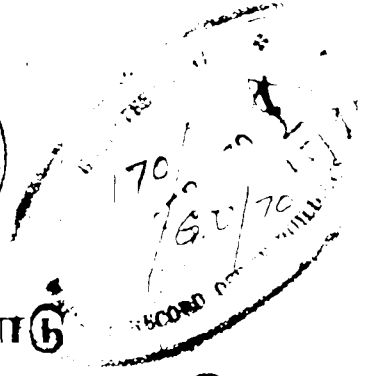
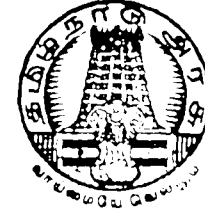




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தொழிலாளர் துறை அரசிதழ்

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CONTENTS

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Problems of Communication for Management 1

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY 8

தொழிலாளர் பற்றிய செய்திகள் 9

CURRENT NOTES 13

MARCH OF EVENTS 21

SALIENT FEATURES 25

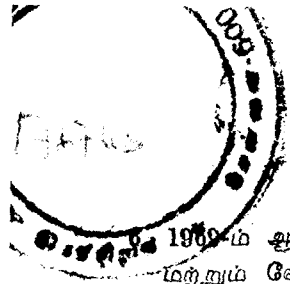
AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS 28

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE 38

NOTIFICATIONS 39

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT—

- 1 Statement showing the details of agreements brought about by the Conciliation Officers under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act for the month of June 1969 40
- 2 Particulars of voluntary and collective agreements made between employers and employees during the month of June 1969 53
- 3 Statement showing the list of industrial disputes referred for adjudication to Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts, published in Part II—Section 1 of the Fort St. George Gazette during the month of June 1969 55
- 4 Statement showing the list of awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts, published in the Supplement to Part II—Section 1 of the Fort St. George Gazette during the month of June 1969 63
5. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திய வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பினால் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்கள் பற்றிய அட்டவணை 66



(ii)

Contents—cont.

PAGES

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில், கதவடைப்பு மற்றும் வேலை நிறுத்தத்தின் காரணத்தைத் தவிர, இதர சந்தர்ப்பங்களினால் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள மூடப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் ஆலைகள் பற்றிய விவரம்	78
7 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாடு தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலரால் பெறப்பட்ட, விசாரிக்கப்பட்ட, தீர்த்துவைக்கப்பட்ட, புகார்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்	80
8 தமிழ் நாடு தொழில்துறை நலையாணைச் சட்டம் 1946. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தொழில்துறை நலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் மூன்று அளிக்கப்பட்ட விவரங்கள்	81
9 வேலையாள இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட விபத்துகள் அளிக்கப்பட்ட நஷ்ட அட்டைத் தொகை பற்றிய விவரங்கள்	81
10 வேலையாள இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் வேலையாள இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் தாக்கல் செய்யப்பட்ட வழக்குகள், அதன் முடிவுகள் பற்றிய விவரம்	82
11 கூலி கொடுப்பது சட்டத்தின்கீழ் உள்ள வழக்குகள்	82
12 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் சென்னை கலெக்டரின் திருவனச் சட்டம் மற்றும் சனவு விருதிகள் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் பெற்று முடிவு செய்த விண்ணப்பங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	82
13 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தொழிற்சாலைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகளின் விவரம்	84
14 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தொழிலாளர் துறை சட்டங்கள் அமுலாக்குதல் பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரங்கள்	89
15-(அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தொழிற்சாலைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை விவரம்	90

(iii)

Contents—cont.

PAGES

15-(ஆ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திற்குரிய தொட்பங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை பட்டியல்	91
16-(அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்திய விபத்துக்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்	92
16-(ஆ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் பருத்தி மற்றும் சணல் ஆலைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட விபத்துக்கள் விவரம்	93
17 Exemption granted to the factories and establishments from the provisions of the Acts and Rules indicated during the month of June 1969	94
18 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திற்கான பஞ்ச, நூல் ஆகியவைகளின் தொகுத்த விபே பட்டியல்	95
19 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 mofussil urban centres for the month of June 1969 ascertained and declared by the Director of Statistics under section 2 (d) of the Act	96
19 (a) Consumer Price Index numbers	99
20 (a) Monthly Press Report on Employees State Insurance Scheme for the month of June 1969	100
20 (b) Employees State Insurance Scheme, Medical benefits for the month of June 1969	100
21 (a) Employment Exchange Statistics for the month of June 1969	101

THE TAMIL NADU LABOUR GAZETTE

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No. 8

SPECIAL ARTICLE

PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION FOR MANAGEMENT.

(DR. K. G. DESAI.)

*Head of the Department of Psychology, Tata Institute of
Social Sciences, Bombay.*

I. INTRODUCTION.

Effective communication between the management and the workers is regarded as one of the important problems for our managements. Especially when the management are trying to maintain cordial relations with the workers and the unions, communication between the two parties plays an important role. But before discussing the various problems posed by communication for the management let us be clear about the meaning and implications of the term "communication".

II. WHAT IS COMMUNICATION.

Communication is a name given to a process of transmission of messages between two or more persons. In its simplest form, it would involve the person who sends the message, the person who receives the message and the message itself. The message will involve language (in the widest sense the term language includes not only written and spoken language but the other forms such as postures, gestures, various art forms such as painting, sculpture, dancing, etc.) in its various form. Since in industry we use written or spoken words we will restrict the use of the term to these two forms only. It goes without saying that person who is communicating, the way in which he is communicating, the biases and the prejudices in the mind of the recipient will also play an important role in communication. There is a saying that it is not what you say which matter but how you say it. (one psychologist has mentioned that there are 100 different ways of saying "I love you" and there are hundred different meanings that go with these different ways). We will not discuss the various subtle issues involved in the use of language for communication. We will confine our attention only to the broader problems posed.

We say that the communication is effective when the recipient receives the message and understands it in the same way that the sender intended him to understand. There are some simpler principles of communication which help us to understand the nature of the problems. One such principle is that more the mediators intervening between the sender and the receiver, the more are the chances of the message getting distorted. The second principle states that in absence of the usual source of information the individuals will try to secure information from some other source and will somehow try to get the information. But the information that they receive thus is more likely to be distorted (the facts may be twisted). Since in a large organisation it is not possible for the management to have direct communication with the workers they have to use intermediaries to communicate with the workers and then it is possible that the information that finally comes down to the workers may be altogether distorted. Secondly, when managements refuse to give information to the workers, the workers somehow try to secure the very information from some other sources and under these circumstances the workers are likely to receive distorted information. These two simple principles of communication make us aware of the problems that the management will have to face.

From the above discussion it is clear that the communication is typically a problem of larger industrial organisations. In smaller organizations when the two parties know each other well, when they have face-to-face relationships, this problem is not of much importance. But in larger organization where face-to-face relationship between the management and the workers is not possible, communication is likely to suffer. In absence of proper and effective communication between the management and the workers there are likely to be more misunderstandings between the two parties. And these misunderstandings may develop into major issues for industrial conflict (like a stream which begins in a trickle but may end up in a large and turbulent river). Hence for larger organizations, communication between management and the workers is an important problem.

Now in this article we will try to understand some of the difficulties that come in our way when we want to have more effective communication between the management and the workers.

III. RESISTANCE TO RECEIVE AND TRANSMIT INFORMATION.

Our very first obstacle is the resistance on the part of persons at various strata in the management both to transmit information that they receive from their superiors to their subordinates and also to listen to their subordinates when they (the subordinates) have

to tell them something. Somehow the ability to be in possession of some inside information is associated with the person's, own status in the organisation (i.e. from the person's point of view the fact that he is having some information which others do not have is a mark of status). And another corollary to his idea of status is that the individual is not willing to listen to his subordinates. These two tendencies observed in the intermediaries (whose task is to transmit information both ways) is an important barrier to effective communication in an industrial organisation. Many a time we observe that a person would give some information to his pet subordinate implying all the time that this is a favour that is granted to the pet subordinate.

Hence in order to facilitate communication we will have to do something about this resistance on the part of persons in the organisation. We can do something by making these individuals aware of this shortcoming and by trying to convince them about the importance of communication. This constant awareness of the shortcomings might minimize their resistance. Many individuals do not consciously realise this shortcoming and hence we will have to make it explicit.

IV. WRONG NOTIONS ABOUT EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Sometimes managements have wrong notions about communication. Some managements believe that by merely issuing circulars, pamphlets, periodicals or monthly bulletins they have communicated to the workers. This is merely one aspect of communication. For an effective communication the recipient must receive the information and also understand the meaning (even the meaning should be the same as is understood by the sender of the message). The management may issue orders or circulars or bulletins. But the question is, do they really reach the workers? Are the workers able to understand the meaning of the material? We do not even try to find out answers to such questions. We implicitly assume that when we have issued circulars or bulletins, the workers have surely read them. Yet our assumption may be unwarranted. There are ways of finding out whether the workers really read the material or not. In one organization, the management wanted to find out whether the workers were really reading bulletin that they (the management) were issuing every month. The editor published the same article in two successive issues and he expected that atleast some workers would bring this to his notice. To his utter surprise not a single worker informed him about this. He, then, drew the sensible conclusion that the workers were not reading the bulletin. So even when managements are issuing the various material with the intention that the workers would read them, they must try to find out whether the workers really read these or not.

This problem is more important in our industries because a large section of our work force is illiterate or semi-literate. The illiterate workers pose a serious problem for communication. They just cannot read the material. So either they have to rely on their literate colleagues or their union representatives. It is here that there are more chances of such workers receiving distorted information. It is possible for the colleagues of the workers or for his union representative to distort the information. This is more likely to happen in organizations where there are strained relationship between the management and the workers. In such situations management can do something to avert these distortions. The first line supervisors can play an affective role here. They are in direct contract with the workers. They can be persuaded to take up this task, viz. of explaining the meaning of the circulars to the workers. Some studies did indicate that workers feel hesitant to approach their supervisors with these difficulties. So the workers will have to be informed about the fact that their supervisors will inform them about the meaning of the circulars and that they would also answer all their queries. Such a device will facilitate effective communication. Only recently we have begun to realise that supervisors play an important role in improving the relations between the management and the workers. This will be one of his responsibilities.

V. LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT THE WORKERS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT THE ORGANISATION.

Sometimes the managements realize the importance of communication but they do not know what the workers want to know about the organisation. Sometimes they erroneously believe that the workers do not want to know anything more about the organisations besides their work, their bosses and some other superficial aspects of the organisation. Many managements wrongly believe that the only satisfaction which the workers derive from their work are the money and the sense of security which they have when they are permanent employees of the organisation. They fail to realize that they would also like to be proud of their organisation or that they would like to think that they are doing useful work and so on. So they want to know more about the organisation. They would be interested in the economic prospects of the company, the public image of the products, the market value of the shares and so on. They are also more curious about their bosses—especially their extra-curricular activities and so on. Information about such different aspects of the organization may contribute towards their sense of belongingness.

It would be worth while to find out from the workers themselves as to what they would like to know about the organization. Even casual talks with some of the workers can give up this information. And then we can give them this information.

VI. COMMUNICATION OF CHANGE IN THE ORGANISATION.

In an expanding organisation a number of changes in the organizational set-up or the work-methods, etc. are possible. It has been the experience of many managements that workers are inclined to resist any change even though the change may be beneficial to them. For a student of human nature this resistance on the part of the workers is not at all surprising. After all a new work method means more insecurity. There is stability and security in the good old methods. So the workers may feel insecure in the face of these changes. With the rapid technological changes a number of older jobs have become obsolete and they have been replaced by the newer jobs. Automation is slowly but surely gaining grounds and we all know how resistant the workers are towards automation.

Any progressive management realises that changes in the organizational set-up or the work methods are inevitable any yet since the workers are resistant to these changes something has to be done to minimize the resistance of the workers.

I believe that there are two or three different reasons for workers displaying resistance to any change. One of them has already been mentioned above, viz. feelings of insecurity in the face of newer methods of work or different organizational set-up. Another reason is that the workers feel that the changes are dumped on them. Rarely the workers are informed about the changes well in advance. It will be a rare exception for managements to consult the workers about these changes. Hence the workers are sure about it. Management still believe that the workers need not be consulted about the changes. They would not even like to keep them informed about them well in advance. Yet this is what workers do expect. Managements have to realise that the workers also are human beings and they want to know what is happening around them and why it is happening. The problem of change may be discussed with some of the responsible workers (preferably the leaders formal or informal) and the various implications of the proposed changes. If the management is able to convince the leaders about these proposed changes, these leaders can themselves be persuaded to undertake the task of convincing the workers. Such a method of introducing changes makes the workers feel important. They may also get a feeling that Management regards them as human beings and is also concerned about them.

At times, the workers demand a share in the profits which may accrue as a result of changes introduced in the methods of work. Managements at times feel that such profits have accrued because of better machines and hence they refuse to concede any share of the profits to the workers. This topic is a debatable one and has created a lot of controversy. I am of the opinion that when worker

are expected to learn a new method of work they should be given some share of the profit. Even when the workers are not required to learn a newer method of work they may be given a token share of profits just to ensure their good will.

So these are some of the reasons for the workers' resistance to change in the organizational set-up or to the newer methods of work. Prior intimation and some consultation with the workers can go a long way in minimizing this resistance.

VII. COMMUNICATION FROM WORKERS TO MANAGEMENT.

For a variety of reasons managements have not given the desired attention to this problem. Some managements believe that no useful purpose will be served by listening to the workers' complaints or grievances. Some think that it is below their 'dignity' to listen to the workers. Some would only preach the dignity of labour and all such high sounding phrases but in practice refuse to give them any decent treatment. Yet the managements, vociferously claim that our workers are innately lazy, ungrateful and so on. It is essential to understand the workers' point of view. After all it is the responsibility of the management to create the conditions so that the workers would give their best to the organization. And one of the device would be to give the workers an opportunity to express their difficulties or grievances. There is a provision for the proper settlement of grievances under the Factories Act. But the element of formality deters the workers from making effective use of this procedure. Usually an individual does not like to voice his grievance by writing about it. Hence not many workers make use of this formal procedure.

It is essential to have an informal and effective machinery for redressal of workers' complaints (individual) and grievances (collective). Quick disposal of complaints or grievances is very essential. A justice delayed is justice denied. Management can depute some of the junior executives for such tasks. His own personality will play an important role. This individual must not appear to the workers as 'distant' or 'cool' or 'unapproachable'. By his own behaviour he can create an atmosphere of easy informality. And in such an atmosphere the workers feel free to discuss their problems. Many experts have observed that minor complaints if unattended often end up as major issues. There have been instances where workers have even resorted to strike and other such extreme measures for such 'minor' grievances. Such an official can also be a managements' spokesman to the workers. And he can communicate the managements views to the workers.

Supervisors can also play an important role in this respect. They are in direct contact with the workers. If they are made aware of their importance in influencing the relationship between workers and management, they will also be a help to the management. The training programme for the supervisors should emphasize this aspect of their job.

Devices like suggestion box scheme are also a help. Meeting some of the informal or formal leaders regularly and discussing the various problems with them can also be a help. The main point is that managements have to realise the importance of 'understanding the workers'. Once this has been realised ways and means could be sought to tackle this problem.

In conclusion we may say that 'communication' poses a number of problems for the management. 'Managements have to realise the importance of effective communications within their own organizations. They will have to find out from their executives and workers the difficulties involved in 'communicating'. They will have to find out what information the workers would like to have and give them the same. And last but not the least they will have to make better provisions to receive communication from the workers.

Since it is the responsibility of the management to keep their house in order, they will have to take initiative and try to improve this situation.

(Source by courtesy : Indian Labour Journal, February 1969.)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

5. FIRE IN A RUBBER FACTORY.

In a rubber factory a worker was engaged in applying rubber lining solution which contained 60 per cent of petroleum oil to a.m.s. tank of 1 meter dia. 2 meter long and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent thick with open top on one side 1" langed outlet at the other end. The tank was lying on the floor, resting on its curved surface. There was also a lighted blow lamp nearby facing the open side of the tank. Due to explosive vapours coming out of the tank reaching the flame of the lamp fire broke out and the worker received burn injuries on his legs and shoulder.

The worker was unaware of the hazard of explosive vapours coming out near the source of ignition. The accident also stresses the importance of providing better supervision and planning of the work.

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

6. FATALITY DUE TO BURSTING OF OIL SEPARATOR DRUM.

In a factory an oil separator drum meant for removing the greasy matter which might be carried with air while passing through an air compressor, was connected to an air receiver tank by means of G.I. pipes $\frac{1}{2}$ " size. The air receiver tank was getting compressed air from the compressor. Air after passing through the oil separator was being led to nickel plating vats. The process of nickel plating required stirring of solution with the help of air. The worker attending on the machine noticed some leakage in the oil separator and probably closed its outlet valve which caused serious trouble of pressure building up in the body of the separator as the compressor was not stopped. This subsequently resulted in bursting oil separator. On hearing the noise, the worker tried to run away but in doing so he dashed hard against one of the vats causing him such serious injuries that he died subsequently.

The accident apparently happened due to the in-experience of the operator in handling the machine. If the operator had only reported the trouble to the supervisor, the accident would certainly have been avoided.

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

தொழிலாளர் பற்றிய செய்திகள்

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திய தொழிலுறவு நூற்பாலைகள்.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டில் மொத்தம் 6 நூற்பாலைகளில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் மூன்று நூற்பாலைகளின் வேலை நிறுத்தம் சென்ற மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகின்றது. வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்றும் இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை முறையே 2,293 மற்றும் 23,376 ஆகும்.

இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்கள்

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டில் மொத்தம் 17 இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் அல்லது கதவடைப்பு ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் 6 நிறுவனங்களில் கதவடைப்பு மட்டுமே ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் 3 நிறுவனங்களில் கதவடைப்பு சென்ற மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகின்றன. மேலும் 4 நிறுவனங்களின் வேலை நிறுத்தம் சென்ற மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகின்றன. இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்றும் இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை முறையே 3,023 மற்றும் 52,270 ஆகும்.

மத்திய அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை

சென்னை மண்டல தொழிலாளர் துறை (மத்திய) ஆணையர் கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழில் தகராறில் மூன்று ஒப்பந்தங்கள் செய்து வைத்தார்:—

(1) சேலம் டால்மியா மாக்னசைட் கார்ப்பரேஷன் காண்ட்ராக்டர் களுக்கும், சேலம் மாவட்ட மாக்னசைட் லேபர் யூனியன் (அகில இந்திய தொழிற்சங்க காங்கிரஸ்), மாக்னசைட் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன் (அகில இந்திய தொழிற்சங்க காங்கிரஸ்—வலது), டால்மியா மாக்னசைட் கார்ப்பரேஷன் எம்ப்ளாயீஸ் யூனியன் (இந்திய தேசிய தொழிற்சங்க காங்கிரஸ்) இவற்றிடையே சம்பள மாற்றம் சம்பந்தமாக ஏற்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்க காராறு.

சென்னை முதல் வட்ட மத்திய உதவித் தொழிலாளர் துறை ஆணையர் சென்னை, சவுத் இந்தியா கார்ப்பரேஷன் (எஜென்வீஸ்) பிரைவேட் லிமிடெட் மற்றும் சென்னை போர்ட் அன்ட் டாக் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் காங்கிரஸ் (இந்திய தேசிய தொழிற்சங்க காங்கிரஸ்) இவற்றிடையே போனஸ் அளிப்பது பற்றிய தொழிற்சங்க காராறு.

கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களில் செய்த சமரசமுயற்சி தோல்வி அடைந்தது.

சென்னை மண்டல தொழிலாளர் துறை (மத்திய) ஆணையர் கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களில் செய்த சமரச முயற்சி தோல்வி அடைந்ததனை அரசுக்கு அறிக்கை அனுப்பியுள்ளார்:—

(1) சென்னை உணவுக் கார்ப்பரேஷன் மற்றும் டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் மற்றும் டாக் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன் இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்க காராறு.

(2) சென்னை டாக் லேபர் போர்டு நிர்வாக அமைப்பிற்கும் சென்னை ஹார்பர் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன் (அகில இந்திய தொழிற்சங்க காங்கிரஸ்), சென்னை போர்ட் அன்ட் டாக் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் காங்கிரஸ், சென்னை போர்ட் அன்ட் டாக் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் சங்கம் (தனியானது) இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்க காராறு.

சென்னை இரண்டாவது வட்ட மத்திய உதவித் தொழிலாளர் துறை ஆணையர் கீழ்க்கண்ட இரு தொழிற்சாலைகளில் செய்த சமரச முயற்சி தோல்வி அடைந்ததென அரசுக்கு அறிக்கை அனுப்பியுள்ளார்:—

(1) சென்னை போர்ட் டிரஸ்ட் மற்றும் போர்ட் டிரஸ்ட் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன் (ஹிந்த் மஸ்தூர் சபா) இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழிற் தகராறு.

(2) அடையார் கிளை பஞ்சாப் நேஷனல் பாங்கு லிமிடெட்; மற்றும் அகில இந்திய பஞ்சாப் நேஷனல் பாங்கு எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன் (சென்னை கிளை) இவற்றிடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழிற் தகராறு.

தொழிற் தகராறுகள் பற்றிய விபரம்.

1 ஜூன் முதல் தேதி வரை நிறுவனவாயிருந்த தொழில்தகராறுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	30
2 1969 ஜூன் மாதத்தில் பெறப்பட்ட எண்ணிக்கை	47
3 1969 ஜூன் மாதத்தில் முடிவு செய்த எண்ணிக்கை	23
4 1969 ஜூன் 30-ந் தேதி அன்று நிறுவனவாயிருந்ததின் எண்ணிக்கை.	54
5 அச்சுறுத்தப்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	..
6 உருவாகிய வேலை நிறுத்தங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	..
7 வேலை நிறுத்தங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	1
8 கதவடைப்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	1
9 வழங்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலை நிலையானச் சான்றிதழ்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	1

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தொழிலாளர் துறை சமரச அலுவலர்கள் 592 தொழிற்சாலைகளை விசாரித்து முடிவு செய்தனர். இதில் 112 மனுக்கள் சம்பந்தமாக சென்னை தொழிற் தகராறுகள் சட்டம், பிரிவு 12 (3)-ன் கீழ் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டது.

இந்த மாதத்தில் தமிழ்நாடு அரசால் 41 தொழிற் தகராறுகள் சென்னை தொழில் வழக்கு தீர்ப்பு மன்றத்திற்கும், தொழில் கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கும் அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட்டன. தொழில் வழக்கு தீர்ப்பு மன்றமும் தொழில் கோர்ட்டுகளும் வழங்கிய 29 தீர்ப்புகள் தமிழ்நாடு அரசிடத்தில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வேலை வாய்ப்பு நல வசதி.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்கள் 46,755 மனுதார்களைப் பதிவு செய்து 3319 பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தின. 1969 மே மாதத்துடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது பதிவு செய்தலும் வேலையில் அமர்த்துதலும் முறையே 28.3 சதவீதம் மற்றும் 29.2 சதவீதம் அதிகரித்தன. வேலையளிப்பவர்களால் வேலைவாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட காலி ஸ்தானங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 3815 ஆகும். முன் மாதத்துடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது இது 10.7 சதவீதம் குறைந்திருந்தது. மாத இறுதியில் பதிவேடுகளில் இருந்த பதிவாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 3,16,104 ஆகும்.

கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழில்களுக்கு ஆட்கள் குறைவாக இருந்தனர் என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது:—

மருத்துவர், மகப்பேறு உதவியாளர், மருந்து கலந்து கொடுப்பவர், சுகாதார பார்வையாளர், உடற்பயிற்சி ஆசிரியர் (ஆண் பெண்) வடமொழி, தெலுங்கு/தமிழ்ப்பண்டிதர்கள், ஆரம்பத்தகுதிபெற்ற உருது ஆசிரியர், தையற்கலை ஆசிரியை, பட்டம் பெற்ற உதவியாளர் (கணிதம்/விஞ்ஞானம்), சுருக்கெழுத்தாளர் (ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் தமிழ் இவைகளில் உயர்தரம்), மேல்நிலை கண்காணிப்பாளர், எக்ஸ் சர்வீஸ்மென், பி.எஸ்.ஸி பட்டத்துடன் மேட்டார்ஜிஸ்ட் (௨.௭௭௭௭), இயந்திரம் ஓட்டி தரம் இரண்டு, பெர்ரோ பிரின்டர், மெரைன் டீசல் என்ஜின் ஓட்டி, ஆராய்ச்சிசாலை அட்டெண்டர், இன்ஸ்ட்ருமென்ட் பேகானிக், புளு பிரின்ட் ஆப்ரேட்டர், பிளம்பர் டைப்ஸெட்டர், பவ டிரில் ஆப்ரேட்டர் மற்றும் டிராக்டர் ஓட்டி.

சென்னை, தொழில் மற்றும் நிர்வாக வேலைவாய்ப்பு அலுவலகத்தின் உதவி இயக்குனர் 441 மனுதார்களைப் பதிவு செய்து 43 பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தினர். மாத இறுதியில் பதிவேடுகளில் இருந்த மனுதார்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 2329 ஆகும்.

சென்னை, மதுரை, மற்றும் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலுள்ள வேலை வழிகாட்டி அலுவலகங்கள் 93 மனுதார்களைப் பதிவு செய்து 66 பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தின. மாத இறுதியில் பதிவேடுகளில் எண்ணிக்கை 868 ஆகும்.

சென்னையிலுள்ள அங்கவீனர்களுக்கான பிரத்யேக வேலைவாய்ப்பு அலுவலகம் 73 (குருடு 9, செவிடு 1, மற்றும் 63 அங்கவீனர்கள்) மனுதார்களைப் பதிவு செய்து 9 பதிவாளர்களை (குருடு 2, அங்கவீனர்கள் 7) வேலையில் அமர்த்தியது. இந்த மாதக் கடைசியில் பதிவேடுகளிலிருந்து மனுதார்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 667 (குருடு 133, செவிடு 51, மற்றும் அங்கவீனர்கள் 483) ஆகும்.

வேலை வழிகாட்டி அலுவலகங்களோடு இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோக வழிகாட்டிப் பகுதிகள் இந்த மாதத்தில் 18,700 மனுதார்களுக்கு கூட்டாக வழிகாட்டி 15 இளைஞர்களுக்குத் தனித்து வழிகாட்டின. தனித்து வழிகாட்டப்பட்ட 13 பதிவாளர்கள் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டார்கள் இந்த மாதத்தில் தனித்து தகவல் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 2174 ஆகும்.

தொழிலாளர் வருங்கால வைப்பு நிதித் திட்டம்.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில், ஐஸ் மற்றும் ஐஸ்கிரீம் செய்யும் நிறுவனங்கள், வைரச் சுரங்கங்களும் இச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் முதன் முதலாக கொண்டுவரப்பட்டன.

இந்த மாதத்தில் 41 தொழிற்சாலைகள் நிறுவனங்கள் இச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டன. மாத இறுதியில் இச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 5,454 ஆகும். இந்த மாதத்தில் இத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பெறப்பட்ட பல இன வரவுகளின் விவரம் வருமாறு:—

ரூ.	
தரப்பு மாதத்தில் பங்குகளாகப் பெறப்பட்ட தொகை..	53,48,558-66
முந்தைய இருப்பு	இல்லை.
நிர்வாக ஆய்வு செலவு	1,97,841-15
பலவகை வரவு	23,714-16

மாத இறுதியில் இச்சட்டத்தின்கீழ் இருந்த தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்றும் சந்தாதார்களின் எண்ணிக்கை முறையே 557,354 மற்றும் 491,737 ஆகும்.

தொழிலாளர் கல்வித் திட்டம்.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்டு மாதத்தில் கோயமுத்தூர் மண்டல தொழிலாளர் கல்வி நிலையத்தில் பயிற்சி பெற்ற தொழிலாளர் ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 260 ஆகும். மற்றும் பயிற்சிப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 21 ஆகும். ஆகஸ்ட் மாத முடிவில் பயிற்சி பெற்ற தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 7,512. மற்றும் பயிற்சி பெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 612 ஆகும். இந்த மாதத்தில் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பகுதிநிலை வகுப்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 24 ஆகும்.

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**THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR AND
DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT**

**TARDEO, BOMBAY-34—WB
(INDIA)**

CURRENT NOTES.

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH MEETING OF THE STATE LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD, HELD ON 10TH JUNE 1969 AND 24TH JUNE 1969 AT THE CABINET ROOM OF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS-9.

Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, Minister for Labour, presided over the meeting.

List of members who attended the meeting is appended.

Item I—Recording of the Minutes of the 16th meeting of the Board held at Madras on 9th July 1969.—Recorded.

Item II—Action taken on the main conclusions of the 16th meeting of the Board:—

S. No. 3—Report on the Special Committee on Cost of Living Index and the Report of the Findings of the expert Dr. V. Shanmugasundaram of University of Madras.—It was considered that a separate meeting could be held to consider this subject in detail.

S. No. 4—Report on Literacy among Industrial Workers.—The members were informed that the Director, Central Board for Workers' Education, Nagpur who was requested to examine the feasibility of introducing the scheme among the workers employed in plantations and textile industries has stated that it is not possible for the Board to introduce the scheme.

It was agreed that the Central Board for Workers' Education should be again approached.

S. No. 5—Proposals for amending the model standing orders so as to provide for subsistence Allowance to workmen 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 Labour, dated 7th June 1969 and final decision will be taken after considering objections or suggestions, if any, received. The copy of the G.O. was circulated among the members.

S. No. 14—Position of Learners in Textile Mills.—A view was expressed that all the workers who had put in 240 days of work in a year should be made permanent. With reference to the specific case of a dispute in Madurai, brought to the notice of the Board by one of the members, the Commissioner of Labour agreed to instruct the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madurai to look into the matter and settle amicably.

S. No. 15.—Amendment to Regulation 98 framed under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.—This issue would be taken up at the next meeting of the Regional Board (Employees' State Insurance Corporation).

S. No. 21.—Some means must be evolved to prevent the misuse of the Employees' State Insurance facilities by Workers during Strikes/lockouts.—The reply from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation was awaited.

SUBJECTS ON THE AGENDA OF THE CURRENT MEETING.

S. No. 1.—Amendment of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act to provide May Day as an Additional Holiday, etc.—Employers' representatives stressed the necessity to consider seriously the loss of one day's production if May Day is to be declared as an additional holiday. Employees' representatives wanted that May Day should be a paid holiday and also that the existing holidays in the establishments should not be affected thereby. The Chairman informed the members that the Government's intention is to have May Day as a paid holiday and that Government will take a decision in the matter.

S. No. 2.—Reopening of the closed Textile Mills.—The Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited, explained to the members the steps being taken by the Corporation to take over the closed Mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

S. No. 3.—Strengthening of Conciliation Machinery.—Members were informed that the Commissioner of Labour had sent proposals for additional posts of Conciliation Officers and the proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

S. No. 4.—Non-Implementation of Recommendations of the Wage Boards.—The members were informed of the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards in various industries.

Regarding the final recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industries, it was explained that the Commissioner of Labour would be convening a meeting of the employer's and workers' representatives to see how the Wage Board Recommendations could be implemented.

Regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry, it was decided to await the reaction of the Southern India Mill Owner's Association.

S. No. 5.—Practising Lawyers appearing for Managements in industrial disputes in the Guise of Binami Organisation of employers to be prohibited:—

S. No. 6.—Organisation of employees should be Registered under the Trade Union Act.—A draft Labour Code was being considered by the National Commission on Labour and the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour may be awaited.

S. No. 7.—Constitution and functioning of the Minimum Wages Advisory Committees.—It was agreed that action would be taken to expedite the Work of the Minimum Wages Advisory Committees.

S. No. 8.—Payment of wages within the fifth day of the succeeding month.—The Chairman requested the employers representatives to consider the question and try to advance the date of payment of wages wherever possible.

S. No. 9.—Employees State Insurance Dispensaries and Local officers should be opened in the suburbs.—Members were informed that the possibility of increasing the Employees State Insurance Dispensaries was being examined and the question of extension of the scheme to Minjur area would be considered after the result of the present survey was known.

S. No. 10.—(a) Exemption of Trade Unions from payment of Court-fees for proceedings in Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, etc., on the Analogy of Co-operative Societies.

(b) Remission of Stamp Duty on Settlement under the Industrial Disputes Act.—Members were informed that the Law Department would be consulted in the matter.

S. No. 11.—Grant of Larger Rations for Manual Labour.—It was informed that it was not possible to supply more rice but wheat could be supplied.

S. No. 12.—Requiring that adequate quantity of sugar at controlled (Rationed prices should be sold to Industrial canteens).—It was explained that supplies of sugar were adequate and that there was not much difference between the controlled price of sugar and market price.

S. No. 13—Finalisation of the rules under the Beedi Industrial Premises Act.—The rules under the Central Act (i. e.) Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 has been finalised. But their enforcement had been stayed by the High Court till the disposal of the Writ petitions filed by certain employers.

S. No. 14—Non-implementation of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—It was decided that a conference would be convened if necessary to consider the difficulties and delays in enforcement of the Act.

S. No. 15—Provision to be made under The Industrial Disputes Act for recognition of Unions.—It was decided to await the decision of the National Commission on Labour on the Draft Labour Code.

S. No. 16—(i) Measures to be adopted by the State Government and employers for accelerating the implementation of Industrial Housing Scheme:

(ii) Government of India to be asked to renew the subsidy granted to the Industrial Housing Scheme;

(iii) Government of India also to be asked to increase the ceiling on Loan on par with the cities in Bombay and Calcutta.

(iv) Undertaking Legislation making it obligatory on the part of the employers to have a phased programme of construction of houses on the basis of certain percentage of their strength every year:

It was agreed that the question of moving the Central Government to release more funds for industrial housing would be examined.

S. No. 17—Appointment of Tripartite Commission to enquire into the several strikes and lockouts in the Madras State since January, 1967.—The subject was dropped.

S. No. 18—Fair Standard Registration should be adopted in respect of workers not covered by Labour Legislation such as the Factories Act, the Madras Shops and Establishments Act., etc.—It was felt that a retirement benefit should be made available to employees in smaller establishments and that the extension of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme to such establishments should be examined.

S. No. 19—Amending the Madras Factories Rules requiring notification by an employer of the factory as to who are essential service personnel and authorising the Chief Inspector of Factories to approve of such notification after consulting the trade unions and

requiring that personnel as notified as belonging to 'essential services' should be paid 10 per cent of ordinary wages as disability allowance.—The members who sponsored the subject desired that the Chief Inspector of Factories should be authorised to determine as to who are 'essential service' personnel, and that the latter should be paid disability allowance. It was pointed out that there is already such a classification though without a special allowance and so it is not a general problem.

S. No. 20—Government should appeal against the orders of the High Court of Madras in C.M.P. No. 1261/69, in Writ Petition No. 330/68, (Valliammal v. Government of Madras) staying the operation of G.O. Ms. No. 2909 Labour, Industries and Housing, dated 9th September 1967.—Members wanted that action should be expedited to vacate the stay.

S. No. 21—Review of the Minimum Rates of Wages fixed for the employment in stone-breaking of stone crushing carried on in quarries.—It was explained that the revision of the minimum rates of wages fixed for the employment in stone-breaking, etc., is due only from 1st January 1970 that an Advisory Committee will be constituted meanwhile and necessary action taken.

S. No. 22—The present position on the amendment of section 78 of the Factories Act to include sick leave and festival holidays in the 240 days minimum required for the eligibility of leave.—The matter will be placed before the Indian Labour Conference.

S. No. 23—Accepting the principles that the Tamil Nadu Government should be a model employer.—The views expressed by the member were noted, without conceding the suggestion that the Government was not a model employer.

S. No. 24—Amendment of the Payment of Wages Act.—It was felt that unions may directly collect the subscriptions.

S. No. 25—Grant of weekly holiday after every six days working.—It was explained that if there are specific instances of hardship, they may be brought to the notice of the Government for necessary action.

S. No. 26—Non-implementation of the awards of Labour Courts Industrial Tribunal, Payment of Wages and Workmen's Compensation Authorities.—Members were informed that the Revenue officials will be asked to expedite revenue recovery proceedings and that the question of any other special provisions being made for ensuring speedy recovery would be examined

S. No. 27—*Prosecution of defaulting employers under Employees Provident Fund Act.*

S. No. 28—*Prosecution of defaulting employers under Employees State Insurance Act.*

Members were informed that the matter will be discussed at a Conference to be held on 7th July 1969.

S. No. 29—*Indian Trade Union Act—Enforcement of.*—It was agreed that forms for annual returns under the Trade Union Act could be supplied in triplicate, and that the member's suggestion that the certificate of registration should be printed on quality paper with the Government emblem thereon would be considered.

S. No. 30—*Festival Bonus.*—No action was considered necessary.

S. No. 31—*Gratuity.*—Members were informed that as far as Shops and Establishments are concerned, the Government are considering this as part of amendments to the Madras Shops and Establishments Act.

S. No. 32—*Amendment to Regulation 98 framed under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.*—It was agreed that the management will keep lien on the post available to the Employees State Insurance beneficiary upto a maximum period of 12 months provided the substitute in his place does not claim any right of permanency.

S. No. 33—*Exemption of persons employed in a position of management under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.*—It was informed that amendment of the notification in that regard is under consideration of the Government.

S. No. 34—*Report of the Special Committee on cost of living index and the finding of the expert Dr. V. Shanmugasundaram of the University of Madras.*—Adjourned.

Other items discussed—

1. *I.L.O. Week.*—The members were informally consulted on the question of celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the I.L.O. and it was agreed that the I.L.O. Week may be celebrated from 20th to 26th July 1969 instead of from 6th to 12th as already programmed.

2. *Closure of establishments when eminent persons pass away.*—Thiru K. Gopal's suggestion in that regard would be taken up at the next meeting.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING.

Name and address of the members—

1. Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5
2. Director of Handlooms, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Madras-5
3. Director, Tamil Nadu Transport Department, Transport House, Madras-2.
4. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chepauk, Madras-5
5. The Chairman, Employer's Federation of Southern India Dare House, Madras-1.
6. The Chairman, Association of Planter's of Tamil Nadu Coonoor-1.
7. The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Board of the All India Manufacturer's Association, 7/15, Haddows Road, Madras-34.
8. The Chairman, The Indian Engineering Association (Southern Region), North Beach Road, Madras-1.
9. The President of the Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Association, No. 1, Tachors Lane, Broadway, Madras-1.
10. Thiru K. M. Sundaram, General Secretary, Tamil Nadu Trade Union Congress, 6/157, Broadway, Madras-1.
11. Thiru S.C.C. Anthoni Pillai, 136, Strahans Road Madras-12.
12. Thiru K. Gurumurthy, President, Simpson Group Companies Worker's and Staffs' Union, 72, Harris Road, Madras-2.
13. Thiru P. A. Kanniyah Naidu, B.A., B.L., President, Papanasam Labour Union, Vickramasingapuram (via), Ambasamudram
14. Thiru M. Adimoolam, President, North Arcot District Tannery Workers Union, Ambur, North Arcot district.
15. Thiru Kattoor Gopal, General Secretary, Coimbatore District General Workers' Progressive Union, Coimbatore.
- 15A. Thiru A. Balasubramanian, A3/6, Race Course Colony, Madurai-2.
16. Thiru V. Arunachalam, M.L.A., Aladipatti, Nallur P.O. Tenkasi taluk (Alankulam Constituency).

17. Thiru R. Raman Nair, M.L.C., President, Nilgiris District Estate Workers Union, Rokeby, Coonoor.

18. The Director of Statistics, Madras-6.

19. Dr. V. Shanmugasundaram, Professor of Economics and Head of Department, University of Madras.

20. Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Madras.

21. Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras.

MARCH OF EVENTS.

1. LABOUR STANDARDS IN AMERICA.

The United States Information Service, Madras organised a seminar during this month which was attended by leaders of Labour, Government, Management and Professional bodies. It had in its midst Mrs. Esther Peterson, one of the most distinguished women in the field of labour in the United States. Speaking at the seminar she said that the responsibility for setting and enforcing labour standards in the United States of America was tripartite involving Government, employer and trade union and that the enforcement was through legislation, Federal and State.

2. SURVEY OF WORKING CLASS FAMILY BUDGET.

The Government of India have proposed to conduct during the current year a survey of the working class family budget which will form the basis for compilation of new series of consumer price index number, for industrial workers. The Centre selected in Tamil Nadu State for survey are Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coonoor. The last survey was conducted in 1958-59.

3. SOUTHERN MILLOWNERS' PLEA.

The Southern India Millowners' Association in a memorandum presented to Thiru R. Venkataraman, Member of the Planning Commission had pleaded to examine the question of payment of Dearness Allowance linked to the cost of living index and evolve a reasonable wage rate, linking wages to the productivity of workers.

4. AUTOMATION TO BE RESISTED.

Thiru K. Vezhavendan, Minister for Labour assured the Assembly that the Government would stoutly resist introduction of automation as a labour saving device. Replying to a discussion on the subject he said that the State Government had already taken up the matter with the Centre. As a result of the steps taken by the Government and the efforts made by labour leaders and workers, automation had not so far been introduced in the Railways and the Life Insurance Corporation Offices in Tamil Nadu.

5. CARE FOOD FOR WIVES OF JOBLESS WORKERS.

Thiru K. Vezhavendan, Minister for Labour mentioned in the State Legislative Council the possibility of CARE giving free food to the wives of unemployed workers of Coimbatore, if need be. He had a discussion earlier with the CARE representatives who were agreeable to do so.

6. CONGRATULATIONS TO PLANTERS.

Addressing the 16th Annual Conference of the Tamil Nadu Planters' Association which was held at Coonoor, during the last week of this month, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu praised planters for concluding bipartite agreements with labour on wages and bonus and hoped that during the Three and a half years duration of the agreements there would be no labour trouble in plantations. Describing the recent agreement on bonus and wages with labour as a 'landmark' in the history of the industry, Thiru Muthiah, Chairman of the Association stressed that the increase in wages should be linked to productivity.

7. TAMIL NADU RELIEF UNDERTAKING (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL, 1969.

The Tamil Nadu Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Bill of 1969 which was piloted by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries in the State Assembly was passed by the House on 26th August 1969. The bill seeks to freeze all past liabilities of textile mills which may be taken over by the Government for a limited period to render certain labour laws inapplicable to these mills and to suspend any right, privilege or obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the undertaking was taken over and to stay all proceedings relating thereto pending before any Court, tribunal, officer or authority.

The Bill also seeks to empower the Government not only to declare textile but any industrial undertaking as a relief undertaking in the larger interest of the State and to obviate the need for piecemeal legislation later in respect of any particular class or category of industry.

The Government had assured to reopen some of the closed mills very soon.

8. WORKING CLASS INDEX COMPILATION.

The Union Cabinet had decided to review the basis of compilation of the working class index with the object of making the index realistic. Such review is undertaken every five years. The review will be made by an expert body as in previous years.

9. SAFETY AWARDS TO NINE UNDERTAKINGS.

The function for the distribution of the running trophies to the State Safety awards winners and cash prizes to the extent of Rs. 3,000 for the workers was held in the office of the Commissioner

of Labour, Chepauk, Madras on 25th August 1969. Thiru M. M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour presided over the function and distributed the prizes to the winners. In his presidential speech, he stressed the importance of safety in factories and the imperative need to prevent accidents occurring in factories as this would enable to improve productivity and to maintain good relations between the employers and the employees. Thiru C. T. Sreenivasan, Chief Inspector of Factories welcomed the gathering consisting of factory managements and the workers' representatives. Thiru T. R. Srinivasan, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories proposed a vote of thanks.

10. PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.

Thiru Gajendragadkar, Chairman of the National Commission on Labour presented the Commission's final report to Thiru Jai Sukhlal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation at a specially got up function on 28th August 1969. Speaking at the function, Thiru Hathi said that the aim of the labour policy should not be merely to enact legislation to protect the working class but to ensure them a living wage, decent standard of living and a position of honour and dignity in the society. Some of the members of the Commission also spoke on the occasion.

The Commission's report was placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament on 29th August 1969 by the Minister of State for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. He told the Rajya Sabha that the action on the report of the National Commission on Labour would be taken after it has been examined in consultation with the interests concerned.

Some of the salient features of recommendations of National Commission of Labour are :

(1) Setting up of permanent industrial relations Commission both at the Centre and in the States. This will be high power bodies, independent of the executive. They will have three main functions—

- (a) Adjudication on industrial disputes;
- (b) Conciliation; and
- (c) Certification of unions as representative unions.

(2) Setting up of standing Labour Courts in the States.

(3) Enhancement of contributions to Employees' Provident Fund from 6½ per cent to 8 per cent; where the contribution is already 8 per cent, it should be raised to 10 per cent.

- (4) Not in favour of common labour code.
- (5) Non-feasibility of a National minimum wage.
- (6) Setting up of a Pay Commission for Government employees.

(7) While recognising the validity and relevance of strike-lock-out in certain situations, the Commission has suggested imposition of some restrictions on its exercise including a limit on its duration.

(8) It has recommended several measures to strengthen the unions organisationally and financially and to help reduce inter union and intra-union rivalries.

(9) It has suggested wider scope for discussion in the joint consultative machinery on all matters which can be brought constitutionally within its purview.

11. 12TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THIRU-VI-KA NAGAR KUDIERUPPORE SANGAM, MADRAS.

Thiru-Vi-Ka Nagar Kudieruppoore Sangam, Madras celebrated its 12th Anniversary and the 86th Birthday of Thiru-Vi-Ka on 28th August 1969. Thiru K. V. Subbiah, Minister for Housing, Thiru M. M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour and Thiru K. C. Reddy, B.E., Executive Engineer (Madras North Division), State Housing Board participated in the function.

SALIENT FEATURES.

Salient features of the Report on the Working of the Factories Act, 1948 and Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934 for the year 1966.

1. FACTORIES AND WORKERS EMPLOYED THEREIN.

At the beginning of the year, there were 6,840 factories on the registers. During the year 461 factories were brought on the registers as against 308 factories removed from the registers, thereby leaving 6,993 factories at the end of the year. Out of these 6,993 factories covered by the Act, 6,644 factories were in commission.

2. EMPLOYMENT.

The average daily number of workers employed in the 6,644 factories, which were in commission at the end of the year, was 392,765. (This figure includes estimated average daily number of workers employed in factories, in respect of which returns were not received in time.

3. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF FACTORIES.

During the year under report, licences issued to the factories for the year 1966 were renewed and fresh licences were issued to factories newly brought under the purview of the Act. A sum of Rs. 15,87,190 was collected as licence fees under the Factories Act, 1948.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY.

All possible efforts have been taken by the Inspectorate to safeguard the general health of the workers and to protect them against occupational hazards and industrial diseases and accidents.

Generally, a fair standard of sanitation and cleanliness has been maintained in the majority of the factories. Where necessary, Inspectors have issued directions to occupiers to improve them.

Adequate steps were taken to mitigate dust, fumes, mists, gases and vapours in factories, wherever necessary. In work room where there is an evolution of dust, fumes, vapours, mists or gases besides improving general ventilation, suggestions have been given to provide local exhaust ventilation to collect the dust, fumes or vapours at source and dispose them suitably. In factories, where contaminants are highly dangerous, fume cup-boards have been suggested, for separating the entire process and exhaust the fume. Surveys have been conducted in factories to find out the adequacy

and suitability of personal protective equipment supplied to workers, working in areas, where they are exposed to dust fumes, mists, vapour and gases. Wherever such protective equipment have not been supplied, instructions were issued for the supply, on the basis of such surveys. In processes where the contaminants are highly dangerous, regulations of the working hours of the workers exposed to the fumes, dust, vapours, mists and gases have been introduced in such a way that no worker is exposed to inhale the contaminants to an extent greater than the safe level.

5. FENCING AND OTHER SAFETY MEASURES.

Fencing and guarding of machinery continued to receive active attention of the Inspectors, with the tendering of advice and instructions to the managements of factories in the provision and upkeep of fences and guards. The necessary type of guards to be provided have been explained to the Management to detail, in order to secure compliance with the statutory provisions. The advice tendered continued to receive due attention and compliance from the managements with the result that the fencing of dangerous parts of machinery etc., was fairly satisfactory.

6. COMPLAINTS.

The Inspectors enquired into 824 complaints lodged by individual workers, trade unions, etc., and took suitable action wherever necessary.

7. LABOUR WELFARE.

Washing and canteen facilities as prescribed under the Act and Lockers and housing facilities, have been provided in most of the factories.

8. REST SHED AND CREACHES.

Rest rooms and creaches were provided in the factories employing more than 150 workers and 50 women workers respectively.

9. DRINKING WATER.

Adequate supply of whole some drinking water in the factories was ensured with particular attention paid to the cooling of water and its hygienic distribution. Water coolers have been installed in some of the big units.

10. EDUCATION.

Some of the big factories were maintaining High Schools and Elementary Schools or making donations to schools catering to their worker's children. In some cases, subsidies were handed out towards fees or for the purchase of books for the workers' children.

11. MEDICAL FACILITIES.

Apart from the medical facilities provided by the Employees State Insurance Scheme, some of the factories, including those in areas where the scheme has not been implemented, have provided medical facilities to their workers.

12. MADRAS MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT.

The Provisions of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, are applicable to women employed in factories, provided they have entered the service under the employer from whom they claim maternity benefits, not later than 35 weeks, immediately, before the week in which confinement takes place. Out of the 2,617 factories, which employed women and covered by Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 2,516 factories have submitted the returns. Average daily number of women employed was 44,325 in the factories submitting returns. 1,023 claims were made of which 657 claims were accepted and either fully or partly paid by the employers of women workers. A total sum of Rs. 64,543.86 was paid as maternity benefit during the year. Inspections were made by the full-time Inspectors and Inspectress of Factories and the claims made and the benefits paid were checked up by them. Ten prosecutions against 10 managers of Factories were launched in the year and they have ended in convictions realising a fine amount of Rs. 175.

Awards and Agreements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA.

(Criminal Appeal No. 102 of 1966, dated 2 May 1968.)

PRESENT :

JUSTICE SRI V. RAMASWAMI
JUSTICE SRI C. A. VAIDIALINGAM

Between

Devendra M. Surti (Dr.)

and

State of Gujarat.

(N.B.—The judgment of the Gujarat High Court under Appeal has been reported in 1966—II L.L.J. 389.)

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act S. 2 (4)—“Commercial establishment”—Doctor’s dispensary not a Commercial establishment within the meaning of S. 2 (4) :

Held: In the matter of construing the language of S. 2 (4) of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 the principle of *noscitur a sociis* must be adopted. This rule means that, when two or more words which are susceptible of analogous meaning are coupled together, they are understood to be used in their cognate sense. The words take as it were their colour from each other, that is the more general is restricted to a sense analogous to a less general. Associated words take their meaning from one another under the doctrine of *NOSCITUR A SOCIIS* the philosophy of which is that the meaning of a doubtful word may be ascertained by reference to the meaning of words associated with it. Such doctrine is broader than the maxim *eiusdem generis*.

The correct test of finding whether a professional activity falls within the definition of S. 2 (4) of the Act is whether the activity is systematically and habitually undertaken for production or distribution of goods or for rendering material services to the community with the help of employees in the manner of trade or business in such an undertaking. It is also necessary to construe the word profession in S. 2 (4).

It is clear that a professional activity must be an activity carried on by an individual by his personal skill and intelligence. There is a fundamental distinction therefore between a professional activity

and an activity of a commercial character and unless the profession carried on by the appellant also partakes of the character of a commercial nature the appellant’s dispensary cannot fall within the ambit of S. 2 (4) of the Act.

The dispensary of the appellant would fall with the definition of S. 2 (4) if the activity of the appellant is organised in the manner in which the trade or business is generally organised or arranged and the activity is systematically or habitually undertaken for rendering material services to the community at large or a part of such community with the help of the employees and if such an activity involves co-operation of employer and employees.

To put it differently, the manner in which the activity in question is organised or arranged, the condition of the co-operation between the employer and the employees being necessary for its success and its object being to render material service to the community can be regarded as some of the features which render the carrying of a professional activity to fall within the ambit of S. 2 (4) of the Act. Tested in the light of these principles, the case of the appellant does not fall within the purview of the Act.

JUDGMENT.

PER RAMASWAMI J.—The question involved in this appeal is as to whether a doctor’s dispensary is a “commercial establishment” within the meaning of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act 1948 (Bombay Act 79 of 1948), hereinafter referred to as the Act.

The case of the prosecution is that the appellant was a Doctor having his dispensary situated near Jakaria Masjid at Ahmedabad. The dispensary is registered as a “Commercial Establishment” under the provisions of the Act. The complainant Sri Patel visited the dispensary on 13th June 1963 at about 9-50 a.m. and found that though the dispensary was registered as ‘Commercial Establishment’ under the Act, the register produced before him at the time of his visit was not maintained as required under Rule 23(1) of the Rules framed under the Act. Necessary remarks were made by the complainant in the visit book of the dispensary. Thereafter a complaint was filed against the appellant after obtaining sanction for his prosecution under S. 52 (e) of the Act read with S. 62 of the Act and rule 23 (1) of the Rules. The case was contested by the Appellant on the ground that the doctors’ dispensary was not a ‘commercial establishment’ within the meaning of the Act and the provisions of the Act did not therefore apply to his dispensary and the appellant had not committed any offence. The City Magistrate (First Court) (Municipal), Ahmedabad, held that the appellant was not guilty and acquitted him. The State of Gujarat took the matter in appeal to the High Court of Gujarat in Criminal Appeal No. 208 of 1964. The appeal was allowed by the High Court by its

Judgment, dated 14th February 1966 and the appellant was convicted for an offence under S. 52 (e) read with S. 62 of the Act and rule 23(1) of the rules and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a week.

This appeal is brought by certificate from the judgment of the High Court.

Before considering the rival contentions of the parties it is necessary to examine the scheme of the Act. The preamble to the Act states that it is an Act.

"To consolidate and amend the law relating to the regulation of conditions of work and employment in shops, commercial establishments, residential hotels, restaurants, eating houses, theatres, other places of public amusement or entertainment and other establishments."

Section 2 (4) of the Act defines "commercial establishment" as follows :—

"Commercial Establishment means a establishment which carries on any business trade or profession or any work in connection with or incidental or ancillary to, any business, trade or profession and includes a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and a charitable or other trust, whether registered or not, which carries on whether for purposes of gain or not, any business, trade or profession or work in connexion with or incidental or ancillary thereto but does not include a factory, shop, residential hotel, restaurant, eating houses theatre or other place of public amusement or entertainment."

Section 2 (8) states :

"Establishment means a shop, commercial establishment, residential hotel, restaurant, eating house, theatre or other place of public amusement or entertainment which this Act applies and includes such other establishment as the State Government may by notification in the official gazette, declare to be an establishment for the purposes of this Act."

Sections 2 (6) and 2 (7) read as follows :—

"(6) 'employee' means a person wholly or principally employed whether directly or through any agency and whether for wages or other consideration in or in connexion with any establishment; and includes an apprentice, but does not include a member of the employer's family."

"(7) 'employer' means a person owning or having ultimate control over the affairs of an establishment". Sections 2 (3) and 2 (18) defines the expressions "closed" and "opened" as meaning—

"closed or opened for the service of any customer, or for any business of the establishment, or for work, by or with the help of any employee, of or connected with the Establishment".

Section 4 states :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the provisions of this Act mentioned in Col. 3 of Schedule II shall not apply to the establishments, employees and other persons mentioned against them in the Col. 2 of the said schedule:

Provided that the State Government may, by notification published in the official gazette, add to omit or alter any of the entries of the said schedule subject to such conditions, if any as may be specified in such notification and on the publication of such notification the entries in either column of the said schedule shall be deemed to be amended accordingly."

Section 5 provides as follows :—

"(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette declare any establishment or class of establishments to which or any person or class of persons to whom, this Act or any of the provisions thereof does not for the time being apply to an establishment or class of establishments or a person or class of persons to which or whom this Act or any provisions thereof with such modifications or adaptations as may in the opinion of the State Government be necessary shall apply from such date as may be specified in the notification.

(2) On such declaration under sub-section (1) any such establishment or class of establishments or such person or class of persons shall be deemed to be an establishment or class of establishments to which, or to be an employee or class of employees to whom, this Act applies and all or any of the provisions of this Act with such adaptation or modification as may be specified in such declaration shall apply to such establishment or class of establishments or to such employee or class of employees."

Chapter II deals with the registration of establishments under S. 7 (1) within the period specified the employer of every establishment is required to send to the inspector of the local area concerned a statement in the prescribed form together with necessary fees, containing the name of the employer and of the establishment, the category of the establishment, whether it was a shop, commercial establishment, residential hotel, restaurant, eating house, theatre or

other place of public amusement or entertainment and such other particulars. Under Section 7 (2) "a registration certificate" is to be granted. Chapter III deals with shops and commercial establishment. Sections 10 and 11 provide for the opening and closing hours of the shop. Section 13 deals with the opening and closing hours of a commercial establishment. Section 14 provides for the maximum limit of the daily and weekly hours of work of the employees in shops and commercial establishments. Section 15 provides for rest interval, and S. 17 provides for spread-over of hours of work in commercial establishments. Section 18 provides for weekly holidays in shops and commercial establishments. Chapter VI deals with employment of children, young persons and women and applies to all establishments. Section 32 provides that no child should be required or allowed to work in any establishment notwithstanding that such child is a member of the family of the employer. Similarly S. 33 provides that no young person or woman shall be required or allowed to work whether as an employee or otherwise in any establishment before 6 a.m. and after 7 p.m. notwithstanding that such young person or woman is a member of the family of the employer. Section 34 prescribes daily hours of work for young persons. The next chapter, i.e. Chapter VII deals with leave pay and payment of wages for such leave. Section 38 provides for the extension of the Payment of Wages Act by the State Government by a notification in the gazette to all or any class of establishments or to any class of employees to which the Act applies. Similarly S. 38A provides for the extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Chapter VIII enacts provisions for health and safety of the workers generally for all establishments. Chapter IX enacts provisions for setting up of the machinery for enforcement and inspection. Chapter X deals with offences and penalties. Section 52 deals with contravention of certain provisions and Clause (e) of that section provides for the penalty if the employer contravenes the provisions of S. 62 by not maintaining the prescribed register. Section 62 provides for maintenance of registers and records and display of notices as may be prescribed by rules. Section 63 deals with wages for overtime work.

On behalf of the appellant Sri Mehta put forward the argument that under S. 2 (4) of the Act which defines "commercial establishment" as an establishment which carries on any business, trade or profession, the emphasis was not on the place from which the trading or professional activity was carried on but the emphasis was really on the nature of the activity which must be a commercial activity. In other words the contention was that the intention of the legislature in enacting S. 2 (4) was to include only those profession which are carried on in a commercial manner. It was therefore contended that in the present case the dispensary of the appellant does not fall within the definition of "Commercial Establishment" under S.2 (4) of the Act. In our opinion, the argument addressed on behalf of the appellant is well founded and must prevail.

Under section 2 (8) of the Act an Establishment is defined as meaning—

"A shop, commercial establishment, residential hotel, restaurant eating-house, theatre, or other place of public amusement or entertainment to which this Act applies."

Section 2 (24) again defines a "residential Hotel" Section 2(25) a "restaurant or eating-house and S. 2 (27) similarly defines a "shop". Section 2 (29) defines a "theatre". It is clear therefore that the legislature has taken care separately to define each one of the categories of the establishments mentioned in S. 2 (8) of the Act. It is true that S. 2 (4) of the Act has used words of very wide import and grammatically it may include even a consulting room where a doctor examines his patients with the help of a solitary nurse or attendant. But in our opinion in the matter of construing the language of S. 2(4) of the Act we must adopt the principle of *NOSCITUR A SOCIIS*. This rule means that when two or more words which are susceptible of analogous meaning are coupled together they are understood to be used in their cognate sense. The words take as it were their colour from each other that is the more general is restricted to a sense analogous to a less general.

"Associated words take their meaning from one another under the doctrine of *NOSCITUR A SOCIIS* the philosophy of which is that the meaning of a doubtful word may be ascertained by reference to the meaning of words associated with it; such doctrine is broader than the maxim *eiusdem generis*."

(Words and Phrases, Vol. XIV, page 207.)

For instance, in *Reed v. Ingham* (1854) 3 E & B. (889) it was held upon the principle of the maxim *NOSCITUR A SOCIIS* that a steam tug of eighty-seven tons burden engaged in moving another vessel was not a craft within the meaning of the statute. Again in *Scales v. Pickering* (1828) 4 Bing 448 at 452-453, the question was what was the meaning of the word "footway" when used in private Act which empowered a water company to break up the soil and pavement of roads, highways, footways commons, streets, lanes, alleys, passages and public places provided they did not enter upon any private lands without the consent of the owner. It was contended that this authorised the company to break up the soil of a private field in which there was a public footway, but it was held otherwise.

"Construing the word 'footway' said Best C. J. from the company in which it is found the legislature appears to have meant those paved footways in large towns which are too narrow to admit of horses and carriages."

And Park J. added: "The word footway" here *NOSCITUR A SOCIIS*", In the present case certain essential features or attributes are invariably associated with the words "business and trade" as understood in the popular and conventional sense and it is the colour of these attributes which is taken by the other words used in the definition of S. 2 (4) of the Act though their normal import may be much wider. We are, therefore of opinion that the professional establishment of a doctor cannot come within the definition of S. 2 (4) of the Act unless the activity carried on was also commercial in character. As to what exactly is meant by "commerce" it may be difficult to define but in an early case—*McKay V. Rutherford* (1848) 6 Moore P.C. 413 at 425, Lord Campbell gave a useful definition:

"Commerce is that activity where a capital is laid out on any work and a risk run of profit or loss; it is a commercial venture."

It is true that the definition of Lord Campbell is the conventional definition attributed to trade or commerce but it cannot be taken to be wholly valid for the purpose of construing industrial legislation in a modern welfare State. It is clear that, the presence of the profit motive or the investment of capital tradition associated to the notion of trade and commerce cannot be given an undue importance in construing the definition of "commercial establishment" under S. 2 (4) of the Act. In our opinion, the correct test of finding whether a professional activity falls within S. 2 (4) of the Act is whether the activity is systematically and habitually undertaken for production or distribution of goods or for rendering material services to the community or any part of the community with the help of employees in the manner of a trade or business in such an undertaking. It is also necessary in this connexion to construe the word "profession" under S. 2 (4) of the Act. In *Commissioners of Inland Revenue V. Maxse* (1919) 1 K.B. 647 at 557 Scrutton L. J. stated as follows:—

"I am very reluctant finally to propound a comprehensive definition. A set of facts not present to the mind of the judicial propounder, and not raised in the case before him, may immediately arise to confound his proposition. But it seems to me as at present advised that a "profession" in the present use of language involves the idea of an occupation requiring either purely intellectual skill or of manual skill controlled as in painting and sculpture or surgery by the intellectual skill of the operator, as distinguished from an occupation which is substantially the production or sale or arrangements for the production or sale of commodities. The line of demarcation may vary from time to time. The word "profession" used to be confined to the three learned professions, the Church, Medicine and Law. It has now I think, a wider meaning.

The matter was again considered in another case where the question was whether a company doing the work of naval architects could be said to be carrying on a profession of naval

architecture. The case was *William Esplen, Son and Swainston Ltd. V. Inland Revenue Commissioners* (1919) 2 K.B. 731, where Rowlatt J. observed as follows:—

"but in my opinion the company is not carrying on the profession of naval architects within the meaning of the section, because for this purpose it is of the essence of a profession that the profits should be dependant mainly upon the personal qualifications of the person by whom it is carried on and that can only be an individual."

It is therefore clear that a professional activity must be an activity carried on by an individual by his personal skill and intelligence. There is a fundamental distinction therefore between a professional activity and an activity of a commercial character and unless the profession carried on by the appellant also partakes of the character of a commercial nature, the appellant cannot fall within the ambit of S. 2 (4) of the Act. In *National Union of Commercial Employees and another V. M. R. Mehar* (*Industrial Tribunal, Bombay*) and others (1962—I.L.L.J. 241) it was held by this Court that the work of solicitors is not an industry within the meaning of S. 2 (j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and therefore any dispute raised by the employees of the solicitors against them cannot be made the subject of reference to the industrial tribunal. In dealing with this question, Gajendragadkar J. speaking for the Court, observed as follows at p. 244 of the report:—

When in the *Hospital* case (1960 I.L.L.J. 251) this Court referred to the organisation of the undertaking involving the co-operation of capital and labour or the employer and his employees, it obviously meant the co-operation essential and necessary for the purpose of rendering material service or for the purpose of production. It would be realized that the concept of industry postulates partnership between capital and labour or between the employer and his employees. It is under this partnership that the employer contributes his capital and the employees their labour and the joint contribution of capital and labour leads directly to the production which the industry has in view. In other words the co-operation between capital and labour or between the employer and his employees which is treated as a working test in determining whether any activity amounts to an industry, is the co-operation which is directly involved in the production of goods or in the rendering of service. It cannot be suggested that every form or aspect of human activity in which capital and labour co-operate or employer and employees assist each other is an industry. The distinguishing feature of an industry is that for the production of goods or for the rendering of service co-operation between capital and labour or between the employer and his employees must be direct and must be essential.

Again at pages 245-246 of the report *GAJENDRAGADKAR J. proceeds to state* :

Does a solicitor's firm satisfy that test? Superficially considered, the solicitor's firm is no doubt organized as an industrial concern would be organized. There are different categories of servants employed by a firm, each category being assigned separate duties and functions. But it must be remembered that the service rendered by a solicitor functioning either individually or working together with partners is service which is essentially individual; it depends upon the professional equipment, knowledge and efficiency of the solicitor concerned. Subsidiary work which is purely of an incidental type and which is intended to assist the solicitor in doing his job has no direct relation to the professional service ultimately rendered by the solicitor. For his own convenience a solicitor may employ a clerk because a clerk would type his opinion; for his convenience, a solicitor may employ a menial servant to keep his chamber clean and in order; and it is likely that the number of clerks may be large if the concern is prosperous and so would be the number of menial servants. But the work done either by the typist or the stenographer or by the menial servant or other employees in a solicitor's firm is not directly concerned with the service which the solicitor renders to his client and cannot therefore be said to satisfy the test of co-operation between the employer and the employees which is relevant to the purpose. There can be no doubt that for carrying on the work of a solicitor efficiently accounts have to be kept and correspondence carried on and this work would need the employment of clerks and accountant. But has the work of the clerk who types correspondence or that of the accountant who keeps accounts any direct or essential nexus or connexion with the advice which it is the duty of the solicitor to give to his client? The answer to this question must in our opinion be in the negative. There is no doubt a kind of co-operation between the solicitor and his employees, but that co-operation has no direct or immediate relation to the professional service which the solicitor renders to his client.

Looking at this question in a broad and general way, it is not easy to conceive that a liberal profession like that of an attorney could have been intended by the legislature to fall within the definition of "industry" under Section 2 (j). The very concept of the liberal professions has its own special and distinctive features which do not readily permit the inclusion of the liberal professions into the four corners of industrial law. The essential basis of an industrial dispute is that it is a dispute arising between capital and labour in enterprises where capital and labour combine to produce commodities or to render service. This essential basis would be absent in the case of liberal professions. A person following a liberal profession does not carry on his profession in any intelligible sense with the active

co-operation of his employees and the principal, if not the sole capital which he brings into his profession is his special or peculiar intellectual and educational equipment. That is why on broad and general consideration which cannot be ignored, a liberal profession like that of an attorney must, we think be deemed to be outside the definition of "industry" under Section 2 (j).

Applying a similar line of reasoning we are of opinion that the dispensary of the appellant would fall within the definition of Section 2 (4) of the Act if the activity of the appellant is organised in the manner in which a trade or business is generally organised or arranged and if the activity is systematically or habitually undertaken for rendering material services to the community at large or a part of such community with the help of the employees and if such an activity generally involves co-operation of the employer and the employees. To put it differently, the manner in which the activity in question is organised or arranged the condition of the co-operation between the employer and the employees being necessary for its success and its object being to render material service to the community can be regarded as some of the features which render the carrying on of a professional activity to fall within the ambit of Section 2 (4) of the Act. Tested in the light of these principles, we hold that the case of the appellant does not fall within the purview of the Act and the conviction of the appellant of the offence under Section 52 (c) of the Act read with Section 62 of the Act and rule 23 (1) of the rules is illegal.

For these reasons, we allow this appeal and set aside the judgment of the Gujarat High Court, dated 14th February 1966, convicting and sentencing the appellant.

Current Labour Literature

August 1969.

39

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nil.

Article—

- 1 DESHPANDE (V. S.); Contract of employment—Old and New; [*All India Reporter*; Vol. 56 (Part 618); August 1969.]
- 2 ALI (ABID); International Labour Organisation's task in the developing countries; [*Asian Labour*; Vol. XVII (61); July 1969.]
- 3 PYLEE (M. V.); The Study group's draft labour code lacks realism; [*Capital*; Vol. CLXIII (4076); 21st August 1969; 330—332.].
- 4 RAGHAVA REDDY (G.); Ban on gherao will promote industrial growth; [*Capital*; 28th August 1969; 364—365].
- 5 SHAH (K. K.); Revolving fund for housing; [*The Hindu*; 15th August 1969.]
- 6 GULATI (AVINSH); A Study in motivation towards unionisation; [*Indian Journal of Industrial relations*; Vol. 5 (1); July 1969; 68—74.]
- 7 MAJUMDAR (PARESH); Recognition of trade unions; [*Indian Worker*; 18th August 1969.]
- 8 SHARMA (BRIJ SUNDER); International Labour Organisation and the Labour movement in India; [*Indian Worker*; 25th August 1969.]
- 9 NANDA (GULJARILAL); The role and responsibility of working class; [*Indian Worker*; 18th August 1969; 13.]

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

1. STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF AGREEMENT BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER SECTION 12 (3) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1969.

<i>Serial number and name of establishment.</i>	<i>Date of agreement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Sri Murugan Binding Works, Pudukkottai.	9th June 1969	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 50 to the workers in full and final settlement of all his claims.
2 Bharath Type Works, Pudukkottai.	Do.	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 125 to the workers in full and final settlement.
3 Sri Ram Engineering Industries, Kumbakonam.	13th June 1969	Demanding leave with wages.	The management agreed to give 30 days of leave for year with wages to all workmen.
4 Bell Tobacco Company, Pudukkottai.	17th June 1969	Payment of wages and suspension of six workers.	The management agreed to pay wages at the rates prevalent in other tobacco factories and to reinstate the six workmen with effect from 18th June 1969.
5 Krishna Rice Mill, Pudukkottai	19th June 1969	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to pay of Rs. 315 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims in future.
6 The Raja Mills, Madurai	2nd June 1969	Payment of Lay Off Compensation.	The management agreed to pay lay-off compensation to the workers who are required to be present, but unable to provide work.
7 Sri Sivakami Mills, Limited, Thenur.	17th June 1969	Suspension of a worker	The management agreed to allow the worker to resume work only for four days after all other striking workers resume work.
8 Venkateswara Agro-Chemicals and Minerals, Madras-21.	2nd June 1969	Non-employment of 17 workers.	The management agreed to provide work with effect from 3rd June 1969.
9 Madras Penoil Factory, Madras-21.	Do.	Payment of bonus	The management agreed to pay 3 months basic wages as bonus for the year 1967-68.
10 National Industries, Madras-21	5th June 1969	Demanding increment	The management agreed to grant an ad hoc increment of Rs. 5-80 p.m. to all the workmen with effect from 1st April 1969 as detailed in the settlement.
11 Hind Roadways, Madras-1	12th June 1969	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 130 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
12 Srinivasa Viles, Madras-1	18th June 1969	Non-employment of 7 workers.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 1,200 to the 7 workmen in full and final settlement of all their claim including reinstatement exclusive of the earned wages.
13 Krishna Glass Works, Madras-3	21st June 1969	Non-employment of 5 workmen.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 4,004 to the 5 workmen in full and final settlement of all their claims including reinstatement.
14 Crown Talkies, Madras-1	23rd June 1969	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 550 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims exclusive of earned wages and bonus due to him.
15 The Empire Vermicelli Company, Madras-7.	27th June 1969.	Revision of basic wages	The management agreed to revise the rates of wages as detailed in the settlement.
16 A. M. Safiyullah and Company, Ramipet.	4th June 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.
17 Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore.	5th June 1969	Do.	The management agreed to refer the issue to the informal arbitration of the Commissioner of Labour or his nominee.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18 K. Abdul Azeez Schib and Sons, Vellore.	18th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 500 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
19 Salem Beedi Factory, Tirupathur ..	Do.	Work assignment and non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to assign the work to the workmen as detailed in the settlement and to reinstate the worker with effect from 1st July 1969 treating his period of absence as leave on loss of pay.
20 Sri Balasubramania Bus Service, Wandiwash.	28th June 1969 ..	Increase in wages	The management agreed to pay an ad hoc increase of Rs. 7.50 for all the monthly paid staff with effect from 1st June 1969.
21 Saradha Binding Works, Madras ..	9th June 1969 ..	Revision of wages gratuity, and bonus.	The management agreed to pay revised wages, gratuity and bonus as detailed in the settlement
22 B.N.K. Press Private, Limited, Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do.
23 Praasad Process, Private, Limited, Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do.
24 Lakshmi Paper Industries, Salem ..	10th June 1969 ..	Revision of wages and increments.	The management agreed to revise the wages and to grant annual increment as detailed in the settlement.
25 Balphar Refractories, Limited, Karup- pur, Salem.	11th June 1969 ..	Bonus for 1967-68	The management agreed to pay bonus to each eligible worker at 12.58 per cent of the wages earned by him.
26 Sundaram Spinning Mills, Komara- palayam.	20th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to refer the issue to the informal arbitration of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour-I, Madras.
27	Do.	Do.	The management agreed to reinstate the worker without back wages but with continuity of service.
28 Vyeys Modern Hotel, Salem ..	23rd June 1969 ..	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 164.85 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
29 Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills, Limited, Mohaur.	21st June 1969 ..	Revision of wages to the 2 workers.	The management agreed to revise the wages, to the two workers as detailed in the settlement with effect from 1st June 1969.
30 Messrs. Prakasht Engineering Com- pany, Coimbatore-9.	20th June 1969 ..	Demand for increments	The management agreed to grant increment as detailed in the settlement with effect from 1st April 1969.
31 Tool Room Shop, Erode-2 ..	24th June 1969 ..	Dismissal of 9 workers	The management agreed to reinstate the 9 worker without backwages but with continuity of service.
32 Messrs. The Kala Industries Private, Limited, Coimbatore-11.	24th June 1969 ..	Charter of demands	The management agreed to fulfil their demands as detailed in the settlement.
33 The Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Limited, Coimbatore-15.	3rd June 1969 ..	Work assignment and revision of wages.	The management agreed to reassign the work and to revise the wages as detailed in the settlement.
34 Thirumunrthi Mills, Limited, Udumal- pet.	5th June 1969 ..	Do.	Do.
35 Sri Balasubramania Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.	12th June 1969 ..	Do.	Do.
36 The Lakshmi Mills, Company, Limited, Coimbatore.	26th June 1969 ..	Do.	Do.
37 Gandeevan Transport, Chingleput ..	2nd June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 1,300 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.

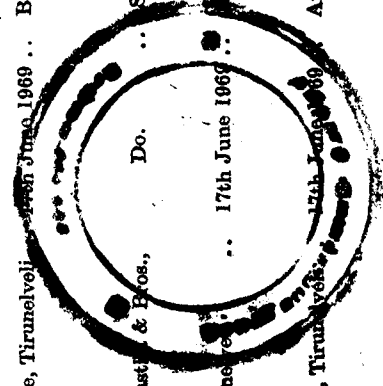
Serial number and name of establishment.	Date of agreement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
38 The Omega Insulated Cables Company (India) Limited, Madras.	4th June 1969	Re-assignment of work	The Management agreed to reassign the work as detailed in the settlement.
39 Productivity Elements (Private) Limited, Madras-58.	6th June 1969	Retrenchment of four workers.	The Management agreed to pay compensation at five days wages for each year of service to four workers.
40 N. T. Patel and Company, Madras-1.	7th June 1969	Non-employment of two workers.	The Management agreed to refer the issue to the Labour Court, Madras.
41 Tozlinival Instruments Limited, Madras.	10th June 1969	Wage increase	The Management agreed to raise the wages at 7.50 p.m. to each of their permanent workers.
42 Southern Switch Gear Limited, Madras-35.	17th June 1969	Demanding sick leave	The Management agreed to grant 3 days additional casual leave in lieu of sick leave demanding per year with effect from the date of settlement.
43 National Sugar Industries, Madras	18th June 1969	Revision of wages categorisation Dearness Allowances, etc.	The Management agreed to the revision of the wages categorisation and Dearness Allowance as detailed in the annexure of the settlement.
44 Messrs. Metro Engineers, Madras-58.	19th June 1969	Revision of wages, etc.	The Management agreed to revise the wages as detailed in the settlement.
45 General Engineering Industries, Madras-58.	20th June 1969	Revision of wages and increase in Dearness Allowance.	The Management agreed to revise the wages and to increase the Dearness Allowance as detailed in the settlement.
46 Messrs. Productivity Elements, Madras-58.	20th June 1969	Non-employment of a worker.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 938 in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
47 Kancheepuram Kamatchiamman Co-operative Spinning Mills, Kancheepuram.	21st June 1969	Demanding increase in wages, etc.	The Management agreed to increase the wages to the worker as detailed in the settlement.
48 Ravi Paints and Chemicals Limited, Madras-19.	21st June 1969	Deduction of wages for the strike period.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 50 as an advance which will be deducted in 10 equal instalments.
49 Binny Leather Corporation, Madras-44.	21st June 1969	Strike by the workers	The Management agreed not to take disciplinary action against the workmen who went to strike without notice.
50 J. Stead and Company, Madras-58.	21st June 1969	Disciplinary action against a worker.	The Management agreed to drop all further disciplinary action against the worker as the worker expressed the apology orally to the Management.
51 Messrs. Sri Sarada Studio, Madras.	24th June 1969	Revised rates of scales of pay	The Management agreed to revise the scales of pay as detailed in the settlement with effect from 1st March 1969.
52 Premier Cline, Madras-2	2nd June 1969	Non-employment of a worker.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 350 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claim including reinstatement.
53 Odean Cinema, Madras-2	4th June 1969	Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 240 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
54 Mount Pharmacy, Madras-2	7th June 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 including reinstatement.
55 Varghese and Company, Madras-2.	17th June 1969	Increase in wages and Bonus	The Management agreed to give increment of Rs. 3 with effect from 1st April 1969 and to pay 4 per cent of the total wages as bonus for the year 1967-68.
56 Do.	17th June 1969	Non-employment of a worker	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 750 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.

Serial number and name of establishment.	Date of agreement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
57 Madras Cement Tiles and Concrete Products Company, Private, Limited, Madras-14.	19th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of 2 workers.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 350 and 250 to the two workers in full and final settlement of all their claims including reinstatement excluding the claim of bonus for 1968-69.
58 Premier Tyres Limited, Madras ..	20th June 1969 ..	Revision of scales of pay	The Management agreed to revise the wages to all categories of workers as detailed in the settlement.
59 Madras Standard Engineering Workers, Madras-2.	25th June 1969 ..	Termination of service of 14 workers.	The Management agreed to reinstate the 14 workers.
60 Swadesi Type Foundry, Madras-2.	18th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker...	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 100 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
61 Venus Padmini Combines, Madras-26.	26th June 1969 ..	Demanding additional bonus for 1968-67.	The Management agreed to pay 12 days wages as additional bonus for the year 1968-67.
62 India Cafe, Madras-54 ..	26th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 525 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
63 Rajeswari Mills, Madurai-9 ..	2nd June 1969 ..	Permanency of certain workers.	The Management agreed to make permanent certain workers as detailed in the settlement.
64 Sree Meenakshi Mills, Limited, Madurai ..	5th June 1969 ..	Do.	Do.
65 ..	5th June 1969 ..	Permanency of certain workers and promotion to a worker.	The Management agreed to promote the worker with effect from 1st June 1969 and to make permanent five workers with effect from 1st June 1969.
66 ..	6th June 1969 ..	Payment of acting wages to a worker.	The Management agreed to pay the acting wages as per settlement.
67 ..	6th June 1969 ..	Permanency of certain workers in carding, Spinning Blow room etc.	The Management agreed to make permanent certain workers with effect from 1st June 1969 as per the settlement.
68 Thiagarajar Mills, Kappalur ..	9th June 1969 ..	Permanency of certain workers and revision of wages.	The Management agreed to make permanent certain workers and to revise the wages as detailed in the settlement.
69 ..	9th June 1969 ..	Permanency of certain workers and revision of wages in reeling and spinning department.	Do.
70 Madurai Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.	11th June 1969 ..	Promotion of two workers	The Management agreed to promote the two workers with effect from 1st June 1969.
71 Sree Meenakshi Mills, Limited Paravai.	Do.	Demanding increase in allowance.	The Management agreed to enhance the Allowance of Rs. 13 with effect from 1st February 1969.
72 Thiagarajar Mills, Kappalur ..	17th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker.	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker without back wages with effect from 10th June 1969.
73 V. S. Venkateshram Chettiar and Company, Madurai-2.	Do.	Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 125 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claim including reinstatement.
74 The Vijayakumar Mills, Limited, Palani.	21st June 1969 ..	Revision of work assignment and wages.	The Management agreed to revise the work assignment and wages as detailed in the settlement.
75 ..	Do.	Revision of work to the workers in Spinning Department.	Do.

<i>Serial number and name of establishment.</i>	<i>Date of agreement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76 Messrs Srinivasa Industries, Theni.	16th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of 11 workers due to closure.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 1,350 as compensation in full and final settlement of all their claims including reinstatement.
77 Thiagarajar Mills, Kappalur ..	26th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker.	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 1st July 1969 as a fresh worker.
78 Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Limited, Pasumalai.	27th June 1969 ..	Payment of lay off compensation.	The Management agreed to pay the lay off compensation from 1st June 1969 as detailed in the settlement.
79 Went Worth Estate, Nilgiris ..	4th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of certain workers due to closure of Pruning Section.	The Management agreed to give employment to the workers with effect from 5th June 1969 by opening the pruning section.
80 Mayfield Estate, Nilgiris ..	Do. ..	Non-employment of a worker.	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 15th July 1969 as a fresh worker.
81 Attikunna Division of Mangorango Estate Nilgiris.	5th June 1969 ..	Do.	The Management agreed to refer the issue to the voluntary adjudication to the Labour Court, Coimbatore.
82 Bekope Estate, Nilgiris ..	11th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of 5 workers.	The Management agreed to reinstate the 5 workers with effect from 12th June 1969 with continuity of service, but without back wages.
83 Curzen Estate, Kotagiri ..	13th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 16th June 1969 with continuity of service and with back wages for the period from 1st April 1969 to 15th June 1969.
34 Do.	13th June 1969 ..	Dismissal of a worker ..	The Management agreed to cover the dismissal of the worker into retrenchment and to pay compensation as per law in force in addition to a month's wages as ex-gratia payment.
85 Kanthi Plantations, Coonoor ..	14th June 1969 ..	Retrenchment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay the retrenchment compensation of Rs. 8,800 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
86 Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ooty.	16th June 1969 ..	Revision of wages and work assignment.	The Management agreed to pay an ad-hoc allowances an interim relief to the worker until the results of the proposed man power and job evaluation studies are implemented with effect from 1st June 1969.
87 Pandyan Industries, Kotagiri ..	16th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of worker ..	The Management agreed to pay the retrenchment compensation of Rs. 2,750 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
88 Navukal Estate, Kotagiri ..	20th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker and way expenses to two workers.	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 21st June 1969 with continuity of service and one third of the back wages to pay way expenses to the two workers.
89 Kodanad Estate, Kotagiri ..	28th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to refer the issue to the informal arbitration of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Coimbatore.
90 J. S. Lingu Murugar Vilas Rice Mills, Madurai-9.	7th June 1969 ..	Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 200 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
91 S. N. Vishnukantha Burmah Shell Dealers, Champetti.	10th June 1969 ..	Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 500 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claim including reinstatement.

Serial number and name of establishment.	Date of agreement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
92 Sree Meenakshi Bus Service, 11th June 1969 .. Madurai.		Dismissal of certain workers ..	The Management agreed to reinstate all the workers with continuity of service and with back wages to certain workers as detailed in the settlement.
93 Melur Co-operative Stores Limited, 13th June 1969 .. Melur.		Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 7th July 1969 with continuity of service.
94 Messrs. K. K. Ram Sugar Factory, 14th June 1969 .. Madurai.		Bonus for 1969 ..	Both the parties agreed to settle the issue by direct negotiation.
95 South India Mosaic Tiles and Engineering Company, Madurai.	19th June 1969 ..	Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 425.50 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
96 P. V. K. Transports (P), Limited, 19th June 1969 .. Manamadurai.		Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to reinstate the six worker with effect from 23rd June 1969 with continuity of service and without back wages.
97 Pandyan Auto Services (P), Limited, 20th June 1969 .. Madurai.		Non-employment of 9 workers.	The Management agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 1st July 1969 with continuity of service and to pay Rs. 150 as compensation for his non-employment.
98 Arumuga Vilas Book-Binding Office, 23rd June 1969 .. Madurai.		Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 100 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
99 Kothari Silk Stores, Madurai .. 25th June 1969 ..		Do.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 350 to the workers in full and final settlement of all his claim including reinstatement.
100 The Estates and Agency Company, 3rd June 1969 .. Limited.		Bonus for the year 1968-69 ..	The Management agreed to pay bonus for the year 1968-69 and 1969 according to terms and conditions as detailed in the settlement.
101 S. R. C. Mills Limited, Tirupur .. 10th June 1969 ..		Payment of wages ..	The Management agreed to pay the wages to all the workers on or before 27th June 1969.
102 Ashok Kumar Corporation Coimbatore, 17th June 1969 ..		Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 500 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
103 Azees Stores, Erode .. 25th June 1969 ..		Dismissal of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 175 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
104 Moutre Estate, Nilgiris .. 21st June 1969 ..		Payment of Wages and work assignment.	The Management agreed to refer the issue for adjudication.
105 Prithivi Fire Works Industries .. 6th June 1969 .. Sivakasi.		Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 300 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
106 Pioneer Motor Service, Tirunelveli .. 17th June 1969 ..		Bonus for 1966-67 and 1967-68.	The Management agreed to pay the bonus at 12½ per cent of the total annual earned wages for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 to all the workers.
107 Messrs. Nagamani Sastri & Bros., Tirunelveli. Do.		Supply of chappals, Dresses and payment of washing allowance, etc.	The Management agreed to give and to pay their demands as detailed in the settlement.
108 Pioneer Motors, Tirunelveli .. 17th June 1969 ..		Non-employment of a worker ..	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 1,389.19 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
109 Vadasseri T. W. Bros., Tirunelveli .. 17th June 1969 ..		Arrears of wages and bonus to a worker.	The Management agreed to pay Rs. 51 as arrears and Rs. 120 as bonus as per the settlement.

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<i>Serial number and name of the establishment.</i>	<i>Date of agreement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	
110 Sri Murugan Binding Works, Pudukkotta	9th June 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.
111 Sri Parasakthi Vilas Lorry Service, Vridhunagar.	20th June 1969	Do.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 200 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including reinstatement.
112 Madura Mills Company Limited, Madurai.	18th June 1969..	Fixation of pay to certain grades.	The Management agreed to fix the grade to certain workers as detailed in the settlement.

2. PARTICULARS OF VOLUNTARY AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS MADE BETWEEN EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1969.

<i>Serial number and name of the concern.</i>	<i>Date of agreement.</i>	<i>Number of workers involved.</i>	<i>Issue.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Sri Gopalakrishna Mills, (Private), Limited, Coimbatore-6.	23rd June 1969.	3	Appointment of three empty Bobbin carriers cum-cap suppliers in day shift of the reeling and winding department.
2 Sri Ramalinga Mills, Limited, Aruppukottai.	31st May 1969.	About 20 per cent.	Revision of work-load and wages.
3 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.	23rd May 1969.	About 215.	Do.
4 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5 Do.	6th June 1969.	About 100.	Revision of wages.
6 Rukmini Mills Limited, Sulaiman.	20th June 1969.	About 6.	Do.
7 T.V.S. Groups, Madurai.	7th June 1969.	About 11,318	Bonus for 1968-69.
8 S.V.S. Transport, Madurai.	6th June 1969.	10	Reduction of employees.
9 Southern Roadways (Private), Limited, Madurai and six companies (sister concern).	7th June 1969.	11,318	Bonus for the year 1968.
10 Poochi Auto Stores, Madurai.	20th June 1969.	3	Non-employment of three workers.
11 Diocesan Press, Madras-10.	2nd April 1969.	225	Charter of demands.
12 B. & C. Mills, Madras ..	31st May 1969.	86	Demand of production.
13 Kareem Ali and Company, Madras.	Do.	9	Certain demands.
14 Simons and Meecheny, Madras.	2nd June 1969.	33	Dearness allowance, etc.
15 Best and Company, Madras.	5th June 1969.	451	Charter of demands.
16 B. & C. Mills, Madras ..	10th June 1969.	1	Change of occupation.
17 Do. ..	11th June 1969.	15	Certain demands.

Serial number and name of the concern.	Date of agreement.	Number of workers involved.	Issue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18 B. & C. Mills, Madras ..	12th June 1969.	1	Change of occupation.
19 Lalitha Vilas	..	6	Non-employment.
20 Lubricating Equipment Company, Madras-17.	7th April 1969.	..	Demand of the workmen for increase in wages.
21 Southern Roadways, Private, Limited, Madras-2.	7th June 1969.	..	Bonus for 1968-69.
22 P. Orr and Sons, Private, Limited, Madras-2.	18th June 1969.	2	Non-employment of 2 workmen.
23 Associated Equipment Service, Madras-20.	1st June 1969.	12	Wage scales, fitment and bonus, etc.
24 Vani Vilas Industries, Madras-20.	Do.	8	Do.
25 Hari and Hari, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	17	Scales of pay, uniform, etc.
26 Duromatic Products, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	14	Do.
27 General Automatic Company, Madras-19.	23rd April 1969.	20	Scales, wages, uniform, etc.
28 Raman and Company, Madras-20.	1st June 1969.	7	Wages, fitment, bonus, etc.
29 Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited.	9th June 1969.	..	Appointment of link staff.
30 The Estate's Staff's Union of South India and the management of T. Staues and Co., Limited, Coimbatore.	2nd June 1969.	..	Payment of bonus.
31 Do.	Do.	..	Do.
32 T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons and Southern Roadways (Private), Limited, Madurai, including all branches.	16th June 1969.	..	Bonus.
33 Plantation Estates, Yercaud.	23rd June 1969.	..	Do.
34 Southern Roadways, (Private), Limited, Madurai.	7th June 1969.	..	Demanding bonus.
35 Tiruchirappalli Co-operative Mills, Karur.	10th June 1969.	..	Demands of the workmen.

3. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUDICATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS AND THE LABOUR COURTS PUBLISHED IN PART II—SECTION I OF THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1969.

Serial number and name of the concern in which dispute has arisen.	Issue.	G.O. number and date of reference.
(1)	(2)	(3)

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.

1 Ramakrishna Kulwantra, Madras.	Regarding the nine demands furnished in the annexure to the Government Order.	G.O. R. No. 364, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
2 Brighten Talkies, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of workers, Thiruvallargal L. Chandrasekaran and M. Deenadayalan is justified, if not, to what relief they are entitled.	G.O. R. No. 694, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 14th March 1969.
	To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	

LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.

3 New Hope Estate, Nilgiris.	Whether the transfer of Thiru K. V. Eapen, compounder, Sandy Hills Estate, New Hope Post, Nilgiris to Lauriston Estate, Gudalur Post, Nilgiris is justified and if not to set it aside.	G.O. R. No. 345, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
4 Excel Industries, Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. Kalaiappan and 7 others workers are justified, if not to what relief they are entitled.	G.O. R. No. 386, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 1st February 1969.
	To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	
5 Sakthi Finance, Limited, Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. Rangaswamy, ex-clerk of Sakthi Finance Limited, Coimbatore (formerly known as Pollachi Credit Private, Limited, is justified, if not, to what relief he is entitled.	G. O. R. No. 673, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 12th March 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money if it can be so computed.	

Serial number and name of the concern in which dispute has arisen.	Issue.	G.O. number and date of reference.
(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE—cont.		
6 Sakatn Finance Limited Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru A. Lawrence, Ex-clerk of the Sakthi Finance Limited, Coimbatore (formerly known as the Pollachi Credit Society Private Limited) is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled to. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 693, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 14th March 1969.
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.		
7 Madurai Knitting Company, Madurai.	Whether the demand of revision of the piece rate wages is justified, and if so to fix the rate.	G.O.R. No. 208, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 18th January 1969.
8 K. T. R. Achagam, Vijayapuram.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Subbian is justified, If not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 269, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 21st January 1969.
9 M/s. Krishna Motors Private Limited, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. Mohamed Kasim by the management of Krishna Motors (Private) Limited, is justified, if not to what relief the worker is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 277, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 21st January 1969.
10 Virudhunagar Textile Mills Limited, Virudhunagar.	Whether the demand for permanency of Thiru Govindaraju is justified and if so to what relief he is entitled.	G.O. R. No. 356, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
11 Sivaji Press, Tiruchirappalli.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. Sambasivam is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 358, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.

Serial number and name of in concern in which dispute has arisen.	Issue.	G. O. Number, and date of reference.
(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI—cont.		
12 A.K.M. Transports, Etc., Tirunelveli.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru R. Subbiah is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any, awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 359, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
13 Moideen Abdul Khadar Motor Service, Pudukkottai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru N. Abdul Khadar is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 360, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
14 Vaithianathaswamy Bus Service, Thuraiyur.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru V. Chinna-thambi and 5 other workers is justified, and if not to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 507, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 24th February 1969.
15 The Madura Mill Workers Co-operative Stores, Limited, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Prakasam is justified, and if not to what relief he would be entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 556, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.
16 Messrs Southern Roadways Private Limited, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru B. Paramasivam, (Senior clerk Dindigul Section) is justified, if not to what relief he would be entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 569, Industries Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.

Serial number and name of in concern in which disposal has arisen.	Issue.	G.O. number and date of reference.
(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI—cont.		
17 Sri Meenakshi Sweet Stall, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Paramasivam (Assistant Master) is justified, if not to what relief he would be entitled.	G.O. R. No. 590, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 6th March 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	
18 Madurai Co-operative Printing Works Limited, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru V. Somsundaram, consequent on the order of retirement passed by the management of the Madurai Co-operative Printing Works Limited, Madurai is justified, if not to what relief he would be entitled.	G.O. R. No. 726, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 21st March 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money it if can be so computed.	
19 Palani Sri Dhandayuthapani Swamy Devasthanam, Palani.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Marimuthu by the management of Sri Dhandayuthapani Devasthanam, Palani (Mudikkaniikkai Branch,) is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O. R. No. 627, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 8th March 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
20 Velmurugan Retrading Madurai.	Tyre Company, Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Raman Servai chelper is justified if not to what relief he would be entitled.	G.O. R. No. 656, Industries, Labour and Housing dated 12th March 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	

Serial number and name of in concern in which disposal has arisen.	Issue.	G.O. number and date of reference.
(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS		
21 Kumarasamy Automobiles, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. P. Arumugam is justified is not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 308, Industries, Labour and Housing dated 23rd January 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	
22 Globe Mings Industries, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. Govindaswamy is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 310, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 23rd January 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
23 S. B. Electric Private Madras.	Mart Limited, Whether the non-employment of Thiru Ramjee Singh is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 354, Industries, Labour and Housing dated, 28th January 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	
24 Sun Rise Industries, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru V. Munuswamy is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 362, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
25 Ahura Ice Factory, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru C. R. Venkatakrishnan is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 363, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	
26 Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru G. Paulian is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 370, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 28th January 1969.
	To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	

Serial number and name of in concern in which dispute has arisen. (1)	Issue. (2)	G.O. Number and date of reference. (3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.		
27 Rajkumari Madras.	Theatre, Whether the non-employment of Thiru T. G. Vedha chalam is justified and if not to what relief he would be entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O.R. No. 541' Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 3rd March 1969.
28 Chandar Products, Madras.	Chemicals Whether the non-employment of Thiru A. Elumalai is justified if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O.R. No. 540' Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 3rd March 1969.
29 Goyal Dresses, Madras ..	Whether the non-employment of Thiru V. Muthu is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O.R. No. 560, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.
30 General Post Office Restaurant, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru T. K. Padmanabhan is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 561. Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.
31 Yemen Enterprises, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Rajagopal is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any, awarded, in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O.R. No. 571.. Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.
32 C. R. Baluswamy Iyer, Silk Cloth Merchants, Madras-3.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvallargal S. Venkatagiri, K. Ramanathan and B. Rangantham is justified, if not to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded, in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O.R. No. 572 Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.

Serial number and name of the concern in which dispute has arisen. (1)	Issue. (2)	G.O. number and date of reference. (3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.		
33 Madras' Gaden, Madras.	Whether the demand for the revision in the existing wages is justified, if so to fix the quantum. Whether the demand for want of house rent allowance at Rs. 15 is justified, if not to what relief the workers are entitled.	G.O. R. No. 733, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 21st March 1969.
34 Vadapalani Oil Mills and Singaravelu Oil Mills, Madras.	Whether the non-employment Thiru M. Changalaki is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O.R. No. 735, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 21st March 1969.
35 Muri Press Madras.	Limited, Whether the non-employment of Thiru T. M. Kudus, is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O.R. No. 562, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.		
36 Seethasayee Papers and Board (Bagesse Unit), Pugalur, Tiruchirappalli.	Whether the non-employment of Venkateswara Rao and other 101 workers mentioned in Annexure II due to the closure of the Seethasayee Paper and Board Limited (Bagesse Unit), Pugalur, Tiruchirappalli district, is justified, and if not to what relief they are entitled.	G.O.R. No. 332, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1979.
37 Somasundaram Mills (Private) Limited, Muthandal.	Whether the work load and wages in spinning Department need revision and if so to what extent whether the workers are entitled for payment of wages during the period of lock-out.	G.O.R. No. 380, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 31st January 1969.
38 Easun Engineering Company Limited, Madras.	In respect of six demands mentioned in the annexure to the Government Order.	G.O.R. No. 530, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 1st March 1969.

Serial number and name of the concern in which dispute has arisen. (1)	Issue. (2)	G.O. number and date of reference. (3)
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS—cont.		
39 Ammapet Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society Limited, Salem-3.	Whether the demand for additional bonus for 1964-65 is justified, and if so to fix its quantum.	G.O. R. No. 565, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 5th March 1969.
40 Madura Mills Company Limited, Madurai.	Whether the demand for the issue of free uniforms to Bale Stackers and Roll Stackers is justified, and if so to fix the scale.	G.O. R. No. 727, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 21st March 1969.
41 Surgical Instruments Plant, Nandambakkam.	Whether the demand of the workers for payment of dearness allowance as sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from 1st February 1967, 1st June 1967 and 1st November 1967 without adjustment against the interim relief as recommended by the wage board for Engineering Industries is justified.	G.O. R. No. 636, Industries, Labour and Housing, dated 8th March 1969.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF AWARDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS AND LABOUR COURTS PUBLISHED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO PART II SECTION I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1969.

Serial number and name of the establishment. Page number and date of the Gazette. G.O. No. and date.

(1)	(2)	(3)
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.		
1 E.I.D. Parry Limited, Ennore, Madras.	17/4th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 275, Labour, dated 21st May 1969.
2 Indian Steel Rolling Mills Limited, Chingleput District.	7/25th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 377, Labour, dated 13th June 1969.
3 Ammapet Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society Limited, Salem.	8/18th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 329, Labour, dated 4th June 1969.
4 The Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Mohanur, Salem.	9/18th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 360, Labour, dated 10th June 1969.
5 Sri Shanmuga Metal Industries, Tiruppur.	8/18th June 1969	G.O. No. 330, Labour, dated 4th June 1969.
6 Tiruchi Steel Rolling Mills Limited, Tiruchi-rappalli	8/25th June 1969	G.O.R. No. 384, Labour, dated 17th June 1969.

LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.

7 V.M. Bus Service, Madras.	1/4th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 288, Labour, dated 24th May 1969.
8 Jammi Pharmaceuticals Factory, Madras.	3/4th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 296, Labour, dated 24th May 1969.
9 Jammi Pharmaceuticals Factory, Madras.	1/18th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 350, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.
10 C. Gopaul Nayagar and Sons, Basin Foundry, Madras.	2/18th June 1969	G.O.R. No. 351, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.
11 Palani Industries, Madras.	2/18th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 352, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.
12 Higrade Radio House, Vellore.	5/4th June 1969	G.O. R. No. 293, Labour, dated 24th May 1969.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Page number and date of the Gazette.	G.O. No. and date.
(1)	(2)	(3)

LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.

13 Sri Sivasakthi Service, Kallakurichi.	Bus 5/18th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 355, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.
14 Virudhachalam Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Virudhachalam.	Taluk 6/18th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 356, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.
15 Kalanidhi Press and Murugan Press, Kumbakonam.	3/18th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 353, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.

ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.

16 Jupiter Industries Enterprises, Madras.	2/4th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 289, Labour, dated 24th May 1969.
17 S.T. Shanmugam Snuff Company, Madras.	4/4th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 291, Labour, dated 24th May 1969.
18 Madras Port Trust Employees' Restaurant, Madras.	14/4th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 273, Labour, dated 21st May 1969.
19 G.K. Syndicate, Madras.	16/4th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 274, Labour, dated 21st May 1969.
20 Arrorehand Sham Sundar, Madras.	5/25th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 370, Labour, dated 12th June 1969.
21 Universal Industries, Madras.	6/25th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 372, Labour, dated 12th June 1969.

LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.

22 Tiruppur-Erode Transports, Kongunagar, Tiruppur.	1/11th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 303, Labour, dated 28th May 1969.
23 Rasipuram Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Rasipuram.	6/11th June 1969	.. G.O.R. No. 304, Labour, dated 28th May 1969.
24 Leprosy Relief Rural Centre, R.C. Chetty-patty, Salem district.	8/11th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 305, Labour, dated 28th May 1969.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Page number and date of the Gazette.	G.O. No. and date.
(1)	(2)	(3)

LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.

25 Madurai District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society, Limited, Madurai.	6/4th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 302, Labour, dated 27th May 1969.
26 Messrs. Manickam Company Firm, Automobile Dealers, Madurai.	4/18th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 354, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.
27 Sri Kothandaram Iron Works, Madurai.	7/18th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 357, Labour, dated 9th June 1969.
28 Messrs. Pakiam Roadways, Palayamkottai.	10/4th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 301, Labour, dated 27th May 1969.
29 Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cauvery Nagar.	1/25th June 1969	.. G.O. R. No. 371, Labour, dated 12th June 1969.

5. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திய வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பினால் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்கள் பற்றிய அட்டவணை

வரிசை எண்ணும் தொழி ஆக்கு திட்டக்கப்பட்ட இலக்கமும்.	தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும், கிளாசரமும்.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	தேசட்டம் 010 (ஏ) (3).	.. பிருந்தாவனம் எஸ்டேட், வேலை நிறுத்தம். கலியகல்.	3	தொழிலாளர் களை வேலை நீக்கம் செய்தது.	..	15-5-1969	தொடர் திறை.	66
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	23/331, தூற்பாலை	.. திருமலை மில்லு, நெல்வேலி.	..	..	..	20-6-1969	தொடர் திறை.	66
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திய வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பினால் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்கள் பற்றிய அட்டவணை—தொடர்ச்சி

வரிசை எண்ணும் தொழி ஆக்கு திட்டக்கப்பட்ட இலக்கமும்.	தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும், கிளாசரமும்.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	தேசட்டம் 010 (ஏ) (3)	.. பிருந்தாவனம் எஸ்டேட், கலியகல்.	40	25	22	..	550	550
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	23/331; தூற்பாலை	.. திருமலை மில்லு, திரு நெல்வேலி.	9	218	218	..	1,962	1,962
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14 37/370 (பி), பொதுவகை	கார்பொரேட்டம் யுனிலர் சை லிட்., சென்னை.	கதவடைப்பு	இரண்டு தொழிலாளர்களை தற்காலிக வேலை நீக்கம் செய்தது பற்றி.	..	..	15-4-1969	30-6-1969
15	தேவநிவால் இன்ஸ்ட்ருமென்ட்ஸ் லிட்., சென்னை.	வே	பொது கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	10-6-1969	12-6-1969
16 31/319 (சி) பெமிண்ட	..	உள்ளிருப்பு வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	வே	..	..	24-5-1969	3-6-1969
17 39/பலவகை	..	கவரன்மெண்ட் மெஷின்க்கு பிரிக் யூனிட், திருமழிசை.	வே	..	..	10-6-1969	19-6-1969
18 29/292 தேர் பொருட்கள்	..	பின்னி லெதர் கார்ப்பு ரேஷன், குரோம்பேட்டை.	வே	..	..	13-6-1969	20-6-1969
19 37/370 (பி) பெசுறிவகை	..	கே. என். சாரி அண்டு கோ., கதவடைப்பு சென்னை-50.	தொழிலாளர்களின் வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	..	11-6-1969	15-6-1969
20	..	சூர்ம்கெஸ் கான்ஜ் அண்டு குல்ஸ் (பி) லிட்., சென்னை.	தொழிலாளர்களின் தகராறு.	..	..	15-6-1969	தொடர்ச்சி
21	..	மாசுமெக்ஸ் அண்டு கன்ஸ் மனுபாக்கரிக் கம்பெனி, சென்னை.	தொழிலாளர்களின் வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	..	20-6-1969	வே

445-14-10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14	வே	கார்பொரேட்டம் யுனிலர் சை லிட்., சென்னை.	66	785	552	233	19,625
15	வே	தேவநிவால் இன்ஸ்ட்ருமென்ட்ஸ் லிட்., சென்னை.	29	35	35	..	350
16 31/319 (சி) பெமிண்ட	..	உள்ளிருப்பு வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	9	35	35	..	70
17 39/பலவகை	..	கவரன்மெண்ட் மெஷின்க்கு பிரிக் யூனிட், திருமழிசை.	9	117	117	..	1,053
18 29/292 தேர் பொருட்கள்	..	பின்னி லெதர் கார்ப்பு ரேஷன், குரோம்பேட்டை.	8	32	32	..	256
19 37/370 (பி) பெசுறிவகை	..	கே. என். சாரி அண்டு கோ., சென்னை-50.	4	55	55	..	220
20	வே	சூர்ம்கெஸ் கான்ஜ் அண்டு குல்ஸ் (பி) லிட்., சென்னை.	13	80	80	..	1,040
21	வே	மாசுமெக்ஸ் அண்டு கன்ஸ் மனுபாக்கரிக் கம்பெனி, சென்னை.	9	60	60	..	540

(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
14	ஷே கார்பொரேட்டம், யுனியர்ஸல் லிட்., சென்னை.	4,05,637	4,05,637	ஐம்பது லக்ஷம்.	ஐம்பது லக்ஷம்.	வெற்றி.	தொழி லாளர் துறை ஆணையரின் மத்யஸ்தம்.	இணைக்கப் பட்டது.	..
15	ஷே தோஷ்னிவாஸ் இன்ஸ்டீட் மென்டல் லிட்., சென்னை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றி.	நேரடிப் பேச்சு வார்த்தை.	ஷே	..
16	31/319 (சி) பெயின்ட் .. ரவி பெயின்ட்ஸ் அண்ட் கெமிக்கல்ஸ் லிட்., சென்னை.	965	965	1,00,000	1,00,000	தோல்வி.	தொழிலாளர்கள் தாங்களாகவே வேலை துவங்கி னார்கள்.	ஷே	..
17	39/பலவகை .. கவர்ன்மென்ட் மெக்னீஸ்ஸ் பிரிக் யூனி. திருமழிசை.	29,68.81	29,68.81	20,400	20,400	ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றி.	நேரடிப் பேச்சு வார்த்தை.	ஷே	..
18	29/292 தோல் பொருட்கள் .. பின்னி லெதர் கார்ப்ப ரேஷன், குரோம்பேட்டை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	ஷே	தொ. து. அலுவல ரால் மத்யஸ்தம்.	ஷே	..
19	37/730 (பி) பொறியியல் .. கே.என். சாரி அண்ட் கோ., சென்னை-50.	ஷே	ஷே	தோல்வி.	தோல்வி.	தோல்வி.	நேரடிப் பேச்சு வார்த்தை.	ஷே	..
20	ஷே ஆரம்பசெஸ் காஸ்ட் அண்ட் குல்ஸ் (பி.) லிட்., சென்னை.	ஷே	ஷே	தொடருகிறது.	தொடருகிறது.	தொடருகிறது.	தொடருகிறது.	ஷே	..
21	ஷே மார்ஷெல் அண்ட் சன்ஸ், மனுபாக்கிரிங் கம்பெனி, சென்னை.	ஷே	ஷே	ஷே	ஷே	ஷே	ஷே	ஷே	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22	ஷே சதர்ன் ஸ்டீக்கரால்ஸ், பட்டாபிராம்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	பொது கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	12-6-1969	தாது பொருள் தேவை காரணமாக நிர்வாகத்தினர் தொழிலாளர்களை 1-7-1969 முதல் நிறுத்தியுள்ளனர்.
23	23/231 (எ) ஞாநபாலை .. ஸ்ரீ சிவசாமி மில்ஸ், லிட்., தேனாடி.	ஷே	ஒரு தொழிலாளர் லாபியை தற்காலிக வேலை நீக்கம் செய்தது பற்றி.	..	..	28-5-1969	17-6-1969
24	27/370 (பி) பொறியியல் .. குணல் கம்பெனி, சென்னை.	இணைக்கப் பட்டது.	இணைக்கப் பட்டது.	..	..	27-5-1969	30-5-1969

பிரிவு "ஈ"

"கேரோ எதுவுமில்லை."

(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
22 37/370 (பி), பொறியியல்	சதர்ன் ஸ்டீக்ரஸ், பட்டாபிரம்.	16	1,200	1,200	..	19,200	19,200	19,200
23 23/231 (எ) நூற்பாலை	.. ப்ரீ சிவகாமி மில்ஸ் லிட்., தேனூர்.	18	665	78	579	9,198	9,198	11,826

பிரிவு "ஆ"

இல்லை.

பிரிவு "இ"

.. குணல் இன்சினியரிங் கம்பெனி லிட்., சென்னை.

5

84

72

360

360

360

71

பிரிவு "ஈ"
"கேரோ ஏதுமில்லை."

(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
22 37/373 (பி) பொறியியல்	சதர்ன் ஸ்டீக்ரஸ், பட்டாபிரம்.	..	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை	..	நிச்சய மில்லாமல்.	..	இணைக்கப்படாதது		
23 23/231 (எ) நூற்பாலை	.. ப்ரீ சிவகாமி மில்ஸ் லிட்., தேனூர்.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

பிரிவு "ஆ"

இல்லை

.. குணல் இன்சினியரிங் கம்பெனி லிட்., சென்னை.

..

..

..

35,000

தொல்லி.

..

இணைக்கப்

..

பிரிவு "ஈ"

கேரோ ஏதுமில்லை

*சென்ற மாதத்திலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வரும் பஞ்ச புனியம் பட்டி. வி. கார். டெக்ஸ்டைல் கதவடைப்பு பொருளாதார அடிப்படையில் ஏற்பட்ட காலகாலத்தில் இந்த அட்டை வரிசையில் குறிக்கப்படவில்லை

77

6. 1969ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில், கதவடைப்பு மற்றும் வேலை நிறுத்தத்தின் காரணத்தைத் தவிர, இதர சந்தர்ப்பங்களினால் தமிழகத்திலுள்ள மூ.பட்ட தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் ஆலைகள் பற்றிய விவரம்:

(1)	(2)	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		தொழில்.	தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	ஆரம்பம்.	முடிவு.	காரணம்.	தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அளித்த நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை.
1	ஆன்வார்டு டிரேடிங் கம்பெனி ஜி. ஜி. யூனிட், மாதவரம் இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் எஸ்டேட், சென்னை-80.		22	16-6-1969	..	மூலப்பொருள் பற்றாக்குறை.	..
2	இராமகிருஷ்ண ஸ்டீல் ரோலிங் மில்ஸ், திருவொற்றியூர், சென்னை-19.	.. ஸ்டீல்	86	7-6-1969	..		..
3	லக்ஷ்மீ அண்டு கம்பெனி, திருவொற்றியூர், சென்னை 19.	..	33	16-6-1969	..	மூலப்பொருள் பற்றாக்குறை.	..
4	கிளாஸ் ஓர்க்ஸ், மாதவரம், சென்னை-60	.. கிளாஸ்	83	20-6-1969	..	அவசர பழுது பார்ப்பிற்கு.	..
5	H. H. R. சாஹிபா டேனரி, 2-F, அழகர் கோடு, இராணிப்பேட்டை போஸ்ட்.	.. டேனரி	19	28-4-1969	..	தொழிலில் நஷ்டமும், கச்சா தோல் கிடைக்காமை.	..
6	முகமது அமீன் நூர் முகமது அண்டு கம்பெனி, டேனரிவாலா, ஷோலிங்கு ரோடு, அம்மூர், இராணிப்பேட்டை.	.. டேனரி	35	23-5-1969	..	கிணற்றில் நீர் இன்மை.	..
7	A. அப்துல்ஹாக் அண்டு கம்பெனி, 2-C, (7 ஆம்), அம்மூர் ரோடு, இராணிப்பேட்டை.	..	17	26-5-1969	..	..	..

78

(1)	(2)	(3)	மூத்தல்		(6)	(7)
			ஆரம்பம்	முடிவு.		
8	M. S. அப்துல்லா பாவா அண்டு கம்பெனி, டேனரி பழைய திருத்தணி ரோடு, இராணிப்பேட்டை.	33	10-6-1969	..	கச்சாத்தோல் கிடைக்காமை, தண்ணீர் பற்றாக்குறையும்.	..
9	ஹஜிர் பவரம் டேனரி, 25 ஒக்ர திருத்தணி ரோடு, இராணிப்பேட்டை.	23	2-5-1969	..	தண்ணீர் பற்றாக்குறை.	..
10	தென்னிந்திய பவரம் டேனரி, 365/2B, வளத்தூர், குடியாத்தம்.	37	12-5-1969	..	தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமை.	..
11	அகமது பாவா அண்டு கம்பெனி, இராணிப்பேட்டை.	33	9-6-1969	..	கச்சாத்தோல் கிடைக்காமை, தண்ணீர் பற்றாக்குறையும்.	..
12	M. M. நிஸர் மால்வூட் அண்டு கம்பெனி, 33, ஆம்பட் ரோடு, போளும்பேட்டை.	15	21-5-1969	..	..	..
13	M. M. அல்திப்ப அண்டு கம்பெனி, டேனரி, 25C, ஒக்ர திருத்தணி ரோடு இராணிப்பேட்டை.	14	1-6-1969	..	தண்ணீர் பற்றாக்குறையும், கச்சாத்தோல் பற்றாக்குறையும்.	..
14	M. S. அப்துல் அகமது அண்டு கம்பெனி, டேனரி, 27, அம்மூர் ரோடு, போளும்பேட்டை.	32	19-6-1969	..	கிணற்றில் நீர் இன்மை.	..
15	உட ஆரக்காரி மால்வூட் கூட்டுறவு சர்க்கரை ஆலை விரிவிடம், வாப்புதுப்பட்டு போஸ்ட் (வழி) ஆம்பூர்.	422	19-6-1969	..	சுருப்பு பற்றாக்குறை.	..
16	மதறஸ் டி. எஸ்டேட் விரிவிடம், எஹ்லேவல் பேட்டரி, எஹ்லேவல்.	..	17-6-1969	..	தேயிலைப் கிடைக்காமை மாற்று வேலை கொடுக்கப் பட்டது.	..
17	சேலம் கூட்டுறவு சர்க்கரை ஆலை விரிவிடம், மோகனூர் போஸ்ட், நாமக்கல்.	517	23-6-1969	..	மூலப்பொருள் கிடைக்காமை இருப்பதால்.	..

79

7. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தமிழக தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலரால் பெறப்பட்ட, விளரிக்கப்பட்ட, தீர்து வைக்கப்பட்ட புகார்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	மாதத் துவக்கத்தில் முடிவாகாத மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.
தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	மாதத் துவக்கத்தில் முடிவாகாத மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	கூடுதல் மனுக்கள் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.
1 கோயமுத்தூர் I	215	13	1	19	..	..	40	..	73	30	258
2 கோயமுத்தூர் II	125	6	1	13	..	..	6	..	26	16	195
3 கோயமுத்தூர் III	162	13	..	15	..	..	12	..	39	53	148
4 கூலா	168	22	..	10	..	..	25	..	59	79	148
5 சென்னை-I	146	7	..	40	..	..	24	..	74	60	160
6 சென்னை-II	76	11	..	18	..	..	6	..	36	32	80
7 சென்னை-III	109	3	3	33	..	..	17	..	59	32	136
8 மதுரை-I	96	14	..	10	..	..	18	..	44	52	88
9 மதுரை-II	261	1	1	49	..	..	6	..	56	52	265
10 நாகர்கோவில்	53	2	1	1	..	..	12	..	15	6	61
11 சேலம்	101	10	2	24	..	..	8	..	47	36	112
12 திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி	154	..	..	19	..	..	13	..	32	33	153
13 திருநெல்வேலி	166	9	6	19	..	..	23	..	63	51	178
14 வேலூர்	160	8	..	23	..	..	8	..	39	60	189
மொத்தம் ..	1,991	118	19	292	6	10	217	..	662	592	2,001

8. தமிழக தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டம், 1946.

1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்ட விவரங்கள்:—

1 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி வரை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	1,619
2 ஜூன் மாதத்தில் நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	1
3 மொத்தம்	1,620
4 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் ஏற்கனவே சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளில் திருத்தம்.	..

9. வேலையாள இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923.

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

	தொழிலதிபர்களால் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட விபத்துக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை.
1 மரணம்	20	87,325 50
2 நிரந்தரமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	..	6,118 00
3 தற்காலிகமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	110	..
மொத்தம் ..	130	93,443 50

10. வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டு சட்டம், 1923.

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

வழக்கின் விவரம்.	ஏற்க னவே முடிவாகா மல் உள்ளவை.	பெற்ற வைகளின் எண் ணிக்கை.	மொத்தம்.	தீர்வு கண்டவை.	மீதம்.
பிரிவு 10-ன் கீழ் விண்ணப்பம்—					
(அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து ..	119	14	133	13	120
(ஆ) ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் ..	121	13	134	13	121
(1) நிரந்தரம் ..					
(2) தற்காலிகம் ..	3	..	3	..	3
பிரிவு 8 (1)-ன் படி பணம் பாதுகாக்கப் படுபவை—					
(அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து ..	133	18	151	27	124
(ஆ) சட்டப்படி ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் எனத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள்.	3	..	3	..	3
பிரிவு 8 (2)-ன் படி பணம் பாது காக்கப்படுவை.	8	3	11	3	8
தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் குறிப்பு—					
(1) நிரந்தர ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் ..	103	50	153	57	96
(2) தற்காலிகமாக ஊனமுற்றவர்கள்.	17	3	20	6	14
பிரிவு 31-ன் கீழ் பணப் பிடித்தம் ..	16	2	18	2	16
பிரிவு 12 (2)-ன் கீழ் உத்தரவாத விண்ணப்பங்கள்.	13	..	13	1	12
மொத்தம் ..	536	103	639	122	517

11. கூலி கொடுப்புச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள வழக்குகள்.

1—6—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	353
நப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை ..	..	..	36
நப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவு பெற்றவை ..	..	..	25
முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை ..	..	..	364

சென்னை கடை நிறுவனச் சட்டம், 1947.

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

1—6—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை ..	..	227
நப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை ..	..	43
நப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை ..	..	29
31—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை ..	..	241

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

1—6—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை ..	..	3
நப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை ..	..	..
நப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை ..	..	1
31—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை ..	..	2

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

1—6—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை ..	..	87
நப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை ..	..	31
நப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை ..	..	23
31—5—1969 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை ..	..	95

FORM IV.

(See Rule 8.)

TAMIL NADU LABOUR GAZETTE.

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- Periodicity of its publication. Monthly.
- Printer's Name Director of Stationery and printing Madras-1.
(whether citizen of India) .. Yes.
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(Address) Madras-1.
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(If foreigner, state the country of origin)
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- Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.

I, Thiru M. M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

dated 9th March 1970.

(Sd.) M. M. RAJENDRAN,
Commissioner of Labour.

13. (அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் தொழிற்சங்க சட்டத்தின் கீழ் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

வரிசை எண்.	பதிவு எண்.	பதிவு செய்த நாள்.	தொழில்.	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும் முகவரியும்.	குறிப்புகள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	86/கோயமுத்தூர்	 23-6-1969	பொறியியல் தொழிற்சாலை.	கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட பொறியியல் தொழிலாளர் யூனியன், மெயின் ரோடு, பிளமேடு, புதூர், கோயமுத்தூர்-4.	ஒழுங்கு விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
2	87/கோயமுத்தூர்	 30-6-1969	நூற்பு	 கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட நூற்பாளர் சங்கம், 948, திருச்சி ரோடு, சிங்காநல்லூர், கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே
3	65/சேலம்	 28-6-1969	சுகாதாரப் பணி	 சேலம் மாவட்ட நகராட்சி சுகாதாரப் பணியாளர் யூனியன், 61, காமராஜ் நகர், சேலம்-7.	ஷே
4	66/சேலம்	 28-6-1969	நூற்பு	 சேலம் மாவட்ட ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ் பணியாளர் யூனியன், 5-87A, காமராஜ் நகர் நூற்பாளர் காலனி, அம்மாப்பேட்டை, சேலம்-3.	ஷே
5	67/சேலம்	 28-6-1969	இரசாயனம்	 மேட்டூர் இரசாயன தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், G. 64, கெமிகல்ஸ் காலனி, மேட்டூர் அணைக்கட்டு-2, சேலம் மாவட்டம்.	ஷே

84

6	71/செங்கல்பட்டு	 11-6-69	கருவிகள்	 எஸ். ஆர். பி. கருவிகள் தொழிற்சாலை, முன்னேற்ற யூனியன், வடக்கு மாட தெரு, திருவான் மையூர், சென்னை-41.	விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
7	72/செங்கல்பட்டு	 3-6-69	பொறியியல்	 சுந்தரம் பேல்னர் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், கி1, இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் எஸ்டேட், அம்பத்தூர்.	ஷே
8	198/சென்னை	 6-6-69		 ஓடிஸ் எலிவேட்டர் கம்பெனி எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், 15, வாய்க்கால் ரோடு, திருவல்லிக் கேணி, சென்னை-5.	ஷே
9	199/சென்னை	 6-6-69	பலவகை	 நாயுடு ஹால் ஓர்க்கர்ஸ் அண்டு ஜெனரல் ஓர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன், 25, பெரிய தெரு, எம். ஜி. ஆர். ரோடு, சென்னை-33.	ஷே
10	200/சென்னை	 6-6-69	'சீமென்'	 'சீமென்' யூனியன், 1, முனியப்ப செட்டி தெரு, இராயபுரம், சென்னை-13.	ஷே
11	201/சென்னை	 11-6-69	இரயில்வே	 இந்திய இரயில்வே புரடக்ஷன் கன்ட்ரோல் ஆர்கனைசேஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்ஸ் யூனியன், 4, நியூ பெர்ன்ஸ் ரோடு, சென்னை-12.	ஷே
12	202/சென்னை	 11-6-69	பலவகை	 தமிழ்நாடு ஜெனரல் லேபர் யூனியன், 6, பிலிபஸ் தெரு, சென்னை-1.	ஷே

85

வரிசை எண். (1)	பதிவு எண். (2)	பதிவு செய்த நாள். (3)	தொழில். (4)	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும், முகவரியும். (5)	குறிப்புகள். (6)
13	203/சென்னை		மின்சாரம்	பேவின் பிரிட்ஜ் பவர் ஹவுஸ் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன், 6, பிலிபஸ் ரோடு, சென்னை-1.	ஒழுங்கு விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
14	204/சென்னை	 25-6-69	வர்த்தகம்	பி.டி.எம். அண்டு சன்ஸ் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், 11, பிலிபஸ் தெரு, சென்னை-1.	ஷே
15	47/தூத்துக்குடி	 17-6-69	713 மோட்டார் போக்கு வரத்து (க) டாக்ஸி.	டாக்ஸி, ஆட்டோரிக்கஷா தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், தூத்துக்குடி.	ஷே
16	71/திருச்சி	 17-6-69	டிவிஷன் 5, 522, சுகாதாரப் பணி.	தமிழ்நாடு மலேரியா இராடி கேஷன் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் சங்கம்.	ஷே
17	72/திருச்சி	 17-6-69	207 (க) சர்க்கரை	காவேரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை, நேஷனல் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் அண்டு ஸ்டாப், யூனியன், பேட்டைவாயத்தலை.	ஷே
18	70/மதுரை	 16-6-69	231 (க) பஞ்சாலை	அண்ணாமலையார் மில்ஸ் நேஷனல் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன், திண்டுக்கல்.	ஷே

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

13 (இ) நபப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின் விவரம்—இல்லை.

13 (ஈ) நபப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு நீக்கம் செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின் விவரம் :—

வரிசை எண். (1)	பதிவு எண். (2)	பதிவு நீக்கம் செய்த நாள். (3)	தொழில். (4)	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும், முகவரியும். (5)	குறிப்புகள். (6)
1	2/கோயமுத்தூர்	 23-6-68	டேனரி	டேனரி லேபர்ஸ் யூனியன், பெரிய அகரஹாரம், ஈரோடு.	ஒழுங்கு விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
2	3507	 23-6-69	தூற்பு பாகங்கள் உற்பத்தி.	அரசாங்க கைத்தறி பாகங்கள், 139, தாரமங்கலம் ரோடு, சேலம்-5.	ஷே
3	3451	 23-6-69	மரச் சாமான்	அரசினர் தச்ச தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், 15, கந்தசாமி கவுண்டர் தெரு, பொள்ளாச்சி.	ஷே
4	33/கோயமுத்தூர்	 23-6-69	பொறிமியல்	கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட என்.ஜி. ஆர். இன்ஜினியரிங் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் காங்கிரஸ் யூனியன், 4/616, திருச்சி ரோடு, இராமநாதபுரம், கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே
5	1791	 23-6-69	வர்த்தக சம்பந்தமான.	சதர்ன் இந்தியா டெக்ஸ்டைல் மில்ஸ் கோவாபேரேடிவ் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் அண்டு அதர் கோவாபேரேடிவ் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், 33.என்.டி.பி.பில் டிங்ஸ், திருச்சி ரோடு, இராமநாதபுரம், கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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வேறு பிராந்தியங்களுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டவை.

1	2909		5-6-69	பேங்கல் ..	லக்ஷ்மி வில்லா பேங்க் எம்ப்ளா ஒழுங்கு விதிகளை மீட்டர் யூனியன், 77, மார்ச் உருதிப்படுத்தி கொடுத்தோர். யது.
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1 1-6-69 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்—1,638.

நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்கள்—19.

நடப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்—6.

1-7-69 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்—1,651.

14. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திய தொழிலாளர் துறை சட்டங்கள் அமுலாக்குதல் பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரங்கள்.

வரிசை எண்ணும் விவரங்களும்.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 ஆய்வு செய்த நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை..		1,401	3,457	490	32,927	4,212	328	1,540	4,826
2 சட்ட விதிகளை மீறிய நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.		2,495	979	245	2,178	1,155	130	395	850
3 அரசாங்க சேய்ப்பட்ட நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.		138	27	7	283	108	7	20	43
4 வழக்கு தொடரப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.		78	18	6	64	62	..	26	12
5 தண்டனை அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.		118	34	..	89	71	..	22	15
6 அபராதம் விதிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை		ரூ. 2,350	ரூ. 575	..	ரூ. 1,819	ரூ. 1,475	..	ரூ. 1,080	ரூ. 130
									89

15. (அ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திய தொழிற்சாலைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை விவரம்.

மாவட்டம்.	ஆரம்பத்தில்.				பதிவு செய்தவை.				நீக்கம்.				மொத்தம்.				மொத்தம்.
	அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
1 வட ஆற்காடு	..	265	112	170	2	..	..	..	..	267	112	170	549	..	..	..	
2 தென் ஆற்காடு	..	124	5	38	1	..	..	..	..	125	5	38	168	..	..	..	
3 செங்கற்பட்டு	..	507	14	53	2	..	..	..	..	509	14	53	576	..	..	..	
4 கோயமுத்தூர்	..	1,210	9	68	11	1	..	..	..	1,221	10	68	1,299	..	..	..	
5 கன்னியாகுமரி	..	83	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	83	11	19	113	..	..	..	
6 சென்னை	..	855	29	90	4	1	..	1	..	850	29	90	969	..	..	..	
7 மதுரை	..	487	33	41	1	..	..	3	..	485	33	41	559	..	..	..	
8 நீலகிரி	..	131	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	3	134	..	..	..	
9 இராமநாதபுரம்	..	284	74	137	..	..	..	..	..	284	74	137	495	..	..	..	
10 சேலம்	..	766	3	139	4	..	..	..	..	770	3	139	912	..	..	..	
11 தஞ்சாவூர்	..	319	10	173	..	..	..	..	..	319	10	173	502	..	..	..	
12 திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி	..	306	8	163	8	1	..	2	..	312	9	163	484	..	..	..	
13 திருநெல்வேலி	..	352	97	164	1	..	..	..	..	353	97	164	614	..	..	..	
14 தர்மபுரி	..	28	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	29	1	7	37	..	..	..	
மொத்தம்	..	5,717	406	1,265	35	3	..	14	1	5,738	408	1,265	7,411	..	..	..	

குறிப்பு.—அ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (1).

ஆ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (11).

இ. பிரிவு 85-ல் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள்.

15 (ஆ). 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திற்குரிய தேர்தல்களின் எண்ணிக்கைப் பட்டியல்.

வரிசை எண்.	தொட்டங்களின் வகைகள்.	இம்மாத ஆரம்பத்தில்.				இம்மாதத்தில் புதிய இம்மாதத்தில் நீக்கப் தாகப் பெற்றவை.				இம்மாத இறுதியில்.			
		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	காப்பி	..	139	22,923.70	9,716	..	..	..	..	..	139	22,923.70	9,716
2	தேயிலை	..	141	67,872.03	71,739	..	..	..	..	..	141	67,872.03	71,739
3	ரப்பர்	..	22	9,812.57	2,154	..	..	..	..	..	22	9,812.57	2,154
4	சின்கோலு	..	2	9,406.00	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	2	9,406.00	1,253
5	எலக்காய்	..	7	3,386.86	404	..	..	..	..	..	7	3,386.86	404
மொத்தம்		..	311	113,401.16	85,266	..	..	..	..	..	311	113,401.16	85,266

குறிப்பு.—அ. தொட்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

ஆ. தொட்டங்களின் பரப்பளவு (ஹெக்டாரில்).

இ. வேளையாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

16 (அ). 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்திய விபத்துகள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

தொழில் இலக்கம்.	தொழிலின் பெயர்.	விபத்துக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை. இறந்தவர்கள். மற்றவர்கள்.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
01	விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமான சாதனங்கள்.	..	..
20	உணவு, பாணங்களைத் தவிர ..	..	75
21	பாணங்கள்	..	1
22	புகையிலை	..	5
23	துணி மற்றும் ஆடைகள்	..	555
24	காலணிகள்	..	1
25	மரம், மற்றும் கார்க், மேஜை, நாற் காலி போன்ற மரச் சாமான்கள்.	..	2
26	மரச் சாமான்கள்	..	4
27	காகிதமும், காகிதத்தினால் செய்யும் பொருள்களும்.	..	22
28	அச்சுத் தொழில், வெளியிடுதல் மற்றும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான.	..	40
29	தோல் மற்றும் தோலில் செய்யும் பொருட்கள் (காலணி தவிர).	..	14
30	ரப்பர் மற்றும் ரப்பரால் செய்யப் படும் பொருட்கள்.	..	31
31	இரசாயனப் பொருட்கள்	..	181
32	கரி மற்றும் பெட்ரோலியமும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருட்களும்.	1	1
33	உலோகமல்லாத தாதுப் பொருட்கள் (அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருள் தவிர).	..	74
34	அடிப்படை உலோகத் தொழில் ..	1	199
35	உலோகப் பொருட்கள் (இயந்திரம் மற்றும் போக்குவரவு சாதனம் தவிர).	1	62
36	இயந்திரம் (மின்சார இயந்திரம் தவிர).	..	436
37	மின்சார இயந்திரம், கருவிகள் மற்றும் அது சம்பந்தமான பொருட்கள்.	1	163
38	போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்கள்	..	587
39	பலதரப்பட்ட தொழில்கள்	..	54
51	மின்சாரம் மற்றும் நீராவி	1	15
52	தண்ணீர் மற்றும் சுகாதாரப் பணி	..	..
83	பொழுதுபோக்கு பணிகள் (சினிமா ஸ்டூடியோ).	..	7
84	தனிப்பட்ட பணிகள், (லாண்ட்ரி, சாயம் காய்ச்சுதல், சுத்தப் படுத்துதல்).	..	..
மொத்தம் ..		5	2,529

16. (ஆ) 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தில் பருத்தி மற்றும் சணல் ஆலைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட விபத்துக்கள் விவரம்.

தொழிலின் பெயர்.	பெரியவர்கள். இளைஞர்கள். சிறியவர்கள். ஆண். பெண். ஆண். பெண். ஆண். பெண்.	
	அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ.	அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ. அ.ஆ.
பருத்தி இயந்திரம்—		
1 ஆரம்பம் மற்றும் ப்ளோ ரும் இயந்திரம்.	4	..
2 கார்ட் ரும் இயந்திரம்	26	..
3 ட்ராயிங் ப்ரேம்ஸ்	4	..
4 ஸ்பீட் ப்ரேம்ஸ் ..	4	..
5 டூற்கும் இயந்திரம்	169	2
6 நெய்யும் இயந்திரம்	21	..
7 முடிக்கும் இயந்திரம்	3	..
8 ப்ளாயிங் ஷட்டில்ஸ்.	39	..
9 இதர இயந்திரங்கள்.	39	1
10 இதர இயந்திர சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விபத்துகள்.	240	1
மொத்தம் ..	549	4

சணல் இயந்திரம்—இல்லை.

குறிப்பு.—அ. இறந்தவர்கள்.

ஆ. விபத்தால் இறக்காதவர்கள்.

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

Serial number and name of the Establishment.	Sections from which exempted.	Duration of the exemption.	Authority.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT:--

1 Ware House of Colgate Palmolive (India) (P) Limited, Madras-2.	Section 9 (2) of the said Act.	12th June to 31st December 1969.	G.O. Ms. No. 159, Labour dated 14th May 1969.
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EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT :

2 Government Automobile Workshops at Madurai and Salem.	All Sections except Chapter VA	One year from 6th January 1969.	Notifications II-I, No. 2587/69, dated 11th June 1969.
3 Drainage Main Pumping Station, Madurai.	Do.	One year from 31st May 1969.	Notification II-I, No. 2588/69, dated 11th June 1969.
4 All seasonal factories within the limit of Arni taluk, North Arcot district.	Do.	26th January 1969 to 30th September 1969	Notification II-I, No. 2720/69, dated 11th June 1969.
5 All establishments engaged in wool pressing either with or without cotton pressing and ginning.	Do.	6 months up to 30th June 1969.	Notification II-I, No. 2751/69, dated 25th June 1969.

MADRAS BEEDI INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF WORK) ACT :

6 Every Beedi Industrial Premises in Tirunelveli district.	Provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of the said Act.	20th June 1969 to 31st August 1969.	G.O. Ms. No. 12, Labour, dated 14th April 1969.
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18. 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாத பஞ்சு மற்றும் நூல் ஆகியவற்றின் தொகுத்த விலைப்பட்டியல்.

ஒரு குவிண்டால்

100 கிலோ கட்டு.

பஞ்சு—

ரூபாய்.

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

நூல்—

45 கிலோ கட்டு.

ரூபாய்.

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

9. 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 MOFFUSIL URBAN CENTRES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1969 AS ASCERTAINED AND DECLARED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS UNDER SECTION 2 (D) OF THE ACT.

Serial number and centre.	Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Cloth- ing.	House rent.	Misce- llane- ous.	Cost of liv- ing Index.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Madras City	790.2	860.8	560.9	519.6	881.1	728.9
2 Cuddalore	762	909	518	464	957	739
3 Tiruchirappalli	855	721	623	426	558	739
4 Madurai	805	675	603	435	599	693
5 Coimbatore	792	764	848	629	443	751

(Base August 1939=100).

	Food.	Housing	Clothing	Misce- llaneous.	Cost of living Index.
6 Nagercoil	926	615	846	477	305

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1969 AND JUNE 1969.

Serial number and zone.	Centre.	Cost of living index numbers for the month of		Variation.
(1)	(2)	May 1969.	June 1969.	(5)
1 Madras City and Chingleput District.	Madras City.	712.5	728.9	+ 16.4
2 North Arcot and South Arcot Districts.	Cuddalore ..	722	739	+ 17
3 Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur Districts.	Tiruchirap- palli.	701	739	+ 38
4 Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts.	Madurai ..	679	693	+ 14
5 Coimbatore and Salem Dis- tricts.	Coimbatore.	737	751	+ 14
(Base : August 1939=100.)				
6 Kanyakumari District	Nagercoil ..	786	805	+ 19

MADRAS CITY.

The cost of living index number for working classes in Madras City for the month of June 1969 advanced by seventeen points to 729.

The index for the food group appreciated by twenty-six points to 790 due mainly to higher prices of dhall, vegetables, chillies, coconut oil, gingelly oil, sugar and jaggery.

The index for the fuel and lighting group receded by five points to 861 to lower prices of firewood and charcoal.

The index for the clothing group rose by one point to 561 due to an increase in the prices of shirting cloth, upper cloth and sarees.

The index for the miscellaneous group moved up by twelve points to 681 due to a rise in the price of betel leaves.

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

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

Group.	Weight propor- tional to the total expen- diture.	Group index num- ber.	
(1)	(2)	May 1969. (3)	June 1969. (4)
Food	58.23	764.0	790.2
Fuel and lighting	8.42	865.9	860.8
Clothing	6.10	559.9	560.9
House-rent	14.57	519.6	519.6
Miscellaneous	12.68	669.0	681.1
	100.00		
Cost of living index number		712.5	728.9

Cuddalore.

The cost of living index number for Cuddalore advanced by seventeen points to 739.

The index for the food group appreciated by twenty-five points to 762 due mainly to higher prices of vegetables, chillies, groundnut oil, gingelly oil and sugar.

The group indices in respect of fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous remained unaltered to 909, 518, 464 and 957 points, respectively.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

The cost of living index number for Tiruchirappalli recorded an increase of 38 points and stood at 739.

The index for the food group moved up by 62 points to 855 due mainly to an increase in the prices of vegetables, fish, chillies, turmeric (kitchen), garlic, coconut oil, gingelly oil, sugar and jaggery.

The index for the fuel and lighting group receded by 22 points to 721 due to lower prices of firewood and kerosene oil.

The index for the miscellaneous group advanced by nine points to 558 due to a rise in the price of betel leaves.

The group index numbers in respect of clothing and house-rent remained without change at 623 and 426 points respectively.

MADURAI.

The cost of living index number for Madurai appreciated by fourteen points to 693.

The index for the food group moved up by 25 points to 805 due mainly to higher prices of cumbu, vegetables, fish, chillies, garlic, coconut oil, gingelly oil and sugar.

The index for the fuel and lighting group advanced by nine points to 675 due to an increase in the price of firewood.

The group index numbers in respect of clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous remained stationary at 603, 435 and 599 points respectively.

COIMBATORE.

The cost of living index numbers for Coimbatore moved up by 14 points to 751.

The index for the food group rose by 22 points to 792 due mainly to an increase in the prices of cholam, dhall, vegetables, chillies, coconut oil and gingelly oil.

The index for the clothing group receded by one point to 848 due to lower price of sarees.

The group index numbers in respect of fuel and lighting, house-rent and miscellaneous remained unchanged at 764, 629 and 443 points, respectively.

(Base August 1939—100).

NAGERCOIL.

The cost of living index number for Nagercoil appreciated by 19 points to 805.

The index for the food group advanced by 30 points to 926 due to higher prices of condiments, pulses, vegetables, sugar, coconut oil and coconuts.

The index for the miscellaneous group moved up by three points to 477 due to a rise in the price of arecanut.

The group index numbers in respect of housing and clothing remained unaltered at 615 to 846 points respectively.

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

19. (a) Interim series of All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Classes.

(Base 1949—100).

Year/Month.					General Index.	Food Index.
1951	..	..	..	..	105	104
1956	..	..	..	..	105	105
1961	..	..	..	..	126	126
1962	..	..	..	..	130	130
1963	..	..	..	..	134	135
1964	..	..	..	..	152	155
1965	..	..	..	..	166	172
1966	..	..	..	..	184	190
1967	..	..	..	..	209	223
1968	..	..	..	..	215	228
1968—						
May	..	..	..	..	212	224
June	..	..	..	..	214	227
July	..	..	..	..	213	225

19. (a) New Series of All-India Average Consumer Price Index numbers for Industrial Workers.

(Base 1960—100.)

Year/Month.					General Index.	Food Index.
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
May	..	..	..	..	173	187

20. (a) Monthly Press Report for June 1969.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applied to 34 Centres in Tamil Nadu Region and provided protection to 300,076 Industrial Workers in the event of the 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 June 1969, 2,677 persons received Rs. 1,65,659-59 by way of Cash Benefit due to employment injury. This included 257 insured persons who are in receipt of pension for permanent disablement benefit and also 235 dependants of deceased insured Persons.

52,681 sickness benefit claims were received and an amount of Rs. 9,46,733-72 was paid as Sickness Benefit involving abstention of 235,362 days.

In June 1969, 2,313 accidents were reported. Comparatively few persons needed the Employment Injury benefits but fairly large number needed Cash Benefit in the event of sickness.

Two hundred and thirty insured women claimed Maternity Benefit and were paid Rs. 28,365-75 in the month of June 1969.

For recovery of arrears of contribution under the scheme, legal proceedings had to be initiated in 12 cases against defaulting employers for Rs. 58,112-23.

Two employers were fined Rs. 100-00 for non-submission of Contribution Cards/S.O. 2 returns and an insured person was fined Rs. 25 for tampering and wrong declaration.

20. (b) E.S.I. Scheme Medical Benefits for the month of June 1969.

Particulars.	June. 1969.	May. 1969.	June. 1968.	Average. 1968.
1. Total number of attendance	414,083	392,663	377,520	372,488
New	78,993	80,422	79,432	81,123
Old	335,090	312,241	298,088	291,365
2. Number of medical certificates issued.	113,732	118,019	107,820	105,955
3. Number of Domiciliary visits made.	462	471	416	432
4. Number of Injections administered.	162,832	172,881	135,845	139,623
5. Number of X-Ray Examinations.	1,224	1,138	1,554	1,504
6. Number of Laboratory Examinations.	6,061	5,787	5,328	5,396
7. Number of Specialist Investigations.	6,316	3,526	4,966	4,973
8. Number of persons admitted to Hospitals.	2,830	1,873	2,063	2,155
9. Bed Days occupied during the month.	11,454	12,061	14,411	14,994

21. Employment Exchange Statistics for the month of June 1969.

Districts.	Number of applicants.			Number of employers using the Empt. offices the month.	Number of vacancies notified during the month.
	Registered during the month.	Placed in employment during the month.	Remained on L.R. at the end of the month.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arcot, North	3,125	230	21,524	139	348
Arcot, South	3,100	256	20,795	78	334
Chingleput	3,320	284	26,905	119	424
Chennai	4,835	262	22,759	158	412
Coimbatore	1,435	147	8,231	36	227
Dindigul	1,806	93	20,897	42	111
Erode	7,309	659	63,947	606	1,475
Kanchipuram	5,210	250	24,466	105	391
Kanyakumari	1,151	111	7,503	57	204
Madurai	2,275	130	13,874	78	234
Nilgiris	3,861	285	19,432	107	289
Ramanathapuram	3,177	178	22,149	136	546
Salem	3,829	292	24,073	103	611
Thanjavur	2,522	142	19,749	83	209
Tiruchirappalli					
Tirunelveli					
Total	46,755	3,319	316,104	1,742	5,815
June 1969	36,436	2,567	295,066	1,693	6,518
May 1969	44,196	3,681	272,227	1,522	6,115
June 1968	29,480	3,465	264,065	1,300	4,787

The above figures excludes statistics relating to work performed in respect of physically handicapped applicants which is given below :-

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras.

June 1969	73	9	667	14	3
May 1969	38	22	610	32	3
June 1968	47	19	626	22	3

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