees.

So far as residential buildings are concerned, where it appears that some employees must be contributing their labour, the principle consideration for holding that it does not amount to an activity of the nature of an industry is that this residential accommodation is provided exclusively to the members of the club. The catering facilities provided to the members of the club cannot be held to be an activity in the nature of keeping a hotel.

The fact that on occasions a stall is kept by the club where apart from members, competitors and spectators can also buy snacks or soft drinks does not make it a business or trade. Such special functions do not form a systematic arrangement.

Great reliance was placed in support of the decision of the tribunal on the fact that the club has erected a stadium at the cricket field where matches are held and makes an income of two lakhs on the occasion of each test match and the club has entered into agreements with four organisations under which a number of

seats in the stadium is given to each one of them. This activity of the club cannot lead to the inference that the club is carrying on an industry.

Though the club is incorporated as a company, it is not like an ordinary company constituted for the purpose of carrying on business. There are no shareholders. No dividends are declared and no distribution of profits takes place. Admission to the club is by payment of admission fee and not by purchases of shares. Even this admission is subject to balloting. The membership is not transferable like the right of shareholders. There is the right to expel a member under certain circumstances. The membership is fluid. In these circumstances, it is clear that the club cannot be treated as a separate legal entity of the nature of a limited company carrying on business.

The club continues to be a members' club and all services provided in the club for members have to be treated as activities of a self-serving institution.

The order of the tribunal holding that the club is an industry is incorrect and must be set aside. Appeal allowed, for appellant: S. D. Vimadlal and C. M. Mehta and B. R. Agarwala of Gagrati and Co. for respondents: S.B. Naik, K. Rajendra Chaudhuri, K.R. Chaudhuri and C. S. Srinivasa Rao.

JUDGMENT.

Per Bhargava J.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, referred for adjudication by the industrial tribunal, Maharashtra, Bombay (hereinafter referred to as the tribunal), under S. 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) a dispute between the Cricket Club of India, Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the club), and the workmen employed by it in respect of various demands made by the workmen relating to classification of employees, dearness allowance, leave facilities, payment for overtime, permanency, shift allowance, etc. A preliminary objection was taken on behalf of the club that it is not an industry and, consequently, the provisions of the Act, were inapplicable and no reference could be competently made under S. 10 (2) of the Act. The tribunal rejected this preliminary objection holding that the club came within the definition of "industry" in S. 2 (j) of the Act and made a direction that the case be set down for hearing on merits. The Club has appealed against this interim award of the tribunal on the preliminary question, by special leave.

The Club is admittedly a members' club and is not a proprietary club, though it is incorporated as a company under the Indian Companies Act. At the relevant time, the club had a membership of about 4,800 and was employing 397 employees who claimed to be

workmen. The principal objects of the club are to encourage and promote various sports, particularly the game of cricket in India and elsewhere, to lay out grounds for the game of cricket, and also to finance and assist in financing cricket matches and tournaments. In addition it provides a venue for sports and games as well as facilities for recreation and entertainment for the members. It maintains tennis courts in pursuance of another outdoor activity. The indoor games for which provision is made include billiards, table tennis, badminton and squash. It also maintains a swimming pool. The club has also provision for residence of members, for which purpose it has constructed 48 residential flats and 40 residential rooms, some of which are air-conditioned. Persons occupying the residential flats and rooms are charged at different rates according to the accommodation provided. There is also a catering department which provides food and refreshments for the members coming to the club as well as those residing in the residential portion and it also makes arrangements for dinners and parties on special occasions at the request of members. The affairs of the club are managed by an executive committee and various honorary office-bearers.

As is usual in most clubs, the membership is varied. There are life members, ordinary members, temporary members, service members and honorary members. Guests, both local and from outstation, are admitted, but subject to certain restrictions and only when they are introduced by a member. The club owns immovable properties of the value of about Rs. 67 lakhs from which an income in the range of about Rs. 4 lakhs a year accrues to the club. The other regular source of income is the subscription paid by each member. Entrance fee paid by the members is treated as a contribution to the capital of the club. There are regular games for members of the club; but apart from those games, in the cricket ground, which has a stadium attached to it matches and various tournaments are held, including test matches between the Indian teams and foreign teams visiting India. On these occasions, public are admitted to watch the matches on tickets sold by the club. In addition, it appears that four support organizations, amongst which mention may be made particularly of the Catholic Gymkhana, Ltd., have been given the right, under agreements entered into with the club, to exclusive use of a number of seats in the stadium whenever there are official and/or unofficial test matches and/or matches of similar status sponsored by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, or when a fixture is played by a foreign team on the club grounds, though not sponsored by the Board. Under these agreements, these organizations make payment to the club for the members' seats reserved at prescribed rates and they are at liberty to charge whatever they like from their own members who are admitted to those seats, with the further facility that they can make their own provision for catering and supply of refreshments to their members over part of the land made

available to them by the club. On the occasion of annual badminton and table tennis open tournaments a stall is run by the club where both competitors and spectators are allowed to buy snacks and soft drinks at concessional rates. In the catering department alone, the turnover of the club is in the region of Rs. 10 lakhs a year. The tribunal after considering these facts and the various decisions which were available to it when it gave its award, has come to the conclusion that the club is an 'industry' so that this reference under the Act is competent. The club, which has come up in appeal, contends that the decision of the tribunal is not correct and that on the ratio of the decision of this Court in *Madras Gymkhana Club Employees' Union (by secretary) v. Gymkhana Club (1967—II.L.L. J. 720)* this Court should hold that the club is not an industry.

Our task for the decision of this case has been simplified, because this Court, in the case of *Madras Gymkhana Club (1967—II.L.L.J. 720)* (Vide supra) has clearly laid down the principles of law which have to be applied in determining when a club can be held to be an industry. In that case, the entire previous case-law relating to various institutions was fully discussed. After that discussion, the conclusion of the Court was mainly expressed in the following words :

“ The principles so far settled come to this, every human activity in which enters the relationship of employers and employees is not necessarily creative of an industry. Personal services rendered by domestic and other servants, administrative services of public officials, service in aid of occupations of professional men, such as doctors and lawyers, etc. Employment of teachers and so on may result in relationship in which there are employers on the one side and employees on the other, but they must be excluded because they do not come within the denotation of the term 'industry'. Primarily, therefore industrial disputes occur when the operation undertaken rests upon co-operation between employers and employees with a view to production and distribution of material goods ; in other words, wealth but they may arise also in cases where the co-operation is to produce material services. The normal cases are those in which the production or distribution is of material goods or wealth and they will fall within the expression trade, business and manufacture.”

Further it was held that—

“ before the work engaged it can be described as an industry it must bear the definite character of 'trade of business' or 'manufacture' or 'calling' or must be capable of being described as an undertaking in material goods or material services. Now, in the application of the Act, the undertaking may be an enterprise of a private individual or individuals. On the other hand, it may not, it is not necessary that the employer must always be a private individual who carries on the operation with his own

capital and with a view to his own profit. The Act in terms contemplates cases of industrial disputes where the Government or a local authority or a public utility service may be the employer.”

Dealing with the scope of the word 'undertaking' it was held that :

“ the word 'undertaking' must be defined as any business or any work or project which one engages in or attempts as an enterprise analogous to business or trade”.

Further essential features were indicated by laying down that—

“ Where the activity is to be considered as an industry, it must not be casual but must be distinctly systematic. The work for which labour of workmen is required, must be productive and the workmen must be following an employment, calling or industrial avocation. The salient fact in this context is that the workmen are not their own masters but render service at the behest of masters. This follows from the second part of the definition of industry. Then again when private individuals are the employers the industry is run with capital and with a view to profits. These two circumstances may not exist when Government or local authority enters upon business trade, manufacture or an undertaking analogous to trade”.

It was also decided by the Court that if a club is members' self-serving institution, it cannot be held to be an industry. These are the main principles which have to be kept in view in arriving at the decision whether the club is an industry or not.

The principal argument of Sri Vimadlal, learned counsel for the club, was that there is a basic and overall similarity between the club and the Madras Gymkhana Club, so that the decision of this Court in the case of the latter is fully applicable. It was pointed out that both clubs, are members' clubs and not proprietary clubs. The primary objects of both the clubs are to provide venue for sports and games and facilities for a recreation and entertainment of members and guests introduced by members. Both clubs are sports, social and recreational clubs. Grounds are maintained by both clubs for promotion of sports, with the slight difference that, while in the Madras Gymkhana club the outdoor games promoted are golf, rugby, foot ball and tennis in the club the two outdoor games on which the club concentrates are cricket and tennis. Both have indoor games, while the club, in addition maintains a swimming pool for the members. Both clubs run tournaments and matches for benefit of members and open tournaments are held for exhibition to members as well as non-members. Both clubs are maintaining catering departments for the entertainment of members and their guests. In both clubs guests are allowed only when introduced by members. The annual turn-over in both clubs in the catering department is in

the region of about Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs. Residential accommodation is maintained in both clubs and is open only to members. Both clubs have capital investments from which income accrues to them, though the scale of investments by the Madras Gymkhana Club is much smaller in as much as its total investment is of the region of Rs. 4½ lakhs while the club has investment of immovable property to the tune of about Rs. 67 lakhs. In both clubs, admission to outsiders is restricted in similar manner. The management in both cases is by committees elected by members and annual accounts are made up, audited and laid before and adopted at the annual general meetings. Even in other respects, such as in the matter of admission of members, relations between members inter se, convening of meetings and expulsion of members, the rules are similar. In neither of the two clubs are profits distributed between members. It was, thus urged that there is in fact, no substantial difference between the nature of the club and the Madras Gymkhana Club and consequently, it should be held that this club is not an industry. It was further urged that a few minor differences will not alter the legal inference and will not make the ratio of Madras Gymkhana Club cases (1967—II L.L.J. 720) (Vide supra) in applicable.

Sri S. B. Naik, Counsel appearing for the Union, however urged that the differences that exist are not minor and they are such as should lead to the inference that this club carries on its activities in such a manner that it must be held to be an 'Industry' as explained in Madras Gymkhana club case (1967—II L.L.J. 720) (vide supra).

The first point urged before us was that an examination of the objects of the club would show that it is not purely a social or recreational club confining its activities to members like the Madras Gymkhana Club. Our attention was drawn to objects of the club as given in paragraph 3, columns (a), (c), (d), (g), (l) and (na), of the memorandum of association of the club. It was argued that the activity of encouraging and promoting the game of cricket in India and elsewhere mentioned in Cl. (a) financing and assisting in financing visits of foreign teams and of visits of Indian teams to foreign countries in Cl. (c), organising and promoting or assisting in the organisation or promotion of provincial cricket associations and inter-provincial tournaments in Cl. (d) buying, repairing, making, supplying, selling and dealing in all kinds of apparatus and appliances and all kinds of provisions, liquid and solid, required by persons frequenting the club buildings of the cricket grounds or other premises of the club in Cl. (g) and paying all or any part of the expenses of any cricket match, tour or tournaments or any other sporting events or match or competition in any other form of game, athletics, or sport and any kind of entertainment, exhibition or display in Cl. (l) are not

activities which should form part of a social and recreational club. The argument ignores the fact that the club is not only a social and recreational club but is a club of members organized with one of the primary objects encouraging and promoting sports and games. The activity of promotion of sports and games by a set of people combining together to form a club cannot be said to be an undertaking in the nature of a trade or business which material goods or material services are provided with the aid of the employees. In Cl. (na) the object mentioned is to construct on any premises of the club buildings of any kind for residential, commercial, sporting or other uses and to repair or alter or pull down or demolish the same. In this clause, emphasis was laid on the word "commercial" and it was urged, that, if buildings are constructed for commercial purposes this object will make the club an 'industry'. We do not consider it necessary to deal with this point at this stage, because the very next point relating to investment of large sums of money in immovable properties indicates how this object is being carried out in practice and when dealing with this point, we shall indicate that this activity is not of such a nature as to make the club an 'industry'.

We have already mentioned earlier that the club has acquired immovable properties of the value of above Rs. 67 lakhs. Some of these properties consist of buildings which are being used by the members of the club. These are the main club building and the residential flats and rooms. In addition, there is a stadium that is used on occasions when cricket matches are held on the grounds maintained by the club. Apart from all these, there are a certain number of buildings just outside the stadium which are let out for use as shops and offices by business concerns. The income that the club earns is primarily from these last-mentioned constructions. It was urged that the club in this constructing buildings for the purpose of earning income from rents payable by business concerns, to whom those premises are let out, is carrying on an activity which is in the nature of trade or business and, consequently, it should be held that the club is an industry. The tribunal accepted this submission and held;

"A company which has as its business acquiring of immovable properties on a large scale and for making profit out of the rents thereof would come within the definition of 'industry'. The properties of the Cricket Club of India which are let out viz., 48 residential flats, 40 ordinary and air-conditioned rooms; and the premises let to shops and offices form a very large group of properties; the management of them as well as the earnings from them, particularly in the case of the rooms which are let out with compulsory boarding require co-operation between capital and labour."

In examining this aspect, the tribunal appears to have fallen into an error in ignoring the circumstances that the income, which is earned by the club from investment on these immovable properties, cannot be held to be income that accrues to it with the aid and co-operation of the employees. The material on the record shows that, out of 397 employees, only 14 attend the three immovable properties consisting of the club chambers, North Stand building and stadium house. It may be presumed that the buildings which are let out for use as shops and offices are part of the stadium house; but there is nothing to show how many of these employees are employed in the work connected with these buildings. In fact, on the face of it, it would appear that, once those buildings have been let out to other persons for use as shops and offices there would be no need at all for the club to maintain an employee-staff in order to look after those buildings, so that it is likely that all the fourteen employees, who, it is admitted, attend the immovable properties, must be doing so primarily in order to look after the club buildings and the residential accommodation. It has already been mentioned earlier that the income which the club is earning from these immovable properties is primarily from the buildings let out for use as shops and offices and that income, in the circumstances, cannot be held to have been earned as a result of any co-operation between the club and its employees. In earning this income, the club is not carrying on an activity or a result of which material goods or material services are produced with the co-operation of employees.

So far as the residential buildings are concerned, where it appears that some employees must be contributing their labour, the principal consideration for holding that it does not amount to an activity of the nature of an industry is that this residential accommodation is provided exclusively for the members of the club. It has been stated that it meant primarily for outstation members of the club who occupy this residential accommodation when they visit Bombay. In addition, it seems that there are eleven members of the club who are residing more or less permanently in eleven of these residential rooms. It is also true that members occupying the residential accommodations are required to take advantage of the catering facilities provided by the club. They are charged consolidated amounts for occupation of the rooms as well as for the foods served to them. The tribunal has held that this activity is in the nature of keeping a hotel. The view taken by the tribunal is clearly incorrect, because it ignores the circumstance that this facility is available only to members of the club and to no outsider. It is in the nature of a self-service by the club organized for its members. The rules which have been brought to our notice make it clear that, apart from members, no one is allowed to stay in these residential rooms and that in exceptional cases where some important visitors come to the club or competitors taking part in tournaments visit this place;

they are permitted to stay them in these residential rooms, but, in such cases, they are all made honorary members of the club. The facility is thus availed of by them in the capacity of members of the club even though that membership is a honorary. The principle of having honorary members is quite common to most clubs and existed even in the Madras Gymkhana Club. Once a person becomes an honorary member, provision of facilities of the club for him partakes of the same nature as for other members and, consequently such an activity by the club continues to remain a part of it as a self-serving institution. It is quite wrong to equate it with the activity of a hotel. It may also be mentioned that there is definite evidence given on behalf of the club that the charges for the residential accommodation with catering are much lower in the club than the charges made for similar facility in any decent hotel in Bombay where comparable accommodation may be provided. This further clarifies the position that this is a facility provided by the club at concessional rates exclusively for its members.

We may at this stage also deal with the argument advanced on behalf of the union in respect of the nature of catering activities of the club. So far as the catering in the refreshment room maintained by the club and for persons occupying the residential accommodation is concerned, it is confined to members of the club only. No outsider is allowed to take advantage of this facility. In fact, the by-laws of the club clearly lay down that, even if a guest is introduced by a member, the guest is not entitled to pay for any refreshment served to him. The transaction continues to be confined to the member of the club who introduces the guest. The club is, of course, not open to public in general and, even when non-members are admitted in the club, they are only allowed as guests of members with certain restrictions. Such guests cannot enter into any transaction with the catering department of the club. Consequently, this catering activity is also in the nature of a self-service by the club for its members.

In connection with this activity of catering, reliance was, however, placed by the respondent-Union on two aspects. One is that it has been admitted that, on occasions when badminton and table tennis open tournaments are held, a stall is kept by the club where, apart from members, competitors and spectators can also buy snacks and soft drinks, and it was urged that this sale of snacks and soft drinks to non-members is clearly an activity in the nature of business or trade. It appears, however, that these stalls are opened as a rare feature only on occasions when annual badminton and table tennis open tournaments are held. We have been informed that there is only one badminton and one table tennis open tournaments every year, so that these stalls are run only twice a year. Further there is a clear statement that the snacks and soft drinks are provided to competitors and spectators a

concessional rates. This indicates that the provision of these stalls is not for the purpose of carrying on an activity of selling snacks and soft drinks to outsiders but is really intended as provision of a facility to persons participating in or coming to watch the tournaments in order that the tournaments may be run successfully. These stalls are thus brought into existence as apart of the activity of promotion of games and is not a systematic activity for the purpose of carrying on transactions of a sale of snacks and soft drinks to outsiders. The opening of stalls on two such occasions in a year with this limited object cannot be held to be an undertaking of the nature of business or trade.

It was then pointed out that there have been occasions when very big parties have been held in this club where catering has been provided by the club, and at these parties, non-members have attended in large numbers. On behalf of the respondent—union, an example was cited of an occasion when a function was held to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Bank of India and catering was provided for a large number of guests at the club. In answer to interrogatories served by the workmen it was admitted by the secretary of the club that there was also another function of celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Ltd., when also catering was provided by the club. It was stated on behalf of the workmen that, on these occasions, the invitations were issued not in the name of any member of the club, but in the name of the organizations which held the functions. The affidavit filed by the Secretary of the Club however, shows that in these two cases or in other cases where parties or functions are held in the club the club never enters into any contract with any outsider. The club, in fact, provides the catering at the instance of a member of the club. It appears that some members of the club are connected with organizations like the Bank of India or the Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and they adopted the course of arranging the function with the club in their capacity as members. The privity of contract was between them and the club, and the club itself had nothing to do with the two organisations. May be that, in arranging such functions the members of the club, to some extent, abused their privilege of having functions arranged by the club, but it cannot be held that the club, in agreeing to cater at such functions was really intending to sell its goods to persons other than members. The club, in fact, realized the dues for such functions, from the members only. The members were responsible for payment to the club and did in fact, make the payments. The club, in thus catering for such functions was in fact catering for its members and was not at all intending to carry on an activity of providing the facility of catering at the instance of outsiders. On behalf of the workmen, it was urged that functions of this nature are

numerous and a regular feature in this club. In fact, the tribunal in its order has held that—

“a systematic arrangements by which companies and other institutions book the ground through members, whereby the club makes profit by charging refreshment per head would bring a club on the other side of the border line so as to make it an industry.”

In accepting this view, the tribunal again fell into an error for two reasons. The first was that the tribunal did not attach due importance to the circumstance that the functions were arranged by the Club only because of the request of a member and the club confined its contract with the member without in any way dealing with outside organisations. The second point is that there was no material to show that such functions form a systematic arrangement. In fact, only two instances were put forward on behalf of the workmen where functions were arranged for purposes of celebrating the jubilee functions of two banks. Further, the affidavit of K. K. Tarapore filed on behalf of the club shows that during the four years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 the total number of functions at which the attendance was 800 and more, including members of the club, was 28. We were told that the tribunal had asked for the figures of functions held during these four years at which the attendance was 800 or more, and thereupon, this information was supplied in the affidavit of Tarapore. There is no material to show how many of these 28 functions were of the nature of the two functions held for celebration of jubilees of the two banks. It is quite likely that a large number of these parties at which the attendance was 800 or more may have been given personally by members of the club on their own account in order to entertain people for their own personal celebrations on occasions such as marriages of sons or daughters. In fact, the evidence given before the tribunal was limited to only two specific instances where functions were held for celebration by organisations and not by members of the club themselves. In the absence of any material showing that a large number of parties were of that nature, no inference could follow that this was a systematic arrangement by which the club was attempting to make profit; and the tribunal in basing its decision on this ground was not correct. The few instances cited do not, in our opinion, indicate that the club is carrying on the activity in such a manner that it must be held to be an industry.

Very great reliance was placed in support of the decision of the tribunal on the fact that the club has erected a stadium at the cricket field where matches are held and makes an income of about Rs. 2 lakhs on each occasion when a test match is held on the cricket ground by charging for admission tickets sold to persons who come as spectators to watch the test matches. It was further pointed that, apart from charging for admission to the stadium from spectators on selling tickets to them, the club has also entered into agreements

with four organisations under which a number of seats in the stadium are given exclusively for the use of those organisations. We have already had occasion to mention earlier one such organisation, viz. the Catholic Gymkhana, Limited. The nature of these agreements is clear from the copy of the agreement filed before the tribunal which was entered into between the club and the Catholic Gymkhana Limited. Under that agreement, the club allotted for seating accommodation to the Gymkhana 631 seats in the North stand for a period of twelve years. The allotment was for use by the Gymkhana on all occasions when official and/or unofficial test matches and/or matches of similar status sponsored by the Board of Control for Cricket in India were held, or a fixture played by a foreign touring team not sponsored by the said board. Under the agreement the Gymkhana had to pay Rs. 5 per seat for the first fixture; Rs. 4 per seat for the second fixture; Rs. 4 per seat for the third fixture and Rs. 4 per seat for the fourth fixture. The question that arises is whether these charges made by the club from these organisations like the Catholic Gymkhana, Limited, or from spectators to whom tickets are sold, bring into existence an activity of the nature of business or so as to convert it into an industry. It is to be noted that one of the principal objects of the club is the promotion of the game of cricket. In fact, the very first object mentioned in the memorandum of association is to encourage and promote the game of cricket in India and elsewhere. The second object is of laying down ground for playing the game of cricket, and the third object is clearly for the purpose of encouraging matches between India and foreign teams. It is clear that the cricket grounds are being maintained by the club in pursuance of these objectives. The game of cricket can only be promoted and encouraged, if, when matches are held, facilities are provided not merely for holding the matches but also for people to watch the matches and to create interest in the public in general in the game of cricket. It was obviously with this object that the stadium was constructed. Its use by spectators interested in the matches or by members of other organisations interested in the game of cricket is purely for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the game of cricket in pursuance of that primary object of forming the club. It is true that in carrying on this object of the club, the club has been charging the spectators by selling tickets to them and also charging organisations to whom seats are specially allotted. So far as seats allotted to those organisations are concerned, we are inclined to accept the argument advanced by Sri Vimadlal that this arrangement, instead of ensuring to the benefit of the club, in fact is to its disadvantage. We have already indicated that at least in one case of the Catholic Gymkhana, Limited the charge that is made from the Gymkhana is at a very low rate of Rs. 5 or Rs. 4 per seat. On the face of it, if the club was intending to make profit, it need not have given those seats to the Gymkhana and could have sold the seats to outsiders at much higher rates. The very fact that such agreements have been entered into with

organisations connected with the game of cricket shows that, in entering into these agreements, the primary object of the club was to encourage persons who are interested in the game of cricket, even though at the disadvantage of charging them at much lower rates. So far as charges from spectators are concerned by selling tickets to them, they are obviously realised in order to ensure that the club can carry on its activity of the promotion of game of cricket and also make up losses for purposes of providing other facilities and amenities to the members of the club. It is to be noticed that, in the whole period of 37 years only 13 test matches have been held on the ground of the club. Even these matches are not organised by the club itself. They are in fact, organised by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. The Board then arranges with the Bombay Cricket Association which is the controlling body, for the venue of the test match. The Bombay Cricket Association has no ground or stadium of its own. It is the Bombay Cricket Association that approaches the club to promote the test matches to be played at the Brabourne Stadium of the club; and the club accedes to these request. It will thus be seen that the club comes in at the last stage of providing the venue and making arrangements for the successful holding of the test matches and it is for that purpose, on the few occasions when the test matches are allotted to the grounds of the club that the club is able to sell tickets in the stadium and make some income. In these circumstances, we are not inclined to accept the submission made on behalf of the workmen that this activity by the club is an undertaking in the nature of trade or business. It is in fact, an activity in the course of promotion of the game of cricket and it is incidental that the club is able to make an income on these few occasions which income is later utilised for the purpose of fulfilling its other objects as incorporated in the memorandum of association. The holding of the test matches is primarily organised by the club for the purpose of promoting the game of cricket. This activity by the club cannot, by itself, in our opinion, lead to the inference that the club is carrying on an industry.

Lastly reference was made to the circumstance that unlike the Madras Gymkhana Club, the club has been incorporated as a limited company under the Indian Companies Act. It was urged that the effect of this incorporation in law was that the club became an entity separate and distinct from its members, so that, in providing catering facilities, the club as a separate legal entity was entering into transactions with the members who were distinct from the club itself. In our opinion the tribunal was right holding that the circumstance of incorporation of the club as a limited company is not of importance. It is true that, for purposes of contract law and for purposes of suing or being sued, the fact of incorporation makes the club a separate legal entity but, in deciding whether the club is an industry or not, we cannot base our decision on such legal technicalities. What we have to see is the nature of the activity in fact

and in substance. Though the club is incorporated as a company, it is not like an ordinary company constituted for the purpose of carrying on business. There are no shareholders. No dividends are ever declared and no distribution of profits takes place. Admission to the club is by payment of admission fee and not by purchase of shares. Even this admission is subject to balloting. The membership is not transferable like the right of shareholders. There is the provision for expulsion of a member under certain circumstances which feature never exists in the case of a shareholder holding shares in a limited company. The membership is fluid. A person retains rights as long as he continues as a member and gets nothing at all when he ceases to be a member, even though he may have paid a large amount as admission fee. He even loses his rights on expulsion. In these circumstances, it is clear that the club cannot be treated as a separate legal entity of the nature of a limited company carrying on business. The club, in fact, continues to be a members' club without any shareholders and, consequently, all services provided in the club for members have to be treated as activities of self-serving institution.

For these reasons, we consider that the order made by the tribunal, holding that the club is an "industry" is incorrect and must be set aside. The appeal is allowed, and the order of the tribunal, dismissing the preliminary objections of the club, is set aside. In the circumstances of this case we direct parties to bear their own costs of this appeal.

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE.

JUNE, 1969.

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2. K. M. Tripathi: Industrial Relations in Public Enterprises—An Analysis [*Indian Worker*; Vol. XVII (37), dated 16th June 1969].
3. Rudolph Faupl: International Labour Organization at Fifty—[*Indian Worker*; Vol. XVII (37), dated 16th June 1969].
4. Hemchand Jain: Need and Strategy of Employment promotion in Rural Areas of less Developed Countries; [*Indian Worker*; Vol. XVII (39), dated 30th June 1969].
5. V. Thant's Lall: International Labour Organization should help to achieve peace and justice (*Indian Worker*).
6. Rasiklal Mehta: Need for One Union in One Industry [*Indian Worker*; Vol. XVII, (39), dated 30th June 1969].
7. Bernard Dix: New Era in British Industrial Relations [*Indian Worker*; Vol. XVII (39), dated 30th June 1969].
8. R. L. Pitale: Public Sector—A point of View [*Indian Worker*; Vol. XVII (39), dated 30th June 1969].
9. Durga Prasad: Civil Liability for "Gherao" [*Labour Law Journal*; June 1969].
10. Bernard Dix: A New Era in Industrial Relation (*This is Britain*; Vol. 10, (6), page 9].
11. Wijewickrema (Roland): International Labour Organization's Fifty Years of Service to Humanity [*Ceylon Labour Gazette*; Vol. 20 (6), June 1969; 375—377].
12. Judicial Decisions in the Field of Labour Laws. [I.L.R. Vol. 99 (5), May 1969, 533.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION TO WORKERS ENGAGED IN RUNNING OF TRANSPORT VEHICLES IN PLANTATIONS UNDER MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' ACT.

[G.O. Ms. No. 3947, Industries, Labour and Housing (Labour), 29th November 1968.]

II-1 No. 2351 of 1969.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iii) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 (Central Act 27 of 1961), the Governor of Madras hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the employees engaged in plantation industry for a further period of one year from the 22nd September 1968 to 21st September 1969 or so long as the motor transport workers employed under the said undertaking enjoy all the benefits under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIX of 1951), whichever is earlier.

POINTMENT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR (INSPECTIONS), MADRAS, AS CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR STATE OF MADRAS UNDER MADRAS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) ACT.

[G.O. Ms. No. 4122, Industries, Labour and Housing (Labour), 23rd December 1968.]

II-1 No. 2376 of 1969.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XX of 1958), and in supersession of the Industries, Labour and Housing Notification II-I No. 2529 of 1968, dated the 16th June 1968, published at page 953 of Part II—Section 1 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd June 1968, the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections), Madras, as the Controller of Weights and Measures for the State of Madras.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 29th November 1968.

I. STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF AGREEMENTS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE CONCILIATION OFFICER UNDER SECTION 12 (3) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1969.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Shri Lakshmi Cotton Traders, Private, Limited, Coimbatore.	26th May 1969	Non-employment of four workers.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 700, Rs. 420, Rs. 300 and Rs. 140 respectively to all four workers in full and final settlement of all their claims.
2 Lakshmi Transport, Trichirappalli.	3rd May 1969	Non-employment of a worker	The management agreed to pay Rs. 185 to the worker in full and final settlement of his claims including reinstatement.
3 Swami Motor Transport, Private, Limited, Thanjavur.	21st May 1969	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 125 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
4 Swami Motor Transport, Private, Limited, Thanjavur.	21st May 1969	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 200 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
5 Nagapattinam, Steel Trunk and Fabricators, Manufacturers Co-operative Industrial Society, Limited, Nagapattinam.	22nd May 1969	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 121.50 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
6 Dalmia Cementa (Bharat), Limited, Dalmiagram.	24th May 1969	Modification of Gratuity Fund rules.	The management agreed to modify the rules as detailed in the settlement.
7 Akila Agro Industries and Works, Trichirappalli.	26th May 1969	Non-employment of a worker	The management agreed to pay Rs. 325 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims, including reinstatement.

<i>Serial number and name of the establishment.</i>	<i>Date of settlement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8 Balu Soap Works, Musiri ..	26th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 50 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
9 Githanjali Press Private Limited, Pudukkottai.	27th May 1969 ..	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 225 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
10 Bell Tobacco Company, Pudukkottai.	Do.	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 200 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
11 Theagar Press, Nagercoil ..	16th May 1969 ..	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 360 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
12 Thalakkot Rubber Estate, Thadikarunganam.	30th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of three workers.	The management agreed to reinstate the three workers and to pay Rs. 36 each as ex-gratia.
13 Ganesh Automobiles, Madurai-1 ..	9th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 400 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
14 Town Vilakkodai, 2-A, Narimedu, Madurai.	22nd May 1969 ..	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 120 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
15 Anka Bakery, Thiruparankundram, Madurai-5.	Do.	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 80 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
16 Sonu Transports (P) Limited, Madurai-12.	28th May 1969 ..	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 200 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.

17 Vincent Soda Factory, Dindigul ..	30th May 1969 ..	Increase in wages and dearness allowance.	The management agreed to grant an increase of Rs. 4 in the wages and an increase of Rs. 3-50 in the dearness allowance to all workers with effect from 1st May 1969.
18 Balakrishna Mills Private Limited, Madurai.	12th May 1969 ..	Demand Bonus for 1968-69 ..	The management agreed to give Rs. 17 of the basic earnings as bonus for the year 1968.
19 Sree Meenakshi Mills, Madurai ..	15th May 1969 ..	Payment of wages to maistries and commission to winders acting as maistries.	The management agreed to pay acting wages of helpers commission to winders acting as maistries if not paid so far.
20 Rukmani Mills, Limited, Silaman.	9th May 1969 ..	Permanency of a worker ..	The management agreed to make permanent the worker in this course considering the past services.
21 ..	9th May 1969 ..	Increment of wages, revision of wages, etc.	The management agreed to pay an increment of Rs. 1 to the Assistant lockers in the Spinning and Carding Department with effect from 1st April 1969, etc.
22 Parthipan Textiles, Sellur, Madurai.	22nd May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 80 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
23 Madurai Mills Company, Limited (Madurai).	16th May 1969 ..	Change of designation increase in wages to the maistry trainees.	The management agreed to redesignate three workers as maistries in Synthetic Department and also agreed to revise the wages as detailed in the settlement.
24 Polymould Industries, Madras-32.	2nd May 1969 ..	Non-employment of two workers.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 353-70, Rs. 425, respectively to the workers in full and final settlements of all their claims including reinstatement.
25 Rayala Corporation, Private Limited, Madras-32.	12th May 1969 ..	Non-payment of wages ..	The management agreed to pay the wages from April 1969 after completion of 80 units of typewriters.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26 Rathna Chemicals, Madras-15 ..	12th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 150 to the worker, in full final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
27 Bristol Cafe, Madras-2 ..	14th May 1969 ..	Payment of additional bonus and payment of wages for lay off period, etc.	The management agreed to pay an amount without food allowance as additional bonus for 1967-68 and also agreed to pay one month wages including food allowance for the lay-off period.
28 Mehta Textiles, Madras-17 ..	Do. ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 425 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
29 Best Electro platers, Madras-8 ..	17th May 1969 ..	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 250 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
30 S. N. S. and Company, o/o Swadesa-mithran, Madras-2.	20th May 1969 ..	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 200 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
31 Vummidiars Manufacturers Private Limited, Madras-32.	22nd May 1969 ..	Non-employment of 20 workers ..	The management agreed to reinstate 16 workers and agreed to give employment to four other workers as and when necessity arises in usual wages.
32 Sathya Studios Private Limited, Madras-28.	Do.	Declaration of holidays ..	The management agreed to declare holidays for 3 more days besides the holidays declared under the National Festival Holidays Act.
33 Bharath Vidhya Bhavan, Madras-4.	Do.	Non-employment of 2 workers ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 350 and Rs. 100, respectively to the workers in full and final settlement of all their claims including reinstatement.
34 Polymould Industries, Madras-32.	24th May 1969 ..	Increase in wages ..	The management agreed to give an ad hoc increase of Rs. 20 per mensem to all workers with effect from 1st June 1969, etc.
35 Rita Ice Cream Company, Madras-24.	26th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 483-71 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
36 Narasimha 'A' Mill (P) Limited, Suttur.	3rd May 1969 ..	Revision in wages and re-assignment of work in one winding department.	The management agreed to revise the work assignment wages as detailed in the settlement.
37 Do.	Do.	Reassignment of work and wages for simplex-tenters, etc.	The management agreed to re-assign the work and wages as detailed in the settlement.
38 Surya Prabha Mills (P) Limited, Coimbatore-8.	20th May 1969 ..	Increase in wages and non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to fix the wage of a worker at Rs. 65 p.m. with effect from 1st December 1968 and in respect of non-employment of a worker they agreed to refer the issue to the arbitration of Assistant Industrial Relations Officer, South India Mill Owners Association, Coimbatore.
39 South India Viscose Limited, Sirumugai, Coimbatore.	27th May 1969 ..	Fixation of price to food-stuffs in canteen and free food allowance to the canteen workers.	The management agreed to refer the issue to the arbitration of Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Coimbatore.
40 The Lakshmi Mills Company Limited, Coimbatore-18.	28th May 1969 ..	Work assignment and revision of wages.	The management agreed to re-assign the work and revision of wages as detailed in the settlement.
41 Sri Lakshmi Narayana Textiles (Private) Limited, Palladam, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42 Resipuram Municipality, Rasi-puram.	8th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of 6 workers ..	The municipality agreed to reinstate the six workers as probationers.

<i>Serial number and name of the establishment.</i>	<i>Date of settlement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
43 Sridharan Bus Service, Attur ..	15th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 215 in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
44 Free India Match Company and Ranga Match Industries, Salem-5.	17th May 1969 ..	Revision of wages ..	The management agreed to provide work to all the workers with effect from 19th May 1969 and agreed to revise the wages as detailed in the settlement.
45 N. K. Vettal Chain Pattarai, Shevapet, Salem.	20th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 150 in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
46 Hotel Renuka, Salem ..	Do.	Non-employment of 17 workers.	The management agreed to reinstate all the 17 workers without back wages but with continuity of service.
47 Salem Textiles, Limited, Selliyampalayam.	22nd May 1969 ..	Out imposed on wages ..	The management agreed not to cut their wages as the workers regretted for their strike staged on 19th May 1969.
48 Hotel Renuka, Trichy Road, Salem.	30th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of 15 workers ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 1,150 to 15 workers as detailed in the settlement in full and final settlement of all their claims.
49 Udayapattay Handloom Weavers Co-operative Production and Sales Society Limited.	Do.	Revision of dearness allowance ..	The management agreed to revise the dearness allowance as detailed in the settlement.
50 Tube Products of India, Madras-54.	9th May 1969 ..	Revision of dearness allowance and wages.	The management agreed to revise the dearness allowance and wages as detailed in the settlement.
51 Civil Aviation Department Employees' Co-operative Canteen.	Do.	Demand relating to hours of work, leave provisions, etc.	The Management agreed to implement their demands as per Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958.
52 Ravi Paints and Chemicals, Limited, Madras-19.	12th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 1,000 in full and final settlement of all his claims except the claim of Bonus for 1968 and leave wages. The leave wages will be paid after perusal of records by Labour Officer-III, Madras.
53 Messrs. Lloyd Dittmen Products (P), Limited, Madras-58.	14th May 1969 ..	Payment of daily wages into monthly wages.	The Management agreed to pay the wages on monthly basis with effect from the date of resume the work by the workers.
54 Messrs. Spheroidal Castings, Limited, Madras-44.	22nd May 1969 ..	Revision of wages ..	The Management agreed to revise the wages as detailed in the settlement.
55 English Electric Company of India, Limited, Madras-43.	26th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 450 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
56 Prasad Studio, Madras-26 ..	27th May 1969 ..	Demanding increment to a worker.	The Management agreed to raise the salary of the worker from Rs. 80 to Rs. 87-50 with effect from 1st January 1969.
57 Madurantagam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Limited, Padalam, Chingleput.	28th May 1969 ..	Promotion of certain workers ..	The Management agreed to promote the worker as detailed in the settlement.
58 Madras Textile Industries, Madras-7.	8th May 1969 ..	Reassignment of work and increment of wages.	The Management agreed to increase the wages and to reassign the work as detailed in the settlement.
59 Vilavakumar Industries, Madras-1.	13th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of four workers	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 2,500 to the workers in full and final settlement of all their claim including reinstatement as detailed in the settlement.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
60 Simplex Concrete Piles (India) Private, Limited, Madras-8.	15th May 1969 ..	Hours of work, leave facilities, payment of wages, etc.	The Management agreed to the demands of the workmen as detailed in the settlement.
61 Messrs T. S. Rajaram and Company, Madras-8.	17th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 200 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
62 Certain Beedi Companies in Madras City.	18th May 1969 ..	Revision of wages	The Management agreed to revise the rates of wages as detailed in the settlement.
63 Laljee Godhoo and Company, Madras-1.	22nd May 1969 ..	Increase in wages	The Management agreed to increase the wages at Rs. 10 to all the workers with effect from 1st January 1969 as detailed in the settlement.
64 Tube Investment of India, Limited, Madras-1.	23rd May 1969 ..	Fixation of pay, revision of wages and dearness allowance, etc.	The Management agreed to the pay fixation, revision of pay, dearness allowance, etc., as detailed in the settlement.
65 Sukumar Oil Mills, Madras-7	Do.	Non-employment of a worker	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 2nd June 1969 with continuity of service.
66 Gemini Engineering Works, Madras-1.	24th May 1969 ..	Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 135 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
67 Messrs. K. Dhandapani and Company, Madras-1.	26th May 1969 ..	Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 300 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
68 Nallai Cotton Mills, Tirunelveli ..	2nd May 1969 ..	Transfer of two workmen	The Management agreed to give work in the reeling department and dumping section as detailed in the settlement.
69 Tirunelveli Tuticorin Electricity Supply Company, Limited, Tirunelveli.	15th May 1969 ..	Suspension of a worker for four days.	The Management agreed to reduce the period of suspension for 2 days and to treat the two days as leave with wages.
70 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ambesamudram.	20th May 1969 ..	Change the date of birth of a worker in the companies records.	The Management agreed to refer the issue to the informal arbitration of Commissioner of Labour or his nominee.
71 Do.	Do.	Non-employment of a worker	Do.
72 Do.	Do.	Non-employment of two workers.	Do.
73 Tirunelveli Tuticorin Electric Supply Company, Limited, Tirunelveli.	21st May 1969 ..	Payment of interim relief	The Management agreed to pay an ad hoc interim payment at Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 to the grades as detailed in the settlement with effect from 1st January 1969.
74 Pandyan Automobiles Private, Limited, Tirunelveli.	27th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 600 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
75 Sri Narayana Motor Service, Tirunelveli.	27th June 1969 ..	Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 375 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
76 Nallai Cotton Mills, Sangar Nagar Post.	26th May 1969 ..	Revision of work assignment and wages.	The Management agreed to reassign the work and wages as detailed in the settlement.
77 Doddabettah Tea Garden, Ooty	2nd May 1969 ..	Demand special adjustable advance.	The Management agreed to pay the special adjustable advance to all the workers as detailed in the settlement.
78 Kilmeipport Estate, Kotagiri	6th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 7th May 1969 with continuity of service.
79 Kodanad Estate, Kotagiri	16th May 1969 ..	Non-payment of holiday wages, etc.	The Management agreed to examine the case and to do the needful in the matter.

<i>Serial number and name of the establishment.</i>	<i>Date of settlement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
80 Thottapallam Estate, Thottapallam. Post.	23rd May 1969 ..	Payment of wages to a worker and maternity benefit allowances to another worker.	The Management agreed to pay wages as per settlement arrived at on 16th November 1968 to pay maternity benefit allowance to the another worker.
81 Glenmorgan Estate, Glenmorgan Post.	Do. ..	Transfer of a worker ..	The Management agreed to provide the full unit house in the Estate and other facilities to the workers who should join duty on 15th July 1969.
82 R. V. Tea and Carwood Estate, Kattabettu.	24th May 1969 ..	Non-payment of bonus wages, etc.	The Management agreed to examine the issue and to pay the wages if not paid before.
83 Adderley Estate, Nilgiris ..	26th May 1969 ..	Sunday work and the introduction of a system of roll call and incentive praming work to workers, etc.	The Management agreed the sunday work and introduction of a system of roll call to be dealt with by Works Committee and to live incentive praming work to all those workers who finish their work in time and willing to do the work.
84 Went Worth Estate, Nilgiri district.	27th May 1969 ..	Introduction of system of rotation for plucking in the young field installation of convene the Works Committee, contribution of provident fund to temporary workers, etc.	The Management agreed to introduce at an earlier date a system of rotation for plucking in the young field to eliminate disparities in earning to install sireus at suitable points for benefit of workers to convene Works Committee as per Industrial Disputes Rule 18 (1) contribute provide funds to temporary workers, etc.
85 Silvercloud Estate, Gudalur	Do.	Non-employment of six workers and reassignment of work to a worker.	The Management agreed to reinstate the six workers with effect from 28th May 1969 with continuity of service and without back wages and to post the other workers as supervisor when a vacancy arises.
86 Kilmeipport Estate, Kotagiri ..	30th May 1969 ..	Convene a Works Committee calculation of leave salary, etc.	The Management agreed to convene a Works Committee as per Industrial Disputes Rule 18. It was agreed to tabulate leave wages as per record submitted to the Madras Plantation Labour Rules, etc.
87 Union Bus (P), Limited, Coonoor.	28th May 1969 ..	Non-employment of certain workers.	The Management agreed to reinstate all the permanent workers by retrenching junior most employees as detailed in the settlement to observe all formalities regarding retrenchment as laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. PARTICULARS OF VOLUNTARY AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT
MADE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES DURING THE
MONTH OF MAY 1969.

Serial number and name of the concern.	Date of agreement.	Number of workers involved.	Issue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Amaravathi Dyeing (P), Limited, Venkatesa Mill P.O., Udumalpet.	26th March 1969.	..	No assignment work and revisi of wages.
2 Sri Ambal Mills (P), Limited, Semmanur.	24th May 1969.	..	Implementation 4th Stage Wa Scheme and revisi of work load.
3 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.	25th April 1969.	210	Revision of work lo and wages.
4 Rukmani Mills, Limited, Silaiman.	30th April 1969.	About 650	Bonus for 1968-69.
5 Sree Sivakami Mills, Limited, Thenur.	1st May 1969..	About 600	Bonus for 1968-69.
6 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.	16th June 1969.	About 4.	Revision of work lo and wages.
7 Rukmani Mills, Limited, Silaiman.	14th April 1969.	About 450	Certain demands the workers.
8 Mappillai Vinayagar Aerated Water Industry, Madurai.	2nd May 1969.	99	Wage increase ar concession in ti leave with wages.
9 Parry and Company, Usilampatti.	3rd May 1969.	4	Non-employment 4 workers.
10 Do.	15th May 1969..	4	Do.
11 Sankar Electricals, Limi- ted, Madurai.]	13th May 1969.	66	Demands regardi work load, etc.
12 B. & C. Mills, Madras ..	23rd April 1969.	1	Change of occupatio
13 Do. ..	25th April 1969.	1	Do.
14 Do. ..	25th April 1969.	1	Do.
15 Madras Motors, Private, Limited, Madras-2.	20th August 1969.	..	Charter of demanc of the workmen.
16 Simpson and Copmany, Limited, Madras-2.	25th May 1969.	1	Non-employment of worker.
17 Industrial Ancillary Services, Madras-19.	25th April 1969.	24	Revision of wages.
18 Indian Carburetors, Madras-19.	25th April 1969.	21	Do.
19 Southern Engineering Company, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	28	Do.
20 Sakthi Industrials, Madras-13.	25th April 1969,	85	Do.

Serial number and name of the concern.	Date of agreement.	Number of workers involved.	Issue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Gomathi Engineering Enterprisers, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	30	Revision of wages.
2 Suresh Industrials, Madras-19.	25th April 1969.	14	Do.
3 Wheels India Limited, Padi.	21st February 1969.	54	Bonus for 1968.
4 Southern Automobiles Industries, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	2	Revision of wages.
5 Vespa Corporation, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	21	Do.
6 The Britannia Biscuit, Company, Limited, Madras-30.	30th April 1969.	58	Basic wages, dearness allowances, lunch allowance, etc.
7 Unity Forgings, Madras -19.	23rd April 1969.	19	Revision of wages.
8 A. V. Ramamurthy and Company, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	15	Do.
9 Maduranthakam Co- operative Sugars, Padalam.	15th May 1969.	650	Bonus of 20 per cent for the year 1967-68.
10 Sri Venkateswara Indus- tries, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	19	Revision of wages.
11 Wimco, Madras-19 ..	16th May 1969.	1	Dismissal of Thiru Munuswamy-- Regarding.
12 K. R. Sundaram Indus- trial Estate (P), Limited, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	57	Revision of wages.
13 Indian Oxygen Limited, Madras-19.	23rd May 1969.	..	General Demands.
14 Bistla Industries, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	..	Revision of wages.
15 Ben Corm Bilgiri Plan- tations, Ben Corm Estate, Nilgiris.	30th April 1969.	..	Payment of Bonus.
16 Tea Estate India Private, Limited, Coonoor.	28th May 1969.	..	Do.
17 Kil Kotagiri Tea and Coffee Estates, Limited, Coimbatore.	30th May 1969.	..	Do.
18 Trichy Steel Rolling Mill, Trichy.	7th May 1969.	..	Do.
19 The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited, Karur.	15th June 1969.	..	Revision of wages and allowances.

3. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE REFERRED TO INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS AND LABOUR COURTS FOR ADJUDICATION PUBLISHED IN PART II—SECTION 1 OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1969.

Serial number and name of the concern in which disputes has arisen.	Issues.	G.O. No. and reference.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Nil.	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF AWARDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS, MADRAS AND LABOUR COURTS, PUBLISHED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO PART II—SECTION 1 OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1969.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Page number and date of the Gazette.	G. O. No. and date.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Varadaraja Textiles (Private), Limited, Coimbatore-4.	1/7th May 1969	G.O. R.No. 81, Labour, dated 26th April 1969.
2 Barani Roadways (P), Ltd., Salem.	4/7th August 1969	Do.
3 Joshi Cement Pipe Works, Madras.	8/7th May 1969	G.O. R.No. 79, Labour, dated 24th April 1969.
4 Bharath Chrome Factory, Chrompet.	Do.	G.O. R.No. 67, Labour, dated 26th April 1969.
5 Kohinur Confectionery (P), Limited, Madras-26.	9/7th May 1969	G.O. R. No. 88, Labour, dated 26th April 1969.
6 Standard Motor Products of India Limited, Mount Road, Madras-2.	10/7th May 1969	G.O. R. 60, Labour, dated 27th April 1969.
7 T. I. Group Companies, Madras.	11/7th May 1969	G.O. R. 61, Labour, dated 22nd April 1969.
8 Sri Sivasakthi Bus Service, Kallakurichi.	1/14th March 1969	G.O. R. 107, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.
9 Trichy Ponnalai Transport (P), Limited, Trichirappalli.	3/14th June 1969	G.O. R. 118, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.
10 Sri Balasaraswathi Transport Palayamkottai.	6/14th June 1969	G.O. R. 137, Labour, dated 2nd May 1969.
11 A. V. M. Studios, Madras	10/14th May 1969	G.O. R. 152, Labour, dated 7th May 1969.
12 Mannargudi Transports, Mannargudi.	Do.	G.O. R. 153, Labour, dated 7th May 1969.
13 Ranga Brick Works, Noombal Village, Madras.	11/14th May 1969	G.O. R. 103, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.
14 Bombay Metal Depot, Madras.	13/14th May 1969	G.O. R. 108, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.
15 Ladian Oxygen Limited, Madras-21.	Do.	G.O. R. No. 109, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.
16 Do.	14/14th May 1969.	G.O. R. 110, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.

Serial number and name of the Establishment.	Page number and date of the Gazette.	G.O. No. and date.
(1)	(2)	(3)
17 Madura Mills Company, Ltd., Madurai.	15/14th May 1969	G.O. R. 114, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.
18 Githanjali Mills, Limited, Sankaranayanarkoil.	Do.	G.O. R. No. 114, dated 6th May 1969.
19 Best and Company (P), Limited Madras.	17/14th May 1969	G.O. R. 151, Labour, dated 7th May 1969.
20 Jayberigai (Tamil Daily), Madras.	1/21st May 1969	G.O. R. No. 159, Labour, dated 8th May 1969.
21 G. S. Duraiswamy Mudaliar Bus Service, Tiruthani.	2/21st May 1969	G.O. R. 177, Labour, dated 12th May 1969
22 Nallai Cotton Mills, Tirunelveli.	Do.	G.O. R. 188, Labour, dated 13th May 1969.
23 E. C.T. Transports, Tiruvellore.	1/20th May 1969	G.O. R. 221, Labour, dated 15th May 1969
24 Suguvaneswa Motor Transport (P.), Ltd., Salem.	5/28th May 1969	G.O. R. 222, Labour, dated 15th May 1969.
25 Messrs. Pandiyan Auto Service, P), Ltd., Madurai.	8/20th May 1969	G.O. R. 223, Labour, dated 15th May 1969.
26 Barwood Estate, Nilgiris	9/28th May 1969	G.O. R. 229, Labour, dated 15th May 1969.
27 R. David and Company, Omalur Road, Salem.	15/28th May 1969	G.O. R. No. 230, Labour, dated 15th 1969.
28 Bharathi Handlooms Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Vadacheri, Nagercoil.	18/25th May 1969	G.O. R. 231, Labour, dated 18th May 1969.
29 Madura Mills Company, Ltd., Madurai.	16/14th May 1969	G.O. R. 115, Labour, dated 29th April 1969.
30 Hotel Imperial, Madras	23/28th May 1969	G.O. R. 232, Labour, dated 16th May 1969.
31 V. B. G. Transports, Madras.	Do.	G.O. R. 238, Labour, dated 15th May 1969
32 Hotel Airlines, Madras	35/25th May 1969	G.O. R. 234, Labour, dated 16th March 1969.
33 The Indian Express (Madurai), Madras-2.	26/28th May 1969	G.O. R. 235, Labour, dated 16th May 1969.
34 Ennore Foundries, Limited, Madras-57.	27/20th June 1969	G.O. No. R. 246, Labour, dated 17th May 1969

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Page number and date of the Gazette.	G.O. No. and date.
(1)	(2)	(3)
35 E. I. D. Parry Limited, Trichi. rappalli.	31/28th May 1969	G.O. R. 256, Labour, dated 20th August 1969.
36 Indian Oxygen Limited, Madras.	32/28th May 1969	G.O. R. 183, Labour, dated 16th May 1969.
37 Certain Kirana Merchants in Madras City.	Do.	G.O. R. 286, Labour, dated 16th May 1969.
38 Sha Harakchan Hukumchand, Madras.	38/28th June 1969	G.O. R. 28, Labour, dated 16th May 1969
39 Sha Roopchand and Sons, Madras.	39/28th May 1969	G.O. R. 238, Labour, dated 16th May 1969.
40 Pioneer Motor, Tholuvatti Branch, Kanyakumari district.	1/30th April 1969	G.O. R. 28, Labour, dated 15th April 1969.
41 Muniswamy Spinning Mills, Suriyambalayam, Bhavani.	3/30th April 1969	G.O. R. 39, Labour, dated 18th April 1969.
42 R. Muthuswamy Naidu Rice Mill, Thiruppuvanam.	12/30th April 1969	G.O. R. 45, Labour, dated 21st April 1969.



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௨. 1988-ய் ஆண்டு மே மாததைய வேளை நூறுததம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பினால் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்கள் பற்றிய அப்டவணை,

(1),	(2)	(3)	(4)	வேலை நிறுத்தம்		(7)	(8)
				தகராறு ஏற்பட்ட காரணம்.	ஏற்கெனவே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வராததால்.		
1	23/3/31 (ஏ) பஞ்சு குறுகு.	மேட்டூர் இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் லிமிடெட், மேட்டூர் அணை.	கதவடைப்பு ..	வேலையும் சம்பளமும் ..	..	21 மே 1969, 22 மே 1969.	
2	016 (ஏ) (3), தோட்ட வேலை.	மலர்லட்சுமி எஸ்டேட், பூவன் கோடு.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்	ஒரு வேலையாளருக்கு வேலை தர மறுத்ததால்.	..	13 மே 1969, 18 மே 1969.	
3	ஷே	பிருந்தராவனம் எஸ்டேட், தாலில்.	ஷே	மூன்று வேலையாளர்களும் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கியதால்.	..	13 மே 1969, தொடர்ச்சியாக.	
4	ஷே	தேவதாஸ் எஸ்டேட், முக்கம் பாளா.	கதவடைப்பு ..	வேலை நிறுத்தம் தொழிலாளர்களால் காரணம் தெரியவில்லை	..	19 மே 1969, 28 மே 1969	
5	ஷே	சுமனுபுரம் தங்கம் கார்டன், எம்.எம். ஜியார்ஜ் யுனிட் I-குலச்சேகரம்.	அடையாள வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	..	30 மே 1969, 30 மே 1969.	
6	37/3/70 (பு) பொறியியல்.	தாடண்டி பொறியியல், அம்பத்தூர்.	கதவடைப்பு ..	8 வேலையாளர்களை வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கியதால்.	..	21 பிப்ரவரி 4 மே 1969, 1969.	
7	39, பல்விதம் ..	வாயிடில் பிட்டுமென், சென்னை-38.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	பொது கோரிக்கை	..	8 சப்ரல் 1969.	15 மே 1969.
8	ஷே	கார்ப்பரேட்டம் யுனிவர்சல் ..	கதவடைப்பு ..	2 வேலையாளர்களின் தற் காலிக வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	15 சப்ரல் 1969	தொடர்ச்சியாக.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
வரிசை எண்ணும் தொழிலுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இலக்கம்]	கொழிந்தால் மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும் விளக்கும்.	மாத இருதிவரையுள்ள கால அளவு.	சாதாரணமாக பணி புரியும் வேலையாட்கள்.	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட வேலை யாட்களின் அதிக அளவு ஏண்ணிக்கை.	நடப்பு திட்டங்களில் வேலை செய்த நாட்கள் இதழ்ப்.	மாத்த இருதிவரை ஏற்பட்ட மனித நாள் இழப்பு.								
1 23/23(எ) பஞ்சகூறடி.	மேட்டுர் இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் லிமிடெட், மேட்டுர் அஜீன்.	2	1,900	1,800	..	2,550	2,550							
2 016 (ஏ) (3) தேருட்டவேல்.	மஹாலட்சுமி எஸ்டேட், பூவன் கோடு.	5	19	14	..	70	70							
3 வெ	பிஞ்சுநாவனம் எஸ்டேட் காலிக்.	15	25	22	..	330	330							
4 வெ	தேவதாஸ் எஸ்டேட், முக்கம் பாலா.	9	11	11	..	99	99							
5 வெ	ஒமனுபுரம் தங்கம் கார்டன் எம்.எம். ஜியார்ஜ் கம்பனி யுனிட் I—குலச்சேரம்.	67	67	50	..	50	50							
6 37/370 (பி), பொறிப்பல்.	தாடனி பொறிப்பல், அம்பத்தூர்.	62	18	18	..	54	54							
7 39, பலவிதம்.	வாவிடல் பிட்டுமென், சென்னை-38	33	30	30	..	390	390							
8 வெ	கார்புராண்டம் யுனிவர்சல் ..	40	539	539	..	14,014	21,660							

	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
9 39, பல்விதம் தொழிலாளர் இன்ஸ்ட்ருமெண்டஸ், சென்னை-58.	19	35	35	..	685	685	685
10 ஷே பின்னி பொறியியல், சென்னை ..	1	1,220	1,220	..	1,220	1,220	1,220
11 31/319 (சீ), ரவி வர்ணம், கெமிக்கல் ..	7	29	29	..	203	203	203
12 37/370 (பி), குமால் பொறியியல் கம்பெனி பொறியியல், விமீடு, சென்னை.	5	90	90	..	450	450	450
13 36, தொழிலகம். ராயலா கார்பரேஷன் (பிரைவேட்), விமீடு.	11½	321	321	..	3,520	3,520	3,681
14 23/231 (ஏ), கோமதி மில்ஸ்	1	509	42	61	103	103	103
15 37 (பி), பொறி டெக்ஸ்டைல் கம்பெனி, விமீடு ..	1	197	197	..	99	99	99
16 ஷே மேல் லூம் ஷாப், ஈரோடு ..	6	164	82	82	984	984	984
17 ஷே இந்தூஸ் தான் உற்பத்தியாளர்.	3	86	76	10	258	258	258
18 37/370 (பி), ஷண்முகா பவுண்டரி	1	40	40	..	40	40	40

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	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
9 39, பல்விதம் தொழிலாளர் இன்ஸ்ட்ருமெண்டஸ் சென்னை-58.	விவரங்கள் தெரியவில்லை.				தொடர்கிறது.			
10 ஷே பின்னி பொறியியல், சென்னை ..	11,914	11,914	ஷே	தொல்லை ..	விருமபிரே வேலைக்கு திரும்பினார்கள்.			
11 37/379 (சீ) பெயிட்.	985	985	1,00,000	1,00,000	ஷே	ஷே	..	..
12 37/370 (பி) பொறியியல்.	500	500	35,000	35,000	ஷே	ஷே	..	..
13 36, தொழிலகம். ராயலா கார்பரேஷன் (பிரைவேட்) விமீடு.	19,810	20,835	..	262 ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றி.	ஸ்பெர் ஃபீலர் சமரசம்.			
14 23/231 (ஏ) பஞ்சு கோமதி மில்ஸ்	700	700	4,000	4,000	தொல்லை	வேலையாட்களை திரும்பி வேலைக்கு வந்தார்கள்.		
15 37 (பி), பொறி டெக்ஸ்டைல் கம்பெனி விமீடு ..	1,086*50	1,086*50	15,000	15,000	ஷே	ஷே	..	..
16 ஷே மேல் லூம் ஷாப், ஈரோடு ..	4,740	4,740	விவரம் தெரியவில்லை.	தொடர்கிறது.	ஷே			
17 ஷே இந்துஸ்தான் எக்சுப்பெண்ட் உற்பத்தியாளர்.	1,360	1,360	ஷே	எ.ஜ.டி.யு.சி.				
18 37/370 (பி) பொறியியல்.	162	162	5,835	5,835	ஷே	தொடர்கிறது.		

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
19	23/231 (எ), பஞ்சு அறப்பு.	வி. சூர். வெக்கலடல் பிறை மேட் லிமிடெட்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்; கதவடைப்பு.	சில குப்பைகளை அமுல் படுத்தித் தூவடிப்பு. வேலை நிறுத்தம் மேல் காலை.	..	..	28 செப்டம்பர் 1968, 2 அக்டோபர் 1969	தொடர்ந்து.
20	..	எஸ். சூர். சி. மில்ஸ், திருப்பூர்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	ஸ்ப்ரே நெருக்கலில் இடை வேலை நெருக்கல்கள் சரிவில்லை வெளியே.	..	..	2 மே 1969.	..
21	..	செவ்வழித் தூர் இல்லா கூட்டுறவு தூர் தூர்ப்புறம்.	..	..	..	..	11 மே 1969. 26 மே 1969.	..
22	..	செவ்வழித் தூர் கமலா மில்ஸ்	..	..	..	..	21 மே 1969. 25 மே 1969.	..
23	..	செவ்வழித் தூர் (பிரைமேட்) லிமிடெட்	..	..	..	..	27 மே 1969. 1 ஜூன் 1969.	..
24	..	தஞ்சாவூர் ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ் ..	..	..	..	..	10 அபரல் 1969; 13 அபரல் 1969.	..
25	23/230 (எ), பிடி.	சில பிடி தொழிற்காரர்கள், செவ்வழித் தூர் நகரத்தில்.	..	..	..	..	9 மே 1969.	..
26	31/311 (எ), பெரிட்டுடை மிகுல் வெரிசு கி.	வெக்கலடல்வார வெக்கல்கள் அண்டு மினரல்கள்.	..	..	..	..	27 மே 1969. 2 ஜூன் 1969.	..

	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
19 23/231 (எ), பஞ்சு அறப்பு.	வி. சூர். வெக்கலடல் பிறை மேட் லிமிடெட்.	183	171	73	..	4,446	35,322
20 இடி	எஸ். சூர். சி. மில்ஸ், திருப்பூர்.	26	966	920	46	25,116	2,511 ⁶
21 இடி	செவ்வழித் தூர் இல்லா கூட்டுறவு மில்ஸ், தாளாபுரம்.	14	300	300	..	4,200	4,200
22 இடி	செவ்வழித் தூர் கமலா மில்ஸ் லிமிடெட்.	5	186	186	..	930	930
23 இடி	செவ்வழித் தூர் (பிரைமேட்) லிமிடெட்.	5	18	18	..	90	90
24 இடி	தஞ்சாவூர் ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ் ..	32	398	86	310	5,373	12,756
25 23/230 (எ), பிடி.	சில பிடி தொழிலாளர்கள், செவ்வழி நகரத்தில்.	8	1,000	1,000	..	8,000	8,000
26 31/311 (எ), பெரிட்டுடை மிகுல் வெரிசு கி.	வெக்கலடல்வார வெக்கல்கள் அண்டு மினரல்கள்.	5	16	16	..	80	80

	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
19 23/331 (எ), பஞ்ச தூற்பு.	வி. சூர். டெக்ஸ்டைல்ஸ் பிரை வேட் லிமிடெட்.	விவரம் தெரியவில்லை.	தொடர்கிறது.	ஐ.என்.டி.ய.தி. ..	..	..	..	..
20 வெ	எஸ். சூர். சி. மில்ஸ், திருப்பூர்	2,10,000 2,10,000 15,21,040 15,21,040	தொடர்கிறது.	வெ	..	..	..	..
21 வெ	கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லா கூட்டுறவு மில்ஸ், தாராபுரம்.	விவரம் தெரியவில்லை.	ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றி.	வெ	..	..	..	..
22 வெ	கோயம்புத்தூர் கமலா மில்ஸ்	12,544 12,544 85,000 85,000	வெ	..	..	..	..	..
23 வெ	லிமிடெட். (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட்.	20,880 20,880 85,000 85,000	வெ	..	..	..	..	..
24 வெ	தஞ்சாவூர். ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ்	விவரம் தெரியவில்லை	வெற்றி	தொழிலகத்தை மினரின் சமரசம், லானர் சங்கம்.	..	..	..	..
25 22/230 (எ), பீடி.	சில பீடி தொழிற்சாலைகள், சென்னை நகரத்தில்.	வெ	வெ	தென் பிராந்திய சென்னை பீடி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	..	..	..	..
26 31/311 (எ), பெருக்க இண்டஸ் டிரியல் கெமிகல்ஸ்.	வெங்கடேஸ்வரா அக்ரோ கெமிகல்ஸ் அண்டு மினரல்கள்.	வெ	வெ	பெர்மிலேசர் கெமிச கல் பொது தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	..	..	..	..

1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
27 23/331 (எ), பஞ்ச பொதி மியல்.	புதி சிவகாமி மில்ஸ் தொன்னூர்.	லிமிடெட்., வேலை நிறுத்தம் தால்.	ஒரு வேலையாளர் தற்காலிக வேலை நீக்கம் செய்த தால்.	..	..	28 மே 1969. தொடர்கிறது.	
28 31/311 (பி), பெர்மிலேசர்.	ஜாவாலக் பெர்மிலேசர் கம்பெனி, காரமடை.	வெ	பொது கோரிக்கை	..	..	31 மே 1969. 22 மே 1969.	
1 610 (எ) (3), தொடரவேலை.	கண்ணியாருமரியிலுள்ள ரப்பர் பாய்ரிடம் தொழிலகங்கள்.	சில அலையான வேலை நிறுத்தம். 10 வேலையாளர்கள் கைது செய்ததால்.	பிரிவு 'பி'	..	..	28 மே 1969 28 மே 1969.	
			பிரிவு "த". ஒன்றுமில்லை				

6. 1989-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில், கதவுடைப்பு மற்றும் வேலை நிறுத்தத்தின் காரணத்தைத் தவிர, இந் தா சத்தர்ப்பாங்கனிலுக் தமிழகத்திலுள்ள மூப்பப்பட்ட தொழிலாளை மற்றும் ஆலைகள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	முறைதல்.		(6)	(7)
				ஆரம்பம்.	முடிவு.		
வரிசை எண்ணும், நினைவுத்தின் பெயரும், இருப்பிடமும்.	பாதிக்கப் பட்ட தொழிலாளர் களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	தொழில்.					தமிழ்நாடு களுக்கு அளித்த நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை.
1 கிரிவேன்ஸ் எஃர்புட், தியூ தோப் போஸ்ட், நீலகிரி.	38	தேய்மை	18- 3-1969	30- 4-1969	மெனின்களைச் சந்தம் செய்யாததால்.		வேறு வேலை பட்டது.
2 சிதை உ பாக்கரி, தேவரோஷா, போஸ்ட்.	22	ஷே	28-12-1968	14- 5-1969	ஷே		..
3 இலாகா உ பாக்கரி, கோகோ.	3	ஷே	15- 5-1969	..	வியாபாரத்தில் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டதால்.		..

7. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே 15-த்தில் தமிழக தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலகம் பெறப்பட்ட; விசாரிக்கப்பட்ட, தீர்த்து வைக்கப்பட்ட புகார்களைப் பற்றிய விவரம்.

தொழிலாளர் குறை அலுவலர் கள்.	மாதத் துவக்கத்தில் முடிவாகா மனுள்ள புதாரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	சுலிக் போனஸ், தனிப் கூட ிவலை மற்றவை. காரணம் மொத்தம்.	பட்டவை. குறைப்பு. மற்றும் ிருப்பு வசதிகள்.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 கோயமுத்தூர் I	..	198	6	..	11	..	4	39	..	60	41	215			
2 கோயமுத்தூர்-II	..	100	6	3	19	4	2	6	..	40	15	136			
3 கோயமுத்தூர் III	..	173	13	1	13	..	..	4	..	31	41	162			
4 கூனூர்	..	168	11	..	29	1	..	18	..	59	59	168			
5 சென்னை-1	..	165	10	4	20	..	..	5	..	39	58	146			
6 சென்னை-11	..	..	22	2	58	2	..	3	..	67	43	76			
7 சென்னை-111	..	86	..	1	16	2	2	17	..	38	14	109			
8 மதுரை-1	..	92	6	..	11	..	..	10	..	27	23	96			
9 மதுரை-11	..	244	..	1	44	..	..	10	..	55	36	281			
10 நாகர்கோவில்	..	51	2	3	3	..	..	5	..	13	12	52			
11 சேலம்	..	99	3	2	17	..	1	11	..	34	82	101			
12 திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி	..	147	..	1	23	..	..	11	..	35	28	154			
13 திருநெல்வேலி	..	172	4	8	27	2	..	3	..	44	50	166			
14 வேலூர்	..	108	16	..	13	..	..	36	..	65	13	160			
மொத்தம்	..	1,891	99	26	284	11	9	178	..	607	467	1,991			

8. தமிழக தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டம், 1946.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்ட விவரங்கள்.—

1 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி வரை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	1,619
2 மே மாதத்தில் நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	..
3 மொத்தம்	1,619
4 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் ஏற்கனவே சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளில் திருத்தம்.	..

9. வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட விபத்துக்களும், அளிக்கப்பட்ட நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை பற்றிய விவரங்கள்.

தொழிலதி பர்களால் தொழிலிழப்பு பட்ட விபத்துக் களின் எண்ணிக்கை.		நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை.	
ரு.		ரூ.	
1 மரணம்	12	1,06,637	20
* நிரந்தரமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	..	1,804	80
3 தற்காலிகமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	68	..	..
மொத்தம் ..	80	1,07,642	00

10. வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் தாக்கல் செய்யப் பட்ட வழக்குகள், அதன் முடிவுகள் பற்றிய விவரம்:—

வழக்கின் விவரம்.	ஏற்கனவே முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை.	பெற்றவைகளின் மொத்தம்.	தீர்வு கண்டவை.	மீதம்.
1 பிரிவு 10-ன் கீழ் விண்ணப்பம்— (அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து	119	8	127	8
(ஆ) ஊனமுற்றவர்கள்— (1) நிரந்தரம்	117	10	127	6
(2) தற்காலிகம்	3	..	3	..
2 பிரிவு 8 (1)-ன் படி பணம் பாதுகாக்கப் படுபவை— (அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து	126	16	142	9
(ஆ) சட்டப்படி ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் எனத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள்.	3	..	3	..
3 பிரிவு 8 (2)-ன் படி பணம் பாதுகாக்கப்படுவவை.	10	2	12	4
4 ஒப்பந்தங்கள் பற்றிய குறிப்பு— (1) நிரந்தர ஊனமுற்றவர்கள்	52	83	135	32
(2) தற்காலிகமாக ஊனமுற்றவர்கள்.	18	4	22	5
5 பிரிவு 31-ன் கீழ் பணப் பிடித்தம்	19	..	19	3
6 பிரிவு 12 (2)-ன் கீழ் உத்தரவாத விண்ணப்பங்கள்.	13	..	13	..
மொத்தம் ..	480	123	603	67
				536

11. கூலி கொடுப்புச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள வழக்குகள்.

1—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	349
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	32
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவு பெற்றவை	28
முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	303

சென்னை கடை நிறுவனச் சட்டம், 1947.

12. (அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் பிரிவு 41 மற்றும் 51-ன் கீழ் பெற்ற முடிவு செய்த விண்ணப்பங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

1—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	234
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	22
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	29
31—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	227

12. (ஆ) பிரிவு 51-ன் கீழ் பெற்ற விண்ணப்பங்கள்.

1—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	5
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	..
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	2
31—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	3

12. (இ) சென்னை உணவு சிற்றூண்டி விடுதிகளின் சட்டம் பிரிவு 19 (2)-ன் கீழ் விண்ணப்பங்கள்.

1—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	89
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	17
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	18
31—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	88

13. (அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் தொழிற்சங்க சட்டத்தின் கீழ் பதவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்கள் வரம்பு.

வரிசை எண்.	பதவு எண்.	பதவு செய்த நாள்.	தொழில்.	தொழிற் சங்கத்தின் பெயரும் முகவரியும்.	குறிப்புகள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	66/மதுரை	21-4-1969	டிரைவர்கள் 7. 711. இரயில்வே	தென் பிராந்திய இரயில்வே டிக்கட் சங்கம் சிவசுந்தர முறைகள்	சங்கம் சிவசுந்தர முறைகள்
2	69/மதுரை	20-4-1969	5. மின்சாரம்	பரிசோதகர் சங்கம், மதுரை.	உறுதியுறுத்தியது.
3	14/இராமநாதபுரம்.	6-5-1969	842-843. ரெஸ்டாரண்ட கேப், ஓட்டல் முதலியவை.	மதுரை முனிசிபல், மின்சாரம் தொழிற்சங்கங்கள்	தொழிற்சங்கம்
4	43/இராமநாதபுரம்.	21-5-1969	டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட், கனெக்டிவ், சுகாதாரம்,	கனெக்டிவ் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
5	44/திருநெல்வேலி ..	6-5-1969	716, தண்ணீர், டிரான்ஸ்மிசியன், போர்ட் டிரைவ், துறைமுகம், மைனர் துறைமுகம்.	நகரசுகதி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், அருகத்தேவாண்டி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
6	45/திருநெல்வேலி ..	21-5-1969	370 (6) பல்வகை எலக்ட்ரிக் மோட்டார், மெஷினரி.	யுனிடெட் ஐடிபிஎல் எலக்ட்ரிக் புரொஜெக்ட் தொழிலாளர்கள் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
7	46/திருநெல்வேலி ..	21-5-1969	33, கனிமன் சாமான்	செர்மாந்தேவி ஓடு தொழிலாளர் முன் நேற்ற சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
8	28/தென் ஆற்காடு ..	20-5-1969	நிலக்கரி சுரங்கம்	நெல்வேலி லிண்ட் கார்ப்பரேஷன் போர்ட்மேன் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
9	69/செங்கற்புடு ..	13-5-1969	மெட்டல் கால்டிங்	மெட்டல் கால்டிங் தொழிலாளர்கள் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
10	70/செங்கற்புடு ..	13-5-1969	தொழில் வானியம்	லிண்ட் டிரெடிங் கார்ப்பரேஷன் லிண்ட் டிரெடிங் தொழிலாளர்கள் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
11	195/சென்னை ..	13-5-1969	டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட்	இந்தியன் தொழிலாளர்கள் சங்கம், அல் இந்நியர் பட்டில் போர்ட்மேன் (பிரைவேட்) லிமிடெட் தொழிலாளர்கள் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
12	196/சென்னை ..	20-5-1969	இன்ஜினரின்ஸ்	ஆயுள் இன்ஜினரின்ஸ் கார்ப்பரேஷன் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
13	197/சென்னை ..	26-5-1969	கிமிட்டி	இந்தியர் சிமென்ட்ஸ் லிமிடெட் பவுண்டரி தொழிலாளர்கள் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்
14	64/செலம் ..	24-5-1969	ஸ்டீல் இன்ஜினரி சர்ட்ரி	செலம் ஸ்டீல் இன்ஜினரி சர்ட்ரி கார்ப்பரேஷன் மேல்திரிகள் சங்கம்.	தொழிற்சங்கம்

13. (ஆ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் இணைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்—இல்லை.

13. (இ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்—இல்லை.

13. (ஈ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு நீக்கம் செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

வரிசை எண்.	பதிவு எண்.	பதிவு நீக்கப் பட்ட தேதி.	தொழில்.	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும் விலாசமும்.	குறிப்பு
1	1294/வட ஆற்காடு	.. 12- 5-1969	வைத்தியதுறை ஆஸ்பிட்டல்.	செரியிட்ட ஆஸ்பிட்டல், காலேஜ் ஆஸ்பிட்டல் தொழிலாளர்கள் சங்கம், வேலூர்.	
2	3884/வட ஆற்காடு	.. 12- 5-1969	பீடி	.. வேலூர் பீடி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், வேலூர்.	
3	6/வட ஆற்காடு		பலவகை	.. குடியாத்தம் தாலுக்கா தென்கரை வட்டம் மரமேரி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், குடியாத்தம்.	
4	2/தென் ஆற்காடு	.. 12- 5-1969	ஓட்டல்	.. கடலூர் ஓட்டல் மற்றும் பொது தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், கடலூர்.	
5	105/சென்னை	.. 12- 5-1969	பொறியியல்	.. ஜாக்ஸ் சிப்பந்திகள் சங்கம், சென்னை.	
6	30/கோயம்புத்தூர்	.. 16- 5-1961	ஷே	.. சென்னை மாகாண சிறு தொழில் தொழிலாளர்கள் சங்கம், ஈரேசுடு.	

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சுருக்கம்.

1. 1—5—1969 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சங்கங்கள்.	1,630
2. நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சங்கங்கள்.	14
மொத்தம் ..	1,644
3. நடப்பு மாதத்தில் இணைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்கள்.	14
4. நடப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்கள் ..	..
5. நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு நீக்கப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சங்கங்கள்.	6
6. 1—6—1969 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சங்கங்கள்.	1,638

14. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்திய தொழிலாளர் குறை சட்டங்கள் அமுலாக்குதல் பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரங்கள்.

வரிசை எண்ணும் விவரங்களும்.	1968 மார்ச் மாதம்		1969 மார்ச் மாதம்		1969 மார்ச் மாதம்		1969 மார்ச் மாதம்		1969 மார்ச் மாதம்		1969 மார்ச் மாதம்	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 ஆய்வு செய்த நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை..		1,085	2,579	381	26,280	2,920	287	873	3,479			
2 சட்ட விதிவின் மீறிய நிறுவனங்களின் எண் னிக்கை.		2,398	704	152	1,852	804	70	225	582			
3 எச்சரிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.		182	10	12	245	110	9	29	33			
4 வழக்கு தொடரப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.		111	18	4	67	76	..	9	17			
5 தண்டனை அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.		88	8	2	45	44	1	13	4			
6 அபராதம் விதிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை		ரூ. 3,225	ரூ. 100	ரூ. 30	ரூ. 811	ரூ. 593	..	ரூ. 255	ரூ. 30			

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15. (அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்திய தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை விவரம்.

வரிசை எண்ணும் மாண்பும்.	ஆரம்பத்தில்.			பதிவு செய்தவை.			நீக்கம்.			மொத்தம்.			மொத்தம்.		
	அ. (1)	ஆ. (2)	இ. (3)	அ. (4)	ஆ. (5)	இ. (6)	அ. (7)	ஆ. (8)	இ. (9)	அ. (10)	ஆ. (11)	இ. (12)	அ. (13)	ஆ. (14)	இ. (15)
1 வட ஆற்காடு	284	215	170	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	285	112	170	547	
2 தென் ஆற்காடு	134	5	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	5	38	167	
3 நெல்லை	507	14	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	14	58	574	
4 கோயமுத்தூர்	1,375	8	68	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1,210	9	68	1,287	
5 கன்னியாகுமரி	83	12	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	83	11	19	113	
6 சென்னை	840	29	90	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	855	29	90	974	
7 மதுரை	488	23	41	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	487	23	41	551	
8 நீலகிரி	131	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	3	134	
9 இராமநாதபுரம்	285	75	137	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	284	74	137	495	
10 சேலம்	788	3	139	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	788	3	139	930	
11 தஞ்சாவூர்	319	10	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	10	173	502	
12 திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி	306	9	183	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	306	8	183	477	
13 திருநெல்வேலி	354	97	164	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	352	97	164	613	
14 தர்மபுரி	28	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	7	36	
மொத்தம்	5,783	412	1,265	8	..	..	..	35	6	..	5,717	394	1,295	7,388	

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குறிப்பு :- அ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (1). ஆ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (11). இ. பிரிவு 35-ஆ அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் நிலைகள்

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15 (ஆ). 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்திற்குரிய தொடக்கவிலை எண்ணிக்கைப் பட்டியல்.

விலை எண்ணும் தொடக்க விலைகள்	இம்மாத ஆரம்பத்தில்		இம்மாதத்தில் புதியதாக பதியப்பெற்றவை.		இம்மாதத்தில் நீக்கப் பெற்றவை.		இத்தொகை இறுதியில்.	
	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 காப்பி	139	22,923-70	9,716	..	..	..	139	22,923-70
2 தேயிலை	141	67,873-03	71,739	..	..	..	141	67,873-03
3 ரப்பர்	22	9,813-57	2,154	..	..	..	22	9,813-57
4 கிண்டோ	2	9,406-00	1,353	..	..	..	2	9,406-00
5 சலங்காய்	7	3,386-86	404	..	..	..	7	3,386-86
இலவசம்	311	1,13,401-16	85,366	..	..	..	311	1,13,401-16

குறிப்பு: - அ. தொடக்கவிலை எண்ணிக்கை.

ஆ. தொடக்கவிலை முரப்பளவு (தொகையில்).

இ. வேலையாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

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16. (அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் விபத்துக்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்—

தொழில் இலக்கமும் தொழிலின் பெயரும்.		விபத்துக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	
		இறந்தவர்கள்.	மற்றவர்கள்.
01 விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமான சாதனங்கள் ..	..	..	17
20 உணவு, பானங்களைத் தவிர ..	1	..	64
21 பானங்கள் ..	..	..	2
22 புகையிலை ..	..	..	2
23 துணி மற்றும் ஆடைகள் ..	..	..	368
24 காலனிகள் ..	..	..	3
25 மரம், மற்றும் கார்க், மேஜை, நாற்காலி போன்ற மரச் சாமான்கள்.	..	..	2
26 மரச் சாமான்கள் ..	..	..	6
27 காசிடமும், காசிடத்தினால் செய்யும் பொருள்களும்.	1	..	16
28 அச்சத் தொழில், வெளியிடுதல் மற்றும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான.	..	..	13
29 தோல் மற்றும் தோலில் செய்யும் பொருட்கள் (காலனி தவிர).	..	..	9
30 ரப்பர் மற்றும் ரப்பரால் செய்யப்படும் பொருட்கள்.	1	..	24
31 இரசாயனச் பொருட்கள் ..	2	..	158
32 கரி மற்றும் பெட்ரோலியமும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருட்களும்.	..	..	1
33 உலோகமல்லாத தாதுப் பொருட்கள் (அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருள் தவிர).	..	..	36
34 அடிப்படை உலோகத் தொழில் ..	1	..	136
35 உலோகப் பொருட்கள் (இயந்திரம் மற்றும் போக்குவரவு சாதனம் தவிர).	..	..	57
36 இயந்திரம் (மின்சார இயந்திரம் தவிர).	..	..	364
37 மின்சார இயந்திரம், கருவிகள் மற்றும் அது சம்பந்தமான பொருட்கள்.	..	..	122
38 போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்கள் ..	..	..	466
39 பலதரப்பட்ட தொழில்கள் ..	..	..	62
51 மின்சாரம் மற்றும் நீராவி ..	1	..	6
52 தண்ணீர் மற்றும் சுகாதாரப் பணி ..	..	..	..
53 தனிப்பட்ட பணிகள் (லாண்டரி, சாயம் காய்ச்சுதல், சுத்தப்படுத்துதல்).	..	..	6
84 பொழுதுபோக்கு பணிகள் (சினிமா ஸ்டூடியோ).	..	..	1
மொத்தம்		7	2,163

16. (ஆ) 1959-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் பருத்தி மற்றும் சணல் ஆலைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட விபத்துக்கள் விவரம்.

தொழிலின் பெயர்.	பெரியவர்கள்.		இளைஞர்கள்.		சிறியவர்கள்.	
	ஆண்.	பெண்.	ஆண்.	பெண்.	ஆண்.	பெண்.
	அ. சூ.	அ. சூ.	அ. சூ.	அ. சூ.	அ. சூ.	அ. சூ.
பருத்தி இயந்திரம்—						
1 ஆரம்பம் மற்றும் பரோளும் இயந்திரம்.	8					
2 கார்ட் லும் இயந்திரம்.	30					
3 டிராயிங் பரோம்ஸ்	5					
4 ஸ்பீட் பரோம்ஸ்	2					
5 நூற்கும் இயந்திரம்	157					
6 நெய்யும் இயந்திரம்	15					
7 முடிக்கும் இயந்திரம்.	9	1				
8 பனைமீன் ஷட்டிலஸ்	31					
9 இதர இயந்திரங்கள்	38	2				
10 இதர இயந்திர சம்பந்தப்படாத விபத்துகள்.	263	1				
மொத்தம்	558	4				

சணல் இயந்திரம்—இல்லை.

குறிப்பு.—(அ) இறந்தவர்கள்.

(ஆ) விபத்தால் இறக்காதவர்கள்.

17. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS AND RULES INDICATED BELOW WAS GRANTED TO THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1969

Serial number.	Name of the establishment.	Section from which exempted.	Duration of the exemption.	Authority.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT.

1 The workers engaged in running of Transport vehicles in Plantations in Madras State.	Under all sections of the said Act.	One year from 22nd September 1968 to 21st September 1969.	G.O. Ms. No. 3947, of Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 29th November 1968.
--	-------------------------------------	---	---

MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT.

2 Prabhat Circus, S.I.A.A. Ground, Madras.	Sections 13 (1), 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 to 24 of the Act.	Ninety days from 1st March 1969 to 29th May 1969.	Commissioner of Labour, Madras-5, Notification, dated 29th May 1969.
--	--	---	--

18. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாத பஞ்ச மற்றும் நூல் விலைப்பட்டியல்.

பஞ்ச.

100 கிலோ கட்டு.

ரூ.

அமெரிக்கன்	560/650
கம்போடியா	490/620
கருங்கண்ணி	480/520

நூல்.

4-5 கிலோ கட்டு.

ரூ.

10-ம் நெம்பர்	23 50
20-ம் நெம்பர்	30 50
40-ம் நெம்பர்	43 00
60-ம் நெம்பர் (இந்தியன் கோமடு)	62 00
80-ம் நெம்பர் (எகிப்தியன் கார்ட்டு)	88 00
100-ம் நெம்பர்	106 00

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 DIFFERENT MUFUSSIL URBAN CENTRES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1969 AS ASCERTAINED AND DECLARED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS UNDER SECTION 2 (D) OF THAT ACT.

Serial number and centre.	Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Cloth. ing.	House rent.	Mis- cella- neous.	Cost of living index.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Base : Year ended June 1936=100).						
Madras City	764.0	865.9	559.9	519.6	669.0	712.5 (a)
Cuddalore	737	909	518	464	957	722
Tiruchirappalli	793	743	623	426	549	701
Madurai	780	666	603	435	599	679
Coimbatore	770	764	849	629	443	737

Centre.	Food.	Housing.	Cloth- ing.	Mis- cella- neous.	Cost of living index.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Base : August 1939=100).					
Nagercoil	896	615	846	474	786

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY 1969.

Serial number and zone.	Centre.	Cost of living index numbers for the month of		Vari- ation.
		April 1969.	May 1969.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras City and Chingleput districts.	Madras City ..	703.0	712.5 (a)	+ 9.5
North Arcot and South Arcot districts.	Cuddalore ..	722	722	..
Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts.	Tiruchirappalli.	689	701	+ 12
Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.	Madurai ..	674	679	+ 5
Coimbatore and Salem districts.	Coimbatore ..	735	737	+ 2
(Base : August 1939=100).				
Kanyakumari district	Nagercoil ..	779	786	+ 7

Madras City.

The cost of living index number for working classes in Madras City for the month of May 1969 advanced by nine points to 712.

The index for the food group increased by fifteen points to 764 due mainly to higher prices of vegetables, chillies, gingelly oil and sugar.

The index for the fuel and lighting group receded by five points to 865 due to higher price of firewood.

The index for the clothing group declined by two points 560 due mainly to a fall in the prices of dhoties, shirting cloth and sarees.

The index for the miscellaneous group advanced by eight points to 669 due to higher price of betel leaves.

The index for the house-rent remained unchanged at 520 points.

*(The cost of living index numbers are now called Consumer Price Index Numbers).

Group.	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group index number	
		April 1969.	May 1969.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Food	58.23	748.6	764.0
Fuel and lighting	8.42	871.2	865.9
Clothing	6.10	562.1	559.9
House rent	14.57	519.6	519.6
Miscellaneous	12.68	660.7	669.0
	100.00		

Cost of living index number 703.0 .. 712.5 (a)

(a) Estimated price.

(a) 712.47 to two decimal places.

Cuddalore.

The cost of living index number for Cuddalore advanced slightly from 721.6 to 721.9.

The index for the food group increased by one point to 737 due mainly to higher prices of vegetables and gingelly oil.

The group index numbers in respect of fuel and lighting, clothing, house rent and miscellaneous remained unaltered at the previous month's level of 909, 518, 464 and 957 points respectively.

Tiruchirappalli.

The cost of living index number for Tiruchirappalli advanced by twelve points to 701.

The index for the food group moved up by twenty-two points to 793 due mainly to higher prices of vegetables, fish, garlic, gingelly oil and cane jaggery.

The index for the fuel and lighting group declined by six points to 743 due to a fall in the prices of firewood and kerosene oil.

The index for the miscellaneous group receded by two points to 549 due to lower price of betel leaves.

The index numbers in respect of clothing and house-rent groups remained stationary at 623 and 426 points respectively.

Madurai.

The cost of living index number for Madurai advanced by five points to 679.

The index for the food group increased by six points to 780 due mainly to higher prices of fish, chillies, gingelly oil and ghee.

The index for the fuel and lighting group advanced by two points to 666 due to higher price of firewood.

The index for the miscellaneous group went up by nine points to 599 due to a rise in the price of betel leaves.

The group index numbers in respect of clothing and house-rent remained unchanged at 603 and 435 points respectively.

Coimbatore.

The cost of living index number for Coimbatore advanced by two points to 737.

The index for the food group increased by four points to 770 due mainly to higher prices of vegetables, chillies, tamarind and gingelly oil.

The group index numbers in respect of fuel and lighting, clothing, house rent and miscellaneous remained stationary at the previous month's level of 764, 849, 629 and 443 points respectively.

(Base : August 1939—100).

Nagercoil.

The cost of living index number for Nagercoil advanced by seven points to 786.

The index for the food group increased by thirteen points to 896 due to a rise in the prices of condiments, pulses, fish, sugar and coconut oil.

The index for housing group moved up by one point to 615 due to higher price of kerosene oil.

The index for the clothing group declined by one point to 846 due to lower price of dhoti.

The index for the miscellaneous group decreased by six points to 474 due to a fall in the prices of betel leaves and arecanuts.

*(The cost of living index numbers are now called Consumer Price Index Numbers.)

10 (a) INTERIM SERIES OF ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS.

(Base 1949 : 100.)

Year/month.	General Index.	Food Index.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1951	105	104
1956	105	100
1961	126	126
1962	130	130
1963	134	135
1964	152	155
1965	166	172
1966	184	190
1967	209	222
1968	215	228
1968—		
April	214	226
May	213	224
June	214	227
July	213	225

NEW SERIES OF ALL-INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

(Base : 1960—100.)

1968—		
August	178	198
September	179	200
October	180	201
November	176	195
December	171	186
1969—		
January	170	184
February	169	182
March	170	183
April	171	185

20 (a) MONTHLY PRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1969.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applied to 34 Centres in Madras region and provided protection to 307552 Industrial workers in the event of employment injury, sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways (viz.) provision of cash benefit and by providing medical benefit when needed. There are 57 offices of the Corporation in this region for disbursement of cash benefits.

During the month of May 1969, 2,827 persons received Rs. 1,74,372.70 by way of Cash Benefit due to employment injury. This included 264 insured persons who are in receipt of pension, for permanent disablement benefit and also 224 dependants of deceased insured persons.

59,017 Sickness benefit claims were received and an amount of Rs. 11,14,770.67 was paid as sickness benefit involving abstention of 277,359 days.

In May 1969, 2,572 accidents were reported. Comparatively few persons needed the employment injury benefits but fairly large number needed cash benefit in the event of sickness.

308 Insured women claimed maternity benefit and were paid Rs. 50,554.15 in the month of May 1969.

For recovery of arrears of Contribution under the Scheme Legal proceedings had to be initiated in 20 cases against defaulting employers for Rs. 13,350.75.

20 (b). EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1969.

Serial number and particulars.	May 1969.	April 1969.	May 1968.	Average in 1968.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Total number of attendance.	392,663	363,453	409,023	372,488
New	80,422	76,293	86,777	81,123
Old	312,241	287,160	322,246	291,365
2 Number of Medical Certificates issued.	118,019	108,969	116,495	105,955
3 Number of Domiciliary visits made.	471	514	362	432
4 Number of Injections Administered.	172,881	152,444	147,314	139,623
5 Number of X-ray Examinations.	1,138	1,324	1,820	1,504
6 Number of Laboratory Examinations.	5,787	5,193	5,401	5,396
7 Number of Special Investigations.	3,526	5,657	5,543	4,973
8 Number of persons admitted to hospitals.	1,873	1,884	2,269	2,155
Bed days occupied during the month.	12,061	11,444	14,717	14,286

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH MAY 1969.

Serial number and districts.	Number of applicants.			Number of employers using the Employment Officers during the month.	Number of vacancies notified during the month.
	Registered during the month.	Placed in Em-employment during the month.	Remained on L.R. at the end of the month.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
North	3,083	258	19,966	104	411
South	2,904	188	19,322	75	257
East	3,221	187	26,501	105	488
West	3,419	213	19,960	112	409
North	1,316	40	7,404	23	110
South	1,180	80	19,616	44	182
East	3,293	249	23,060	92	571
West	5,674	527	61,175	667	2,610
North	688	85	6,913	39	198
South	1,833	93	13,226	89	219
East	2,387	139	17,031	64	253
West	2,720	183	20,593	121	344
North	3,070	207	22,061	84	318
South	1,634	118	18,238	74	203
1969	36,436	2,567	295,066	1,693	6,518
1968	27,661	2,061	281,298	1,336	3,963
1967	36,110	2,828	254,848	1,415	5,887
1966	29,480	3,465	264,065	1,300	4,787
figures exclude statistics relating to work performed in respect of handicapped applicants which is given below—					
Employment Office for Physically Handicapped—					
1969	38	22	610	32	8
.. .. .	39	25	611	23	10
.. .. .	68	18	618	21	6

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