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STUDY ON SHORTAGE OCCUPATION IN TAMIL NADU DURING JANUARY-MARCH 1970.

1. INTRODUCTION :

1. 1. Thirty-three in the series, this study of shortage occupations in Tamil Nadu relates to the period January-March 1970. This study is based on the information furnished in the employment returns by all employers in the public sector and those in the private sector employing ten persons and above. The information secured from employers included, among other things, information regarding the number and types of vacancies that remained unfilled due to non-availability of suitable persons.

1. 2. Of the 16,594 (4,450 in the public sector and 12,144 in the private sector) establishments addressed in and during the quarter 15,198 (4,310 in the public and 10,888 in the private sector) establishments responded to the enquiry, the overall response being 91.6 per cent. In view of the satisfactory level of response, the analysis presented here may be deemed to have a reasonably valid and reliable basis. Of the 574 establishments which responded 94 establishments reported manpower shortages in a variety of skills.

2. VACANCIES REMAINED UNFILLED DUE TO MANPOWER SHORTAGES.

2. 1. Returns received from employers revealed that 783 vacancies remained unfilled in 94 establishments on the last day of March 1970, recording a decrease of 3.2 per cent (—6) over the previous quarter.

2. 2. Around 63 per cent of these vacancies related to Professional/Technical skills, followed by Craftsman and Production Process workers (27.3 per cent).

3. SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF UNFILLED VACANCIES :

3. 1. Of the 183 vacancies reported to be unfilled, 124 vacancies related to public sector and 59 to private sector.

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3. 2. The bulk of the reported shortage was in Professional, Technical and Craftsmen skills in public sector. In private sector also bulk of the reported shortages was in Professionals, Technicians, Craftsmen skill. Shortages reported both in Public and Private Sectors in respect of clerical and sales and in services and sports were not significant. No shortage was reported under private sector in respect of Farm workers. In both public and private sectors shortage was not reported in respect of Mining and quarrying.

4. INTRA AND INTER-AREA ANALYSIS OF HARD-TO-FILL VACANCIES.

4. 1. The intra-area analysis reveals that all the districts except Chingleput, Kanyakumari, Madurai and Tirunelveli has experienced shortage of Professionals and Technical skills in a significant measure. It is noteworthy to see that in Dharmapuri all the hard-to-fill vacancies concentrated only in this category and in Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur above 75 per cent of shortages is in this category in Madras City, 33.3 per cent of the total hard-to-fill vacancies related to clerical and sales. Among Transport and Communication workers shortage had been felt in South Arcot district (28.6 per cent). It may be interesting to see that in Chingleput district 95.5 per cent of the total shortages was concentrated in Craftsmen and Production Process workers.

4. 2. The inter-area analysis shows that in Tamil Nadu shortage of Professional and Technical skills was more concentrated in Thanjavur (33.9 per cent) followed by Nilgiris (12.2 per cent), Arcot North (11.3 per cent) and Ramanathapuram (10.4 per cent), Madras City had a share of 75 per cent of the hard-to-fill vacancies in Clerical and Sales. Shortage of farm workers was felt only in Neyveli (75 per cent) and South Arcot (25 per cent). Regarding Transport and communication workers, shortage was felt only in South Arcot (80 per cent) and Nilgiris (20 per cent). Craftsmen and Production Process workers were found to be more scarce in Chingleput (42 per cent) and in North Arcot (20 per cent). Among services sports and related workers shortage was found in Tiruchirappalli (40 per cent), Thanjavur (20 per cent), Ramanathapuram (20 per cent) and Neyveli (20 per cent).

5. MORE ACUTE SHORTAGES :

5. 1. It may be interesting to compare the number of vacancies unfilled in different occupations with the number of vacancies cancelled by Employment Officers for want of suitable applicants. This will help to identify the imbalances in the Employment Market.

5. 2. The fact that the Employment Exchanges have to cancel these vacancies for want of suitable applicants coupled with the employer experiences, shows the gap between demand and supply in these occupations.

6. SHORTAGE VIS-A-VIS THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER :

6. 1. The study reveals that there are certain occupations in which vacancies have been reported as unfilled by employers due to manpower-shortage, despite the availability of such applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges.

6. 3. Many are the causative factors for such a situation which are apparently contradictory. While a detailed analysis of the situation may not be possible with the limited range of data available, it may be stated broadly that limited mobility, lack of job market information, unrealistic job specifications, unscientific recruitment procedures, wage-market distortions, exaggerated employment expectations and lack of proper guidance facilities may have contributed to the development of such imbalances in the labour market.

7. CONCLUSION :

7. 1. The problem of determining shortage is a complex one. For a realistic appraisal of shortages, one has to examine several factors governing demand for and supply of manpower, such as mobility of applicants, wage differentials, working hours, job security, job requirements, recruitment facilities, housing facilities, service conditions, etc. The Employment Market Information returns rendered by the Employers do not contain precise and comprehensive information on all these factors which have a determining effect on supply and demand of manpower.

7. 2. Firstly, the figures relating to shortages included in this analysis do not reflect the total magnitude of unskilled vacancies in various occupations in so far as the private sector is concerned. Secondly, some of the vacancies cancelled by Exchanges may have been left unfilled because of the severity of specifications insisted by the employers and as such these could not be regarded as shortages in readily. In spite of such limited coverage, the data that have been collected and analysed in this study of shortage occupations, may serve to focus attention on certain significant aspects of the manpower situation.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY:

FATAL ACCIDENT IN RAMAKRISHNA STEEL INDUSTRIES, COIMBATORE ON 4th JULY 1970.

Sri Ramakrishna Steel Industries Limited, Coimbatore is a factory covered by section 2 (m) (i) of the Factories Act. It has reported a fatal accident which occurred while handling denatured spirit.

In its core making shop, cores for Axle box housing are coated with a paste made up of refractory sand, resin and spirit and then burnt, to improve their refractory nature. To burn them, saw-dust spirit mixture is kept in a tin can burning throughout the day.

On the day of the above accident, the deceased to create fire in a tin can, put some saw-dust into it and poured spirit over the saw-dust from a circular drum (Capacity 50 litres) containing approximately 25 litres of spirit. During that process some quantity of spirit has spilt on the floor. When he lit the mixture, fire broke out on the spilt spirit and the 50 litre capacity drum exploded thereby causing burn injuries to two workers in the core making shop. One of them died of shock due to extensive superficial burns after three days at the hospital.

REMEDIAL MEASURES:

1. The use of spirit for mixing it with saw-dust to prepare fire should be completely avoided. Another alternative method may be adopted.
2. Spirit drawn in small quantities from the stores should be kept away from the place of work where cores are heated up to absorb moisture.
3. Workers who required to do this work shall be supplied with gloves, asbestos aprons, footwear and leggings.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN LLOYDS BITUMEN PRODUCTS (P), LIMITED, MADRAS-58 ON 8th JULY 1970.

Lloyds Bitumen Products (Private) Limited is a factory covered by Section 2 (m) (i) of the Factories Act. A fire accident occurred in a mixing Machine of Purmy Paint Making Section of this factory while fluxing Bitumen with Kerosene. This accident claimed four lives and caused severe burn injuries to three workers.

In its Purmy Paint Making Section, Bitumen is heated in a separate tar boiler up to 150°C and then mixed with kerosene to make Bitumen compound (a non-corrosive substance).

Description of this accident.—The mixing machine consists of a tank measuring about 3 feet 6 inches diameter and 4 feet 6 inches height is installed over a platform 7 feet by 5 feet and 4 feet 6 inches from the ground level. The top portion is closed and has two 6 inches diameter holes on either side to pour the hot Bitumen on one side and kerosene on the other side. A stirrer with 1.5 h.p. electric motor is fitted centrally over this. By the side of this another small tank (one half of the 44 gallon barrel) supported by brackets is used as a container for Kerosene and the kerosene is being fed over the hot bitumen through a pipe fitted with a small wheel valve. A man has to stand over the platform and fill up the kerosene tank whenever required. Two workers assist him by taking out the kerosene from the 44 gallon barrel placed over a stand and kept near the mixing machine. The kerosene is being supplied to the man over the platform by means of small buckets by which he fills up the kerosene tank. By the side of this mixing machine there is a bitumen grinder used to grind the bitumen. At the time of accident four workers were working on that machine.

On 8th July 1970 at 4-20 p.m. suddenly fire broke out in the mixing machine when the mixing operation was in progress and it spread violently all over the place engulfing nearby workers. The flame went up to the roof level and shattered asbestos sheet into pieces.

PROBABLE CAUSES:

1. Suspected spark from the motor of the stirrer.
2. The developments static electricity due to the low of kerosene, a solvent from one contains to the other.
3. Due to the adding of superior kerosene on the Bitumen which has already attained the temperature of 130°C.
4. "Blown bitumen" changed to mixer might have caught fire because, it would have been heated up more than the specified temperature in the boiler itself. There is no gauge to measure the correct temperature either in tar boiler or in the mixer.
5. Workers near mixing machine might have been smoking at the time of accident.

REMEDIAL MEASURES:

1. Management is advised to have a flame proof motor, and have proper means to relieve any static electricity and also adopt mechanical handling of tar and kerosene so that no worker is exposed on the platform.
2. The holes to relieve vapour pressure are small and the lid may be partially removed.

8. The entire plant and the fittings have to be removed from the main work hall and shifted outside the main building.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN DUNLOP INDIA LIMITED, MADRAS-53.

Dunlop India Limited, is a factory covered by Section 2 m (i) of the Factories Act had reported a fatal accident that had occurred in the production department of cycle cover wire section on 2nd September 1970 at 12-45 a.m.

When the deceased was about to pour "Naphtha", a highly inflammable liquid, into the rubber solution tank to keep the solution to the required viscosity, a sudden fire broke and caused burns on his back, hands and legs. He succumbed to his injury in the Employees' State Insurance Hospital on 4th September 1970.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED :

On the day of the accident, the deceased was carrying naphtha in a open metal container from a 45 gallons drum kept about 20 feet away from the solution tank. He has to pass through grinding machine, soldering box to reach the solution tank. While nearing solution tank with naphtha in a open container fire broke at his back and spread violently causing burn injuries to him.

PROBABLE CAUSES :

1. While carrying the Naphtha in a open drum which would have spilt near the soldering bath and caused the fire accident.,
2. The sparks from the grinder could have provided the ignition source.
3. Naphtha is a highly inflammable liquid and the metal container had not been earthed to fight static electricity..

REMEDIAL MEASURES :

1. The Naphtha containers have to be earthed.
2. A screen opposite to Grinders have to be provided to avoid sparks falling into the naphtha area.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN INDIA FORGE AND DROP STAMPINGS, LIMITED, AMBATHUR ON 20TH FEBRUARY 1970.

An induction furnace was being installed in the India Forge Factory. A high frequency alternator which is a part of the furnace weighing 4 tons was being handled by a mobile crane belonging to the Government Structural Workshop, Ambattur. The capacity of the iib crane was 6 tons and the same alternator

had been shifted earlier in the day (i.e.) 20th February 1970 the date of accident. The accident had occurred at about 6.45 p.m. on that day when the alternator from one of its earlier position had to be shifted to its final position in the shed. The sling had been fitted and the hook was being adjusted by the deceased. Before the worker had moved away from the top of the alternator which was 5 feet high, the boom of the crane had crashed down hitting the worker on the nape of the neck and probably severing the spinal column. The deceased had died on the spot.

PROBABLE CAUSE.

1. Failure of the two stout springs which act one after another for the release of the brake drum.

2. The inadvertent but involuntary action of the operator who might have released the brake by placing his foot on the pedal.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The Superintendent of Government Structural Workshop was advised to provide a hood over the brake pedal so that inadvertently no operator is able to put his foot and he was also instructed to advise the operator not to be hasty or very presumptive when workers are in the vicinity or handling slings.

தொழிலாளர் பற்றிய செய்திகள்

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்திய தொழிலுறவு-
நூற்பாலைகள்.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள 7 நூற்பாலைகளில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் அல்லது கதவடைப்பு ஏற்பட்டன. அதில் மூன்று நூற்பாலைகளின் வேலை நிறுத்தமும் அல்லது கதவடைப்பும் மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகின்றன. இந்த வேலை நிறுத்தம் அல்லது கதவடைப்பு ஆகியவைகளின் காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 1,979 ஆகும். இதன் காரணமாக இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாள் எண்ணிக்கை 19,688 ஆகும்.

இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்கள்.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் 26 இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் அல்லது கதவடைப்பு ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் 14 தொழில் நிறுவனங்களின் வேலை நிறுத்தமும் கதவடைப்பும் சென்ற மாத இறுதியில் இருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகின்றன. இதன் காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை 47,121 ஆகும். இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 2,75,819 ஆகும்.

வேலை நிறுத்தம் அல்லது கதவடைப்பு பற்றிய விரிவான புள்ளி விவரங்கள் புள்ளி விவர அறிக்கை எண் 5-ல் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

மத்திய அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை.

விவரங்கள் கிடைக்கப்பெறவில்லை.

தமிழ் நாடு அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் தொழிலாளர் நுறை அலுவலர்களால் பெறப்பட்டு விசாரித்து முடிவு செய்யப்பட்ட புகார்கள் எண்ணிக்கை 786 ஆகும். இதில் 103 மனுக்கள் சம்பந்தமாக சென்னை தொழில் துறாறு சட்டம் பிரிவு 12 (3)-ன் கீழ் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டவைமாகும்.

இந்த மாதத்தில் 1947ம் ஆண்டு தொழில்துறாறு சட்டத்தின்கீழ் சென்னை தொழில் வழக்கு தீர்ப்பு மன்றத்திற்கும், சென்னை, மதுரை மற்றும் கோயமுத்தூரிலுள்ள தொழில் நீதிமன்றத்திற்கும் தீர்ப்புக்காக அனுப்பிவைக்கப்பட்ட தொழில்துறாறுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 41 ஆகும். வழங்கப்பட்ட தீர்ப்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 41 ஆகும்.

வேலை வாய்ப்பு நல வசதி.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள வேலைவாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களினால் 39,268 மனுதாரர்கள் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு 3,921 பதிவாளர்கள் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டனர். 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதத்தின் ஒப்பிட்டுப்போது, பதிவு செய்தலும் வேலையில் அமர்த்துதலும் முறையே 24.1 சதவீதம் குறைந்தும் மற்றும் 8.8 சதவீதம் அதிகரித்தும் இருந்தன. தொழில் அதிபர்களினாலும், அரசு அலுவலகங்களினாலும் வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட காலியை காரணம் எண்ணிக்கை 4,789

கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழில்களுக்கு ஆட்கள் குறைவாக இருந்தனர் என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. மத்திய அரசு, மகாபெரு உதவியாளர், மருந்து கலந்துகொடுப்பவர், பட்டம் பெற்ற உதவி ஆசிரியர் (சனிதம் மற்றும் வகுப்பாசிரியர்), தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, மலையாளம் பண்டிதர்கள், இசைநலை அரங்கப்பயிற்சி உறுது ஆசிரியர் (ஹையா/செகண்ட் கிரேட்) உடற்பயிற்சி ஆசிரியர் (ஹையர் கிரேட்) அருங்கிட்டுத்தாளர் (ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் தமிழ் மற்றும் தட்டை இவைகளில் பெந்தலை) பேப்பர் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், பரூபிண்ட் ஆபிஸ்டர், ஆராய்ச்சி வேலையில் நுழைகடபண்யாளர், பவர் டிரிவ்லர், ஃபெர்ரோ பிர்ண்டர், பாய்ஸ் ஃபோரேமன் மற்றும் மின்சாரப்பண்யாளர் முதலிய தொழில்களுக்கு ஆட்கள் தேவைப்பட்டனர்.

சென்னை தொழில் நிர்வாக வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகம் 334 மனு தாரர்களை பதிவு செய்து 26 பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தியது.

சென்னை, அண்ணாமலை, மதுரை பங்கிலைக் முகங்களிலுள்ள வேலை வழிகாட்டி அலுவலகங்கள் 303 மனுதாரர்களை பதிவு செய்து 3 பதிவாளர்களை மட்டும் வேலையில் அமர்த்தின.

சென்னை விலுள்ள அங்குலினர்களுக்கான பிரத்யேக வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகம் 9 குரு ர்கள், 11 செவிடர்கள், 5 அங்குலினர்கள் ஆகிய 65 மனுதாரர்களை பதிவு செய்து 15 அங்குலினர்களுக்கு மட்டும் வேலை வாய்ப்பு அளித்தது.

வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களோடு இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோக வழிகாட்டி பகுதிகள் (Vocational Guidance Units) 15,694 மனுதாரர்களுக்கு கூட்டாக வழிகாட்டியும் 43 இளைஞர்களுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட முறையிலும் வழிகாட்டி உள்ளன. வழிகாட்டப்பட்டவர்களில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட 19 நபர்கள் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டனர். தகவல் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட மொத்த நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 1,714.

ANDHRA PRADESH LABOUR BULLETIN

Issued by the Commissioner of Labour, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

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CURRENT NOTES

CASES OF BREACH OF THE CODE OF DISCIPLINE IN INDUSTRY (DECIDED IN SEPTEMBER 1970.)

Serial number and name of the party responsible for the breach of code of discipline.	Name of the Establishment concerned.	Nature of the breach and the clause of the code violated.	Date on which the breach took place.	Date of the (S.E. and I.C.) meeting in which the finding was given.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kothari Sugar Factory Workers Union, Kattur.	Kothari Sugar and Chemicals Ltd., Kattur, Tiruchirappalli.	Stay-in-strike, demonstration and unfair labour practice [clause II (V) and (VI) and IV (ii) of the code]	21st January 1969. 23rd January 1969. 1st February 1969.	3rd September 1970.
2 The Western India Match Factory Workers Union, Madras-19.	The Western India Match Company Ltd., Madras-19.	Refusal to work overtime and work on a Sunday [clause IV (iv) of the code].	11th August 1969. 17th August 1969.	3rd September 1970.
3 Do.	Do.	Stay-in-strike [clause II (vi) and IV (iv) of the code].	9th October 1969. 3rd November 1969.	3rd September 1970.
4 Plantation Labour Association.	Golden Hills Estate Private Ltd., Nilgiris.	Abusing the staff and manufacturers at the meeting held on 16th January 1970 and causing disturbance to work. [Clause IV (iv) (d) of the code].	16th January 1970.	3rd September 1970.

MARCH OF EVENTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1970.

1. Regularisation of Casual Labour in Government.—The Government of India proposed to regulate conditions of service of casual labour employed in the Central Government undertakings, said the Honourable Union Minister for Labour, Thiru D. Sanjayya.

The Minister who was presiding over a meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament said the draft regulations which had already been circulated to various Central Ministries provided that a casual labourer, after he had put in six months of continuous service in the same establishment or under the same employer, should be brought on to the regular strength of establishment and his pay fixed at a suitable stage in the time scale.

The regulations also provided, he added, that a casual workman who had completed 90 days of continuous service, should be given preference for casual employment over another who had not completed 90 days of such employment.

2. Sugar Wage Board Recommendations.—The Government of Tamil Nadu has commended the majority recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry, for implementation by the managements and the unions, who have been requested to settle at unit level any point that might arise.

The Government has said that a negotiating committee is not necessary to settle disputes between workers and the management in the sugar industry in Tamil Nadu in view of the Union Government's acceptance of the majority recommendations of the Wage Board.

3. Steel wage talks again on September 20.—The Bipartite Steel Wage Negotiating Committee will hold its 15th session at New Delhi from September 20 to 23 to clinch the main issue of fixing minimum wage for the steel workers throughout the country.

The last meeting of the Steel Wage Negotiating Committee which was held at New Delhi from September 9 to 12 fell through as the employers put forward a new proposal in this meeting, according to which the minimum wage would be fixed consequent upon the standardisation of the whole grade structure. The workers representatives, on the other hand, pleaded for the fixing of the minimum wage first, to be followed by the consideration of the standardisation proposals.

However, some progress was made on some smaller issues. It was agreed to refer the question of uniformity in job-designation, job-rate and job-evaluation to a Standardisation Committee to be formed by the Negotiating Committee. The employers also

offered to refer the issues of leave and medical benefits to the same committee. Both sides also agreed that the question of bringing uniformity in the wage scale of ministerial, medical and teaching staff in the entire industry would be referred to a small committee to be formed for the purpose. The employers also agreed to consider the question of increasing conveyance allowance.

4. Employees' State Insurance Scheme—Labour Ministry explains ceiling on expenditure.—The Union Labour Ministry denied reports that as a result of fixation of ceiling of Rs. 50 on medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, there would be dilution in the level of medical benefits now being made available to the insured persons.

A press note issued by the Ministry said that the efforts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation were directed to avoid wasteful expenditure and to limit it as far as possible within the amount available for medical benefits. This had been necessitated because during the last three years, the expenditure on medical benefits throughout India had more than doubled.

The press note referred to some reports appearing in the press criticising the working of the medical side of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Delhi and the discontent among the doctors who are working under the scheme leading to threat of strike by them. It said that it was not correct that the Employees' State Insurance dispensaries in Delhi were understaffed.

5. Workers on H. A. L. Board soon.—The Hon'ble Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Dr. Triguna Sen announced that the State-owned Hindustan Anti-biotics factory at Pinpri, near Poona would have one or two workers' representatives on its new board of management to be constituted shortly.

Dr. Sen who was addressing a joint meeting of workers and officials at the conclusion of a three-day visit to the factory, said the policy was being successfully implemented in the H.A.L. as it had only one representative union. He said it would be applied progressively to other public sector undertakings as and when technical difficulties were resolved to the satisfaction of both the management and the labour.

He said the participation of workers would, in fact, be on all levels—from the floor up to Board.

6. "Correctional" Role for Labour in Politics.—Thiru G. Ramanujam, President of the Tamil Nadu I.N.T.U.C. called upon labour to get itself freed from the hold of political parties and function as an independent correctional force in politics.

In his presidential address to the 12th Annual Conference of the I.N.T.U.C., Thiru Ramanujam said that unless trade unions made themselves really independent, they would not be able to make any positive contribution to make the country really independent, democratic and socialistic.

Thiru Ramanujam said the time had come for the unions to look beyond their traditional role of a bread and butter trade union movement and give expression to their political thinking. They would have to play the role of purifying the political atmosphere, so as to bring stability to Governments both at the Centre and in the States. To play this role, labour should first be free from the hold of political parties.

He referred to the National Labour Commission's recommendation to set up an independent Industrial Relations Commission and said that this would help to avoid dependence on Government and make the trade union movement more self-reliant.

7. Simpson Group strike called off.—The Simpson and Group Companies Workers' Union decided to call off the five-day old strike in the different units of the Simpson Group of Companies.

The decision to this effect was taken after the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Thiru N. V. Natarajan and the Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi had held discussions with the management and representatives of the union and agreed to resolve the differences between the management and workers as early as possible.

The Labour Minister in a statement said that the labour representatives accepted the assurance of the Government and agreed to resume work.

8. Industrial Relations.—The Union Government will undertake legislation to set up Industrial Relations Commissions in place of industrial tribunals, as recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Labour Conference, said the Hon'ble Union Minister for Labour, Thiru D. Sanjivayya.

The idea was to have a Central Act on the subject, he told Pressmen.

He said the Union Labour Ministry was working out details of the proposed measure and the matter would soon go to the Cabinet. He hoped to introduce the Bill and get it passed in Parliament during its winter session.

9. Tamil Nadu Government's Labour Policy explained.—The Hon'ble Minister in charge of Labour, Thiru N. V. Natarajan underlined the importance of cordial labour-management relations.

Inaugurating a seminar on labour-management relations sponsored by the Union Labour Ministry, the Minister said the Tamil Nadu Government's approach to the problem was pragmatic, uninhibited by any ideological reservations.

The Government, he affirmed, was in favour of collective bargaining and direct negotiations, and where these failed, it had necessary to step in.

The Minister said attempts should be made to avoid multiplicity of unions in an industry. There should be one union for one industry as recommended by the National Labour Commission.

Thiru O. Venkatachalam, Chief Labour Commissioner, who presided, referred to the general deterioration in industrial relations and said this was part of a general fall in standards of discipline. Multiplicity of political parties and trade unions was also one of the factors contributing to this deterioration.

He suggested that political parties should come to a clear understanding among themselves that where there was already one union in an industry, there would not be any attempt to start rival unions.

He pointed out that inadequacies in labour laws did not mean that these laws should be defied. The Government, he said, was always receptive to suggestions for amending the laws suitably.

Thiru R. N. Basu, Regional Labour Commissioner, welcomed the gathering.

10. Wage Boards Statutory.—The Hon'ble Union Labour Minister, Thiru D. Sanjivayya, said at Hyderabad the question of making all wage boards statutory was being examined.

He said that there was no point in appointing wage boards unless they were given statutory backing.

The Standing Labour Committee, he said, had recommended that all wage boards should be made statutory, and it was being looked into.

11. Work Hazards in Chemical Industries.—Inaugurating a seminar on "Hazards in the Chemical Industries", organised by the Tamil Nadu Factory Inspectorate, at Mettur, the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Thiru N. V. Natarajan, called upon factory managements to conduct research on workers' occupational diseases and to make use of the latest safety methods.

He said that there were about 70 chemical industrial units in the State, manufacturing fertilizers, pesticides, caustic soda, bleaching powder, etc. The health hazards inherent in the nature of work performed in the chemical industry called for more special attention than the hazards in other industries which could be noticed and attended to at once, he said.

The Minister said there had been reports that some workers were employed quartz crushing factory near Salem run by the Government were affected by some occupational diseases. The Government had ordered detailed studies and medical examination of the workers in the factory.

Thiru G. Kamalaratnam, Commissioner of Labour (in charge) who presided said that no employer should be complacent about complaints regarding health hazards from workers. Thiru C. T. Sreenivasan, Chief Inspector of Factories who welcomed the gathering said that the Tamil Nadu branch of the Indian Association of Industrial Occupational Health will shortly be setting up an Institute of Occupational Health at the Voluntary Health Services Hospital in Adyar.

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AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA.

CIVIL APPEALS NOS. 688 TO 690 OF 1966, DATED 29TH AUGUST 1969.

PRESENT.

Mr. M. HIDAYATULLAH, CHIEF JUSTICE,

Mr. JUSTICE J. M. SHELAT,

Mr. JUSTICE C. A. VAIDIALINGAM.

Between

BUDGE BUDGE JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED AND OTHERS

and

THEIR WORKMEN AND OTHERS.

Lockout Wages Demand for wages for period of lockout the Management of three jute mills having 15 per cent of their labour force as badli workmen—As a result of the dispute between the management and the badli workmen, the latter refusing to accept the work—The management consequently closing the mills for certain periods contending that they could not give work to permanent workmen in view of the refusal by badlis to accept work—Demand for wages for the period of such closure made by the permanent workmen, referred for adjudication. The Management not proving their case that they had no other alternative than to close the mills as a result of the refusal of the badlis to accept work. Management also not proving that they could have run the mills on reduced production by giving work to permanent workmen only. The further case that the permanent workmen were directed to report for work either collectively or individually with effect from the particular date during such period of closure also not proved—The award directing payment of 50 per cent of wage to permanent workmen for the period of closure, in the circumstances, upheld:

The badli workmen who constituted 15 per cent of the total labour strength engaged by the three appellant companies (jute mills) pressed for their being absorbed as permanent workmen. The dispute arose in the mills which was referred after their block closure in July 1961. In view of the dispute raised by badly workmen they refused to accept work and the mills were again closed by the three appellants and the permanent workmen could not work. The management refused to pay wages to them for such periods of closure. The permanent workmen of the

appellant-mills raised industrial dispute for payment of wages for the periods of closure. The tribunal adjudicating the dispute directed the managements to pay 50 per cent wages to the permanent workmen for the periods of closure. Such award, in the circumstances, upheld.

In the instant appeal preferred by the management of jute mills against the award of the special tribunal, the management having conceded that the premises of mills were closed only as lockout, the only question was, were the circumstances so intractable, that the managements were justified in stopping the working of the mills thereby refusing work even to their permanent workmen and depriving them of their wages for the periods during which the mills remained closed. The permanent workmen have no connection whatsoever to the refusal on the part of the badlis to accept employment.

It was argued on behalf of the appellants that the working of the mill was an integrated process, that if any one of the several departments of the mills failed and did not produce an intermediate product to feed the other at a later stage in the manufacture, the rest of them would not be able to carry out their respective processes with the result that there would ensue a total collapse of the entire working. That being so, when once the badlis declined to accept work and the spinning department failed, weaving and other departments could not go on after the existing stock of yarn was exhausted. In the circumstances, it was argued that the appellants had no other go except to stop the working of the mills.

Rejecting such arguments, held that the permanent workmen did not join hands with badlis and that since all the 15 per cent permanent badli workmen would not be concentrated in the spinning department, their refusal to work would affect the production of yarn in that department proportionately to the number of those 15 per cent engaged in that department, so also the weaving department would be affected to the extent of number of badlis engaged there and the same position would prevail in other subsequent processes as well. Unless therefore all the 15 per cent of the badli workmen were concentrated in the spinning department only, it is difficult to hold that the refusal by badlis to work must necessarily result in the collapse of the work of the mills. Further the facts put forth before the industrial tribunal showed that the managements could have worked the mills even without the 15 per cent badli workmen but with the 85 per cent, permanent workmen with the proportionately reduced number of looms and with reduced production of yarn and then could have worked on a reduced scale.

As none of the mills did demonstrate that such a course was not feasible and as there was evidence to show that the management closed the mills in a huff with the permanent workmen who refused to persuade the badlis to join work as directed by the managements, it was held that it was difficult to say that the mills proved the case that their closure was so inevitable that the permanent workmen could be refused the relief they claimed.

The plea of the managements that at an earlier date in September 1961 they were prepared to reopen the mills and the workers refused to join and therefore they are not entitled to any payment for the period between that date and 24th September 1961 was negatived as there was no evidence to show that proper and due notice of reopening of mills individually or collectively was given to the workmen by the appellants and it was held that the tribunal in awarding half the wages for respective periods of closure to the permanent workmen has not committed any error.

JUDGMENT.

PER SHELTON, J.—These three appeals by special leave are by three companies, at one time under a common management, and are directed against the order of the special industrial tribunal, West Bengal, dated 20th February, 1965, by which the tribunal directed the companies to pay to their permanent workmen half the wages for the respective periods during which the jute mills conducted by them were kept closed. The periods for which the companies declined to pay wages to their permanent workmen were from 6th August to 24th September 1961 in respect of the Budge, Budge, Jute Mills Company, Limited, from 31st July to 24th September 1961 in respect of the Cheviet Jute Mills Company Limited, and from 1st August to 24th September 1961 in respect of the Caledonian Jute Mills Company, Limited. The trouble which led to the reference to the tribunal commenced immediately after the block closures of all jute mills presumably owing to inadequate stock of raw materials, first from 25th June to 1st July 1961 and then from 23rd to 29th July 1961. On 30th July 1961 all the three mills opened.

2. The mills were working in three shifts. Shift A was from 6 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., shift B was from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 to 10 p.m. and shift C was after 10 p.m. We are concerned with shifts A and B only in these appeals. The workmen in all the three mills were divided into two categories, permanent and non-permanent, the latter including badli workmen.

3. According to the standing orders of the Indian Jute Mills Association, which were applicable to all the Jute Mills in West Bengal, a permanent workman is one who has been engaged on a permanent basis and includes a person who has satisfactorily

completed a probationary period of eight months in the same or any other occupation in an industrial establishment. A badli or a special badli is a workman who is appointed in a vacant post or in the post of a permanent workman or a probationer who is temporarily absent. Under the rules of service, which are part of the Standing Orders, the badlis were of two categories registered and special, the former working as substitutes for permanent workmen and the latter in the posts kept vacant. Both, however, were required to be registered, and their names were liable to be removed for the register in case of misconduct, inefficiency, continued non-attendance or repeated absence. It appears that owing to a scheme of rationalization which was about to be introduced in the jute mills and the resultant possibility of retrenchment the mills were keeping a certain number of permanent posts vacant for which special badlis would be recruited. They had also to have a certain number of registered badlis to work as substitutes in place of permanent workmen when they were absent. Though there thus prevailed a system of having badli workmen, there were differences between the managements and the workmen as to their extent and number. To end this dispute the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry had recommended in their report in 1963 that in each mill at least 80 per cent of the total workmen should be permanent workmen and that the mills should increase that percentage to 85 per cent in the course of the next two years. The remaining 15 per cent could be non-permanent workmen so that in the event of rationalization and changes in the line of production being made, there need be no retrenchment of permanent workmen. The report also allowed a further 10 per cent badlis to be called registered badlis or leave vacancy badlis to serve in place of workmen who were absent on a particular day or days.

4. Notwithstanding the ratio between the permanent and badli workmen having been so fixed, there still subsisted disputes between the managements and the badli workmen, the latter pressing for their absorption in the category of permanent workmen. The trouble erupted on 31st July 1961 when the mills reopened after the said block closures, in shift A the badli workmen had worked on that day till 11 a.m. when the badli workmen of shift B arrived for work in that shift, they not only refused to accept work but also induced those of shift A not to resume work.

5. If badlis did not accept work, there was clearly a possibility of the production going down, particularly in the spinning department, and if that resulted in deficiency of production of yarn, such deficiency in its turn was bound to affect the weaving and other subsequent manufacturing processes. It was said that jute yarn cannot be kept in large stocks as it soon gets dry, and therefore, the mills almost depended on day-to-day production of

yarn. In spite of the reduction in yarn production, it was said that the mills could continue working for a few days but they had ultimately to be closed after a notice had been given to the workmen of such an eventuality. The Budge Budge Mills, for instance, worked till 5th August 1961 and were closed the next day. It was said that owing to the intervention to the State Government, the management was willing to reopen the mills on 3rd September 1961, but the workmen did not resume work until 25th September 1961. The management claimed that as they found it impossible to work the mills after their stock of yarn was consumed they were entitled to close the mills, that the badli workmen, in the circumstances above mentioned, had gone on an illegal strike and as even the permanent workmen failed to resume work when the managements were prepared to reopen the mills on 2nd September 1961, they were justified in their refusal to pay the wages for the period the mills had to be closed and the workmen remained absent.

6. It is common ground that the permanent workmen at whose instance the present reference was made, were not concerned in the dispute between the badli workman and the managements. They continued to work as usual until the mills were worked and remained absent only when they were closed so that it is impossible to place any responsibility on the permanent workmen for their closure or lockout, as the case may be. As regards the period from 2nd to 25th September 1961 the workmen did not live either on the premises or in the vicinity of the mills. Some of them, indeed, lived even ten or more miles away, and therefore in the absence of a notice to the unions or the accredited leaders of the workmen, notices put up on the mills' premises and the blowing of the sirens would not draw the attention of the workmen to the decision of the managements to reopen the mills on 3rd September 1961. Clearly, therefore, it was impossible to blame the workmen for remaining absent from 3rd September 1961 and onwards. They could and did resume work on 25th September 1961 as a settlement had been arrived at between the managements and the unions under which it was agreed that the workmen should start work and the unions could notify to their members that they should at once resume work.

7. The heart of the problem in these circumstances, therefore, before the tribunal as also before us, was whether the managements were justified in refusing to pay the wages of the permanent workmen who, as aforesaid, were in no way concerned or responsible for the mills having to stop working on account of the refusal by the badli workmen to accept work on 30th July 1961 and the subsequent days. In other words, were the circumstances so intractable that the managements were justified in stopping the working of the mills thereby refusing work even to their

permanent workmen and depriving them of their wages for the period the mills remained closed. Before the tribunal, the companies strenuously urged that the action of their managements amounted not to a lockout but a closure, which was necessitated on account of the badli workmen having illegally struck work and thereby making impossible the working of the mills. The tribunal was of the view that since there could not be relationship of an employer and an employee before a badli actually accepted work, there could in law be no strike by the badlis. There was, therefore no strike, much less an illegal one, which could be said to be the cause for the closure of the mills. The tribunal, therefore, held that the stopping of the mills amounted to a lockout that in the circumstances thought not illegal it was not fully justified and in that view awarded 50 per cent of the wages to the permanent workmen for the period during which the mills had stopped working.

8. We are no longer concerned with the controversy as to whether the managements' action amounted to a closure or a lockout as counsel for the mills agreed that we should proceed on the footing that it was a lockout. His contention, however, was that the refusal by that badli workmen to work, especially in the spinning department, and the consequent reduction in the production of yarn made it impossible for the mills to continue their working and hence discontinuance of their working became inevitable. The argument was that the working of the mills is an integrated process, that if any one of the several departments of the mills failed and did not produce an intermediate product to feed the other at a later stage in the manufacture, the rest of them would not be able to carry out their respective processes with the result that there would ensue a total collapse of the entire working. This, he pointed out, would particularly be so, were the spinning department to fail as the mills could not store yarn for long and had to depend on day-to-day stock of yarn. That being so, he argued, once the badlis declined to accept work and the spinning department failed, weaving and other departments could not go on after the existing stock of yarn was exhausted. He pointed out that though the badlis declined to attend to the work on 30th July 1961 and the following days, the Budge Budge Mills, for instance, continued to work till 6th August 1961 and then were stopped as the existing stock of yarn was consumed and there was no stock worth the name to go on with. The resulting position, according to him, became so intractable that the managements had no alternative except to stop the working of the Mills.

9. Was the position on the days when the managements stopped those mills, such as drawn by counsel, therefore, the question.

10. It is an undisputed fact that the permanent workmen did not joint hands with the badlis and continued to attend the mills until they were stopped by the managements. They were not, therefore, responsible for the mills' alleged inability to continue to work. As already stated, the jute mills were expected to have 85 per cent of their total labour to consist of permanent workmen and to have only 15 per cent badli workmen.

11. If the mills were to abide by the recommendation of the Central Wage Board referred to earlier and did in fact do so, their working would be affected to the extent of 15 per cent only were the badli workmen to refuse to accept work. Since all the 15 per cent badli workmen would not be concentrated in the spinning department, their refusal to accept work would affect the production of yarn in that department proportionately to the number of those 15 per cent engaged in that department. At the same time, the refusal of badlis to work would also affect the weaving department to the extent of their number there and to that extent a reduced number of looms would be worked requiring to that extent reduced quantity of yarn. The same would be the position in other subsequent processes. Unless, therefore, all the 15 per cent of the badli workmen were concentrated in the spinning department only, it is difficult to appreciate the argument that the refusal by the badli workmen must necessarily result in the collapse of the working of the mills.

12. Luckily, it is possible to get from the record before the tribunal at least the approximate strength of badli workmen in each of these mills and ascertain the situation which their absence would result in. Regarding Caledonian Jute Mills, the letter, dated 14th February 1961 by the Assistant Secretary to the State Government to the West Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union shows that out of a total number of 1,472 permanent posts, 1,392 were filled up by permanent workmen and only 80 posts remained for badli and temporary workmen. The evidence of the labour officer of these mills also shows that there were in July 1961, 1,500 permanent posts, out of which 1,250 were filled up by permanent workmen. Therefore, only 250 posts were filled up by badli and other non-permanent workmen. Exhibit A-13 is a statement produced before the tribunal prepared by the mill-manager of Caledonian Jute Mills. That shows that their spinning department required only 35, 36, 34 and 16 badlis for shifts A, B, C and the general shift. Exhibit A-5 is a statement produced by the Cheviet Mills showing that the total number of badlis employed by the mills on 22nd July 1961, a normal working day, were 903 as against which 590 attended on 30th July 1961. Out of these, 133 workmen in the weaving department, however, left 5 minutes after joining. That works out to about 45 per cent

absentees. The statement shows that out of the normal number of 278 badlis in the spinning department, 178 had attended. Exhibit A-2 (12) is a similar statement for the Budge Budge Mills showing that on 22nd July 1961, a normal working day, 620 badlis attended, whereas only 165 badlis worked on 30th July 1961 and only 7 on 31st July 1961. Out of 620, 228 were in the spinning department and only 84 of them worked on 30th July 1961 in that department.

13. Exhibit A-11 is the statement prepared by the mill-manager of the Caledonian Jute Mills showing the figures of production and consumption of yarn.

14. According to that statement, the daily requirement of the weaving department of the mill was 31 tons of yarn but yarn produced on 31st July 1961 came to only 11 tons, and on 1st August 1961 it was only 5 tons. We however, find considerable difficulty in relying on these figures, firstly, because the permanent workmen of the mills had not gone on strike and were attending and working in the mills and therefore those in the spinning department must have worked, and secondly, according to the evidence of the labour officer of those mills, out of 1,500 total permanent posts, 1,250 were permanent workmen, and therefore, the mills depended on 250 badli workmen only all of whom could not have been working in the spinning department so that their absence would result in failure of production of yarn. Further the statement Exhibit A-13 shows that on a normal working day the spinning department employed only 35, 36, 34 and 16 badlis in shifts A, B, C and the general shift. If the Caledonian Jute Mills required only 250 badlis throughout all the departments, it is difficult to appreciate how there could be a total collapse in the spinning department so as to make the working of the weaving and other departments impossible.

15. The position in the Budge Budge Mills as on 5th August 1961 as appearing from the mill-manager's statement, Exhibit A-2 (10), was that on a normal day they had 882 looms working, that on 5th August 1961 the mills worked 478 looms and that with 882 looms working, i.e., their entire complement, they would require 49,430 lb. of yarn. The mills however, had 28,350 lb. of yarn only in stock, there being thus a deficiency of 21,080 lb. The position in Cheviet Mills was that their normal requirement was 35,957 lb. of yarn but the production on 30th July 1961 came to 20,400 lb. only with the result that there was a deficit of 15,557 lb. i.e., approximately 30 per cent.

16. Even if the figures given by the three mills is to be correct, though in the case of Caledonian Mills it is difficult as aforesaid, to reconcile them in the light of the evidence showing the

requirement of only 250 non-permanent workmen out of the total of 1,500 workmen, the question still is whether these mills could have continued to work despite the absence of badli workmen. Except giving a few figures in respect of certain days picked out by the mill-managers, the mills did not place full and detailed particulars which could satisfy the tribunal that they were reduced to such a position that their working became inevitably impossible. As already stated, it was not the case of any one of these three mills that their permanent workmen stopped work. Indeed, the position was that they continued to attend the mills till their stoppage by the managements forced on them compulsory absence. The question necessarily arising in one's mind is whether with a large percentage of permanent workmen amongst the total personnel required by the mills, could not the mills have worked on a reduced number of looms so as to carry on with such quantity of yarn which could be produced by the permanent workmen in the spinning department. And, instead of closing the mills, as the management of Budge Budge Mills did on 6th August 1961 and the managements of the other two mills on other days, why could not the mills have continued the work on a scale reduced to the extent necessitated by the refusal of the badli workmen to work? In this connection it must be noted that it could not be as if all the badli workmen were engaged in the spinning department so that their absence would bring about a total collapse of that and the other departments doing subsequent series of manufacturing processes. As the statement of Caledonian Mills illustrates, the mills required only 250 badlis spread over all their departments. It is impossible to believe that the badlis in spinning department by remaining absent could have brought about a total halt of the mills so that even the permanent workmen could not be allowed to work. With the small percentage of badli workmen as compared to the number of the permanent workmen it is difficult to appreciate why even with reduced production of yarn the mills could not have worked on a reduced scale, working a lesser number of looms.

17. None of the eight mills attempted to demonstrate before the tribunal that such a course was not feasible. The position it seems, was that on the badli workmen refusing to attend to the work, the managements asked the permanent workmen to persuade the badlis to join work, and on the former showing indifference to their request, the managements in a huff closed the mills. In these circumstances it is difficult to say that the mills were able to justify their action or to convince the tribunal that their closure was so inevitable that the permanent workmen could be refused the relief they claimed.

18. Counsel for the mills then argued that even if that was the true position, the tribunal in any event could not have awarded payment to the workmen for the period from 3rd September 1961 when the managements were prepared to reopen the mills till 25th September 1961 when the workmen actually resumed work. As already stated, neither the sirens nor the notices put up in the mills' premises inviting the workmen to resume work on 3rd September 1961 could be said to be adequate or satisfactory notice to the workmen to resume work on that day. It is not the case of the mills that they have served notices either on the workmen individually or on the unions or the accredited representatives of the workmen. The tribunal, on these facts, could not have blamed the workmen for not resuming work on 3rd September 1961 or for their continued absence till 25th September 1961.

19. In these circumstances we find it impossible to hold that the tribunal committed any error in coming to its conclusion, which alone would justify our interference. The appeals fail and are, therefore, dismissed with costs. There will be only one hearing fee.

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE, SEPTEMBER 1970.

1. DAVE (Rohil), *On Road to One union in One Industry* (Commerce; Vol. 121; No. 3092, dated 8th September 1970; pp. 309).
2. KOTTHARI (D.C.), *Human Relations and Job satisfaction* (Commerce; Vol. 121; No. 3092, dated 8th September 1970; pp. 310).
3. SPUROPOULOUS (Georges), *Outline of developments and trends in labour relations* (Ceylon Labour Gazette; Vol. 21; No. 9; September 1970, pp. 569-579).
4. KAMALA PRASAD, *Wage rate, Capital, intensity and labour cost* (Commerce; Vol. 121; No. 3098; 19th September 1970; pp. v and viii).

NOTIFICATIONS.

AMENDMENT TO TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL
ESTABLISHMENTS (NATIONAL AND FESTIVAL
HOLIDAYS) RULES.

(G.O. Ms. No. 487, Labour, 6th April 1970.)

S.R.O. No. A-676 of 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXIII of 1958), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules, 1959.

AMENDMENT.

In the said rules, in rule 1, for the expression " Madras ", the expression " Tamil Nadu " shall be substituted.

REVISION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR
EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON GINNING AND PRESS-
ING AND FIXATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF
WAGES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON WASTE
UNDER MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

Fort St. George, May 7, 1970.

Erratum.—In the schedule to the Labour Department Notification No. 1406 of 1969, published at pages 238-239 of Part II—Section 1 of the Fort St. George Gazette (now Tamil Nadu Government Gazette), dated the 19th March 1969, for the word and figures " Rs. 2.30 " appearing under column (2) against S. No. 15 " Marker " the word and figures " Rs. 2.80 " shall be substituted.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT.

STATEMENT SHOWING SETTLEMENTS ARRIVED AT UNDER SECTION 12(3) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACTS, 1947.
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1970.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of Settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Nathalia Sampathu Chetty and Company, Madras-1.	14th July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
2 Messrs Ajanta Printing Works, Madras-1.	14th July 1970.	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay rupees 150 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
3 Perambur Footwear, Unit, Madras-12.	15th July 1970.	Non-employment	The management has agreed to take back the worker into service without back wages.
4 Do.	15th July 1970.	Non-employment	The management has agreed to take back the petitioner into service as a fresh worker on piece rate wages without any back wages.
5 Do.	15th July 1970.	Non-employment	The management has agreed to take back the petitioner into service as a fresh worker on piece rate wages without any back wages.
6 Do.	15th July 1970.	Non-employment	The management has agreed to take back the petitioner into service as a fresh worker on piece rate wages without any back wages.
7 Do.	15th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to take back the petitioner into service as a fresh worker on piece rate wages without any back wages.
8 Behive Foundry Engineering Works, Madras-1.	17th July 1970.	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlements.
9 Sri Ramula Timber Depot, Madras-21.	22th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay a sum of rupees 180 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including the claim for reinstatement.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of Settlement	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.	
			(1)	(2)
10 E. A. Welch Company, Madras-3.	24th July 1970.	Non-employment	..	..
11 Binny Limited, Madras-1	25th July 1970.	Charter of demands	..	..
12 S. Ranganathan, Employer, Madras-1.	27th July 1970	Non-employment	..	..
13 Messrs. Chitram and Company Private Limited, Madras-13.	28th July 1970.	Charter of demands	..	..
14 Messrs. Wilson and Company, Private Limited, Madras-2.	3rd July 1970.	Retrenchment of 3 workers.	..	..
15 The Criterion Publicity Private Limited, Madras-2.	4th July 1970.	Non-employment	..	..
16 Soundarya Nursery, Madras-35	8th July 1970.	Payment of wages, dearness allowance free supply of uniforms, etc.	..	..
17 Simpson and Company, Sambium Madras-11.	8th July 1970	Non-employment	..	..

18 Vikram Productions, Madras	11th July 1970	Revision of wages pay ment of Allowances, etc.	..	..	The management has agreed to give an <i>ad hoc</i> increase of Rs. 15 in the existing emoluments of the existing workers with effect from 1st July 1970 and agreed as per the terms of settlement.
19 English Electric Company of India Limited, Mount Road, Madras-2.	20th July 1970.	Charter of demands	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
20 Wellington Talkies, Madras-2	21st July 1970	Non-payment of matinee allowance.	..	..	The management has agreed to pay the matinee allowance to the said worker with effect from 1st Nov mber 1969.
21 Dwaraka Lodge, Madras-3	23rd July 1970.	Non-employment	..	..	The management has agreed to pay a sum of rupees 235 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.
22 Chitra Koot, Madras-34	29th July 1970.	Non-employment	..	..	The management has agreed to pay a sum of R. 1,037-50 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.
23 Tashlab, Kilpauk, Madras-10	31st July 1970.	Non-employment	..	..	The management has agreed to pay a sum of rupees 400 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.
24 The Premier Indian Scientific Company Limited, Madras-8.	31st July 1970.	Non-employment	..	..	The management has agreed to pay a sum of rupees 250 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.
25 Facit Asia Limited, Madras-41.	1st July 1970.	Charter of demands	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
26 Sri Venkatesa Mills Limited, Red Hills.	3rd July 1970.	Charter of demands,	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
27 Chrome Leather Company Limited, Chromepet, Madras-44	4th July 1970.	Non-employment	..	..	The management has agreed to pay a sum of rupees 350 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.

<i>Serial number and names of the establishment.</i>	<i>Date of settlement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28 Pulvay Industries, Madras-38	4th July 1970.	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
29 Coramandel Industries Private Limited, Madras-58.	7th July 1970.	Implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board.	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
30 Ruby Rubber Works, (Madras) Limited, Madras-19.	13th July 1970.	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
31 The Madras Wire Products, Madras-53.	14th July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
32 Sri Ranga Vilas Bus Service, Tiruvellore.	14th July 1970	Retrenchment of 10 workers.. ..	The management have agreed to pay retrenchment compensation to all the ten workers in full and final settlement of all their claims including claim for reinstatement, re-employment notice of pay, leave wages, ex-gratia payment of Rupees 150 but excluding their claim for bonus.
33 Lloyd Bitumen Products (Private) Limited, Madras-58.	18th July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
34 Vadapalani Press, Madras-26.	19th July 1970	Revision of wage scales, increase in dearness allowance and gratuity.	The management and Union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
35 Prasad Studios, Madras-26 ..	20th July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
36 Chrome Leather Company Limited, Madras-41.	23rd July 1970	Implementation of the recommendations of the wage Board.	The management and union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
37 East India Trading Corporation, A and B Unit, Madras-60.	31st July 1970	Implementation of final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Leather and Leather goods Industries.	The management has agreed the award of the Commissioner of Labour and agreed to adopt in toto. The management has also agreed to pay arrears from 1st July 1969 consequent on the implementation of the award.

38 Mattupalayam Coonoor Service Private Limited, Mettupalayam.

38 Mattupalayam Coonoor Service Private Limited, Mettupalayam. 20th July 1970 Charter of demands Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement, and the management and Union have agreed to make a joint reference of the following disputes under Section 10 (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication:
(1) Retrenchment of 14 workers.
(2) Whether the contemplated replacement of the workmen by armed Gardhes is justified.
The management has agreed to pay the arrears of increment etc. up to 30th April 1970 to the said workers. In full and final settlement of all their claims and will not make further demands. The management has also agreed to pay the amount in two instalments, the first instalment to be paid on or before 31st July 1970 and the second instalment to be paid along with the wages of the workers for July 1970. Both the management and the Union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 650 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
The management has agreed to pay without prejudice to the contentions of the management, the heir of the deceased worker, a gratuity for 6 years of service rendered. Subject to the acceptance of justice, K. Sreenivasan, both the parties accept his arbitration in the matter relating to work assignment and wages of double in the doubling department of the Industrial Twisting Mill of Madurai Mills Company Limited, Madurai. The parties agree to sign 10-A arbitration form of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 after the acceptance is made known.

445-11-15

39 P. M. S. Bus Service, Follachi.

39 P. M. S. Bus Service, Follachi. 20th July 1970 Non-payment interim relief as recommended by the wage Board, etc.

40 Sabari Industries, Coimbatore-18.

40 Sabari Industries, Coimbatore. 6th July 1970 Revision of wages, increments, etc. ..

41 Pioneer Engineering Company, Coimbatore.

41 Pioneer Engineering Company, Coimbatore. 18th July 1970 Non-employment

42 Madurai Mills Company Limited, Madurai.

42 Madurai Mills Company Limited, Madurai. 23rd July 1970 Charter of demands

43 Rajawari Mills, Madurai ..

43 Rajawari Mills, Madurai .. 30th July 1970 Payment of gratuity

44 Madurai Mills Company Limited, Madurai.

44 Madurai Mills Company Limited, Madurai. 30th July 1970 Work assignment and wages

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
45 Soft Beverages Private Limited, Madurai.	1st July 1970	Increase in wages, dearness allowance and permanency of 6 workers.	The management has agreed to grant an increase of Rupees 10 as increment and also agreed that the 6 workers shall be converted into monthly rated and made permanent with effect from 1st June 1970.
46 The Madure Mills Workers Co-operative Stores Limited, Madurai.	6th July 1970	Suspension of 3 workers	The management has agreed that the period of suspension shall be reduced to 1/3 of the total period and that wages for 2/3 of the period shall be paid back to the worker.
47 Asoka Printers, Karunanthi Printers, Madurai.	9th July 1970	Increase of wages, payment of separate dearness allowance, etc.,	The management of Asoka Printers agreed to grant an increase of Rupees 7 over the existing wages of the workers with effect from 1st July 1970. The management of Karunanthi Printers have agreed to grant an increase of Rupees 7 over the existing wages of the workers with effect from 1st April 1970.
48 Vinayagam Press, Madurai	9th July 1970	Increase of wages, payment of separate dearness allowance and gratuity.	The management have agreed to grant an increase of Rupees 7 in addition to increase of Rupees 6 paid in February 1970 to the workers with effect from February 1970.
49 S. Jayarajan and Sons, Madurai	10th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to reinstate the said worker into service with effect from 16th July 1970 with continuity of service but without back wages.
50 Meenakshi Wood Works, Madurai.	13th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 200 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all her claims including her claim for reinstatement, arrears of wages, bonus etc.
51 P. Doraisamy, Lorry Owner, Madurai.	15th July 1970	Non-employment	The owner has agreed to reinstate the worker with effect from 27th July 1970 with continuity of service but without back wages.
52 Soft Beverages Private Limited, Madurai.	28th July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
53 S. R. Venkatchalapathy and Company, Tholilalur, Secated Tobacco Company, Dindigul.	28th July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
54 Thengam Theatre, Nagercoil.	3rd July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 400 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including the demands for reinstatement and payment of wages for the period of non-employment.
55 Gentile Estate, Coonoor	2nd July 1970	Certain demands	Both parties agreed to refer the issue for adjudication under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to the Labour Court, Coimbatore.
56 Burlar No. 1 Estate, Burlar P.O.	2nd July 1970	Non-employment of certain workers.	The management has agreed to reinstate the said workers into service with continuity of service but without back wages.
57 Oorwood 'A' Division Estate, Kattahettu.	4th July 1970	Certain demands	The management has agreed to give first preference to Thirumathi Mari regarding recruitment at the time of next recruitment. The management has also agreed to pay way expenses to all workmen as soon as possible.
58 Mellicerry Estate, Adaleri P.O.	4th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to reinstate the said worker into service with effect from 6th July 1970 with continuity of service but without any back wages.
59 Deverehola Estate, Deverehola P.O.	6th July 1970	Non-employment of a lady worker	The management has agreed to reinstate the said worker as a fresh worker with effect from 1st August 1970 and she will be placed on probation for a period of one year.

Serial number and name of the establishment	Date of settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
60 Panchbura Estate, Bithur, Chh. P.O.	6th July 1970	Non-employment of certain workers	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 4 to each of the 9 workers towards the suspension for 4 days. The management has also agreed to re-employ certain workers with effect from 13th July 1970.
61 Royal Valley Estate, Royal Valley P.O.	7th July 1970	Payment of bonus to a worker	The management has agreed to pay the balance of bonus amount to the said worker on or before 31st August 1970. This amount shall be in addition to the amount of Rupees 500 already paid as bonus advance.
62 Woolbrier Estate, Dever, chole P.O.	7th July 1970	Certain demands	Both the parties have agreed to the terms of settlement.
63 Mayfield Estate, Nellikottah P.O.	7th July 1970	Payment of gratuity, to a lady worker	The management has agreed to pay gratuity amount of Rupees 789 and arrears of wages of Rupees 32.44 relating to late Thirumathi Ummerin to her legal heirs based upon the heirship certificate issued by the Tahsildar, Gudalur, immediately.
64 Sutton Estate, Kullakamby P.O.	9th July 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to reinstate the said worker into service with continuity of service but without any back wages purely on compassionate grounds as a special case this time with effect from 23rd July 1970.
65 Marvalullu Estate, Kotagiri P.O.	10th July 1970	Certain grievances	The management has agreed to put the extra wages of 12 paise into check roll of the sweeper. The management has also agreed to issue one set of uniform to the sweeper.
66 Gierdale Estate, Coonoor	14th July 1970	Certain demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
67 Woodlessee Estate, Bandhi, chole.	16th July 1970	Certain grievances	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
68 Kilmelfort Estate, Kotagiri P.O.	16th July 1970	Certain grievances	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
69 Silvercloud Estate, Gudalur	17th July 1970	Certain grievances (Non-employment)	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 950 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim of reinstatement, arrears of wages, leave salary, arrears of bonus, gratuity, and way expenses etc.
70 Caroline Estate, Mangorango P.O.	18th July 1970	Certain grievances	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
71 Attikunna Estate, Mango Range P.O.	18th July 1970	Non-employment of two workers	The management have agreed to reduce the period of suspension from 30 days to 20 days and to pay back the wages of 7 days to the workers. The management has agreed to reduce the period of suspension from 10 days to 7 days and to pay back the wages for 3 days to another worker.
72 Erinkadu Estate, Katary P.O.	20th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 350 to the said worker as compensation in full and final settlement of all his claims.
73 Rejalakshmi Motor Service, Ootacamund.	22nd July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 150 to the said worker as compensation in full and final settlement of all his claims.
74 Warwick Estate, Kotagiri, P.O.	23rd July 1970	Non-employment	The management agreed to pay the rates for the day of suspension of six days each to Thiru Mara Boyan and Thiru Padavattan on condition that the short-fall in the outturn of 18 full chest, 15 half chest and 28 quarter chest for the period commencing from the date of issue of show cause notice namely 5th November 1969 to the date of suspension order, i.e., 1st December 1969 shall be made good by the workers.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.	Points to dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
76 Chengal Estate, Coonoor.	23rd July 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to enroll the 28 persons with effect from 1st August 1970. The management has also agreed to pay each worker a compensation in full and final settlement of all their claims.
76 Nonsuch Estate, Coonoor.	23rd July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed to the terms of settlement.
77 Burliar No. 1 Estate, Burliar P. O.	24th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to reinstate the said worker into service with continuity of service but without any back wages.
78 Mallacuary Estate, Aditlery P. O.	24th July 1970	Payment of wages	The management has agreed to pay higher rates of wages as per the industry wide settlement dated 1st July 1969 with effect from 1st July 1970 to their workers.
79 Havukal Estate, Kottagiri P. O.	28th July 1970	Non-employment of four workers	The management has agreed to reduce the period of suspension from 30 days to 20 days and to pay back the wages for 10 days to each at last chance.
80 Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Annampet, Salem-5.	6th July 1970	Implementation of the recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.	The management has agreed to implement the recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry on the basis and as per terms of memorandum of settlement recorded under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras camp at Coimbatore on 5th September 1969.
81 Omalur Town Panchayat, Omalur.	10th July 1970	Non-employment	The Panchayat Board has agreed to reinstate the said worker as sweep with effect from 18th July 1970 with continuity of service but without back wages.
82 Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited, Canvey, R. S. S. O.	13th July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
83 S. B. Raja Beedi Factory, Edapadi.	17th July 1970	Non-employment of 15 workers	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 100 to each of the 15 workers, in full and final settlement of their claims including retractionment compensation.
84 Narayana Chettiar Industries, Salem-6.	16th July 1970	Bonus	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 10 in addition to the bonus paid already, to each workman in full and final settlement.
85 Chemicals and Plastics India Limited, Plant-Mettur.	31st July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
86 Southern India Tannery, Sombattur.	2nd July 1970	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
87 Tamilnad Tannery, Unit No. 2, Sempattur, Tiruchirappalli-7.	3rd July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 275 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all her claims inclusive of claim for reinstatement.
88 Southern India Tannery, Sombattur.	3rd July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to provide employment to the said worker with effect from 4th July 1970 in the same department where he was working. Regarding wages for the period for non-employment both parties have agreed to informal arbitration to the Labour Officer, Tiruchirappalli and abide by his decision in the matter.
89 Chelvan Motor Service, Jayamkondan.	24th July 1970	Non-employment	The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 150 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims inclusive of his claim for reinstatement, bonus, leave wages, etc.
90 Tiruchi Ponnalai Transport (Private) Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	27th July 1970	wages Board Recommendations	The management has agreed to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board.
91 Sree Venkateswara Metal Industries, Tirunelveli.	1st July 1970	Certain demands	The management has agreed to reinstate the said worker into service with continuity of service. Issue of bonus will be taken up for discussion separately.

Serial number and name of the establishment.

Date of settlement.

Points in dispute.

Terms of settlement.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
92 Ponnaler Transports, Shencottah.	4th July 1970	Non-employment	 The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 150 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
93 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin.	17th July 1970	Posting of Ministries in Card Room, Speeds Ring Frame etc.	 The management has agreed to the terms of settlement proposed by the union.
94 P. S. Ramasamy Iyer and Brothers, Brass Merchants, Tirunelveli.	22nd July 1970	Non-employment	 The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 100 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
95 Lion Automobile Service Company, Tirunelveli.	22nd July 1970	Non-employment	 The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 1,000 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
96 Tirumalai Mills, Tirunelveli ..	22nd July 1970	Charter of demands	 Both the management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
97 Co-Opapin Co-operative Canteen Limited, Pettai.	25th July 1970	Certain demands	 Both the management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
98 Stevedores, Tuticorin ..	25th July 1970	Revision of wages	 The management has agreed to revise the wages by 25 per cent.
99 Tirumalai Mills, Tirunelveli ..	25th July 1970	Bonus, for 1968-69	 The management has agreed to pay a minimum bonus as per the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to the workers in full and final settlement of their claims for bonus for the year 1968-69. The management has already paid the sum of Rupees 40 as advance as against bonus for the year 1968-69.
100 M. M. Ali Motor Service, Vellore.	17th July 1970	Non-employment	 The management has agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 400 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.
101 North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Vellore.	17th July 1970	Charter of demands	 Both the management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.

102 Rukmani Mills Limited, 15th July 1970 Increase in the basic wages of fitter cooly-cum-tape-stitchers.

445-11-6
103
Shaiman. Do. 27th July 1970 Certain demands Both the management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement. It is also agreed that five permanent doffers will be promoted as permanent sidars. It is also agreed that the six apprentices are made as badlis without any change in their present wages. The management has agreed to pay a sum of 50 paise per mensum for every 50 lbs. of yarn conditioned over and above 1,500 lbs. of yarn conditioned in each shift through out the month, to the doff carrier cum-yarn conditioning coolies with effect from 1st August 1970.

2. PARTICULARS OF VOLUNTARY AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1970.

Serial number and name of the concern.	Date of agreement.	Number of workers involved.	Issues.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Binny Limited, Madras.	11th June 1970	..	Reversion.
2 Binny Limited, Madras.	24th June 1970	..	Reversion.
3 Paper Converting Industries, Madras.	18th July 1970	..	Bonus, Wage and uniform.
4 Madras Electricity Industries, Madras.	27th May 1970	..	Salary according to the Wage Board recommendations.
5 Madras Electricity Industries, Madras.	30th May 1970	..	Revision in salary and Dearness Allowance.
6 Binny Limited, Madras.	18th July 1970	..	Reversion.
7 Binny Limited, Madras.	18th July 1970	..	Reversion.
8 Castrol Limited, Madras.	29th July 1970	..	Regarding Dearness Allowance and uniform.
9 Addison and Company, Madras.	12th July 1970	1634	Revision of wages and Dearness Allowance according to Wage Board Recommendations.
10 Indian Express (Madurai) Private Limited, Madras-2.	26th June 1970	548	Revision of wages
11 India Pistons Limited, Madras-11.	12th July 1970	3016	Revision of wages according to Wage Board Recommendations.
12 George Okos, Madras-6	12th July 1970	224	Revision of wages according to Wage Board Recommendations.
13 Simpson and Company, Madras-2.	12th July 1970	3811	Do.
14 Addisons Paints, Madras-11.	12th July 1970	647	Do.
15 Bimetal Bearing Limited, Madras-11.	12th July 1970	342	Do.
16 India Pistons Repco Limited, Madras-11.	12th July 1970	54	Do.
17 Shordlo India Limited, Madras-11.	12th July 1970	340	Do.
18 Speed a Way Private, Limited, Madras-2.	12th July 1970	65	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19 Tractors and Farm Equipments Limited, Madras-2.	12th July 1970	909	Do.
20 L. M. Van Mops Diamond Tools of India, Madras-11.	12th July 1970	88	Do.
21 Wheel and Rim Company of India Limited, Madras-11.	12th July 1970	584	Do.
22 Associated Printers (Madras) Private Limited, Madras-2.	12th July 1970	311	Do.
23 Higginbothams Private Limited, Madras-2.	12th July 1970	211	Increase in Wages.
24 Modern Advertisements Company, Madras-2.	12th July 1970	154	Do.
25 Sri Rama Vilas Limited, Madras-2.	12th July 1970	1925	Do.
26 P. Orr and Sons Private, Limited, Madras-2.	18th July 1970	1	Retrenchment of a worker.
27 P. Orr and Sons Private Limited, Madras-2.	28th July 1970	144	Increase in production and giving up the proposal to cut 15 per cent of Dearness Allowance.
28 Shaw Wallace and Company, Limited, Kaduvetti and their Workers.	13th July 1970	..	Revision of wages and other demands.
29 Lucas T.V.S. Limited, Padi and their workmen.	10th July 1970	..	General demands.
30 Reichold Chemicals India Limited, Madras-60 and their workmen.	12th July 1970	..	Do.
31 Wheels India Limited, Padi and their workmen.	10th July 1970	-	Do.
32 Sundaram Clayton Limited, Padi and their workmen.	10th July 1970	-	Do.
33 Coimbatore Cotton Mills Limited, Coimbatore.	10th July 1970	-	Revision of wages in Jobbers, Maistries and Oilers.
34 Coimbatore Cotton Mills (Cotton Section), Coimbatore.	27th July 1970	..	Certain demands.
35 Mahalakshmi Textiles Mill, Pasumalai vs. National Textile Workers' Union, Dravida Panchalai Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam, Mahalakshmi Textile Mill, Labour Welfare Union,	2nd July 1970	..	Workload in winding Department.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
36 Mahalakshmi Textile Mill Limited, Pasumalai-vs- National Textile Workers Union, Mahalakshmi Textiles Mill Labour Welfare Union.	2nd July 1970	..	Revision of wages to tenders.
37 Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Pasumalai-vs- National Textile Workers Union, Dravida Panchalai Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam, Mahalakshmi Textile Mill Labour Welfare Union.	2nd July 1970	.	Permanency of badli workers.
38 Madura Mills Company Limited, Madurai-vs- Dravida Panchalai Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam, Madurai Mill Staff Union.	3rd July 1970	..	Implementation of Second Wage Board Recommendations to compounders.
39 Sree Meenakshi Mills Limited, Madurai-vs- National Textile Workers Union, (Parasvai Branch).	16th July 1970	..	Wage assignment to daily paid workers in spinning and winding departments.
40 Madurai Mills Company, Limited, Madurai-vs- Ex-Servicemen Watch and Ward Union, Madurai.	24th July 1970	..	Implementation of Second Wage Board Recommendations to gate keepers.
41 Indian Express (Madurai) Private Limited, Madurai-vs- Dinamani, Exores and Thozhilalar Sangam, Madurai.	2nd July 1970	261	Revision of wage scales and grades.
42 Visalakshi Achagam, Madurai - vs - Dravida Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam, Madurai.	7th July 1970	10	Demand for wage increase.
43 Ananda Bavan Hotel, Madurai - vs - Madurai District General Workers Union, Madurai.	16th July 1970	34	Do.
44 Tiruppur Lodge, Palani -vs- Palani Taluk Hotel, General Workers' Union.	2nd May 1970	39	Do.
45 Sakon Co-operative Spinning Mills, Salem.	3rd July 1970	..	The Management agreed to pay wages according to the schedule and to recruit workers for cone winding section from permanent reelers.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
46 Court Press, Job Branch.	19th July 1970	..	The management agreed to reinstate the worker in service.
47 Tamilnad Electricity Board.	30th July 1970	..	The Management agreed to absorb the temporary workers on time scale of pay and to increase the Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance.
48 Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Limited, Pettavaithalai.	27th June 1970	..	Certain demands of promotion, Acting Allowance and casual pay.
49 Karur Mills, Karur	4th July 1970	..	Bonus of 1968.
50 Indian Textile Paper Tube Company Limited, Virudhunagar-vs- Indian Textile Paper Tube Company Workers' Union.	13th July 1970	18	Permanency of workers.
51 Indian Textile Paper Tube Company Limited, Virudhunagar-vs- Indian Textile Paper Tube Company Workers' Union.	14th July 1970	18	Revision of wages.

8. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUDICATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS AND LABOUR COURTS, PUBLISHED IN THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1970.

Serial number and name of the concern in which the dispute has arisen.	Issues.	G.O. No. and date of reference of Labour.
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.		
1 Caltex India Limited	.. Whether the demand for pension and death-cum-pension is justified and if so to formulate a scheme. Whether the demand for the revision of wage scales and dearness allowance is justified and if so to fix the scales of wage and dearness allowance and other demands.	G.O. R. No. 1123, Labour, dated 26th May 1970.
Gomathy Mills, Veeravallur.	Whether the demand for making the temporary workers in A and B Mills permanent is justified; and if so, to determine who should be so made permanent and from what date.	G.O.R. No. 1161, Labour, dated 29th May 1970.
3 Sakthivel Cigar Factory and Bagavathi Vilas, R.M. Madurai Naidu and Sons, Cigar Factory, Dindigul.	Whether the demand for increase in wages of workers employed in the management is justified; if so to fix the quantum of increase. Whether the demand for increase for workers in table pasting in the two factories is justified; if so to fix the quantum of increase.	G. O. R. No. 1204, dated 4th June 1970.
4 Sri Meenakshi Mills Paravai and other Mills.	Whether the demand for revision of wages in the departments in which there has been revision of work assignments is justified; and if so to fix the revised wages for the various categories—To determine the appropriate work assignment and wages in other departments.	G.O.R. No. 1197, dated 4th June 1970.

LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.

1 The Thanjavoor Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, T. 898, Vijayapuram,	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Velayudhan is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled,	G.O.R. No. 1078, dated 20th May 1970.
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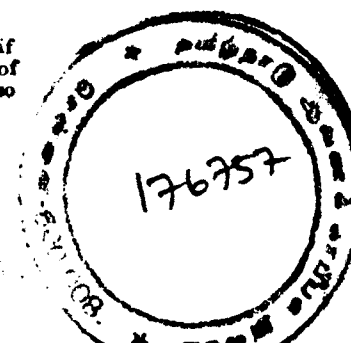
(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.		
2 Koothanoor Co-operative Agricultural Bank Limited, Poonthottam, Thanjavur District.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru R. Narayanan is justified; and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 1111, dated 26th May 1970.
3 Thanjavoor Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Thiruvavoor.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru A. Perumal Chettiar's 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. 1120, dated 26th May 1970.
4 Indian Cable and Wire Industries, Madras-44.	Whether the non employment of Thiruvallargal C. Panduranga Rao and S. Mariappan 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. 1172, dated 1st June 1970.
5 Polydor of India Limited, Madras. (Formerly known as Government Kalce Limited.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Ramachandaran is justified, and 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. 1200, dated 4th June 1970.
6 Woodshine Private Limited Madras-44.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru P. N. Radhakrishnan 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. 1212, dated 4th June 1970.
7 Jaya Berigai, Madras	.. Whether the applicant was an Editor in Tamil Daily Newspapers "Tamil Seithi" which is stated to have been merged in 1966 with another existing Tamil Newspapers "Navasakthi" and if so, whether under such circumstances if it is determined that the applicant was a working journalist the opposite party is liable to pay any money as claimed by the applicant.	G.O. R. No. 1213, dated 4th June 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT MADRAS—cont.		
	Whether the applicant was a working journalist as defined in the Act, in Jaya Berigai and if so whether any amount is payable by the opposite party to the applicant as claimed by him.	
8 Royola Corporation Private Limited, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal A. Rajamanikkam and others are justified, if not to what relief they are entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1266, dated 10th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
9 K. M. Adam Tannery, Madras.	Whether the demand of the workman for 15 per cent wages as recommended by the Wage Board is justified.	G.O.R. No. 1279, dated 12th June 1970.
10 Onward Trading Company, Madras-60.	Whether the four demands mentioned in the annexure to the G.O. is justified; and if so to do the needful.	G.O. R. No. 1282 dated 12th June 1970.
11 Ashok Leyland, Madras-57.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru T. V. Ganapathi is justified; and to what relief he is entitled.	G.O. R. No. 1299, dated 12th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
12 Hygrodin Private Limited, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Thamburaj is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O. R. No. 1294, dated 12th June 1970.
	To compute the relief; if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
13 Gaiety Theatre, Madras	Whether the demand for enhanced bonus for the year 1968-69 is justified; and if so to fix the quantum.	G.O. R. No. 1198, dated 4th June 1970.
14 Blackwood Hodge Equipments Limited, Madras-16.	Whether the demand of the workman for fixation of scales of wages fitment in the appropriate stages and the separate dearness allowance is justified and if so to fix the scales of wages and rate.	G.O. R. No. 1323, dated 10th June 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.		
15 Associated Transports Madras (Private) Limited, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru P. Subramania is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O. R. No. 1356, dated 18th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
16 Sri Lakshminarasimmaswamy Transport, Kancheepuram.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Ethiraj and Govindasamy is justified; and if not to what relief they are entitled.	G.O. R. No. 1262, dated 10th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
17 Sri Raja Rajeswari Sidda Vaidyasala and Pharmacy, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. R. Narayanan is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1325, dated 16th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.		
1 Usha Printers, Madurai.	Whether the demand for increase in wages is justified; if so to fix the quantum of increase.	G.O.R. No. 1017, dated 7th May 1970.
2 Sri Meenakshi Mills Limited, Madurai.	Whether the demand for permanency of Thiruvalargal Diviyannathan, Balu and Pandian in the Electrical department is justified, and to what relief they are entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1112, dated 26th May 1970.
3 Madurai Mills Workers' Co-operative Stores Limited, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Iyerupercumal (Clerk) is justified if not to what relief he would be entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1116, dated 26th May 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
4 Dhanalakshmi and Company, Thiruvannamur.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. A. Arumugham is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1117, dated 26th May 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
5 Central Cinema, Nathaur.	Whether the demands of workers in increase in wages is justified, and if so to fix the quantum of increase.	G.O.R. No. 1119, dated 26th May 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI - cont.		
6 Swamy and Company, Scented Tobacco Factory, Thalavaipuram.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Ganapathy is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1112, dated 26th May 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
7 Sovereign Soap Company, Arantangi.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal P. L. Ramaiah and P. L. Lakshmanan is justified; if not to what relief they are entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1166, dated 26th May 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
8 Koothiar Kundu Co-operative Milk Supply Society Limited, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Mookaiah (Milk Vendor) is justified; if not to what relief he would be entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1205, dated 4th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
9 T. K. C. Vellaichamy Nadar Timber and Paint Merchants, Karaikudi.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Periasami is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1326, dated 16th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
10 Anna Saw Mills, Palayamkottai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal A. Pankujraj and A. Susai, S. Subbiah and others is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1216, dated 4th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
11 Joseph P. Nareez, Building Contractor, Highway Estate.	Whether the demand for bonus for the year 1968 is justified; if so to fix the quantum.	G.O.R. No. 1258, dated 10th June 1970.
12 Srinivasa Madurai.	Roadways, Whether the demand for increase in wages for the workmen is justified; if so to fix the the quantum.	G.O.R. No. 1301, dated 12th June 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.		
1 Ramakrishna Transport Private Limited, Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru P. V. Rajan is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1172, dated 1st June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
2 Pannimedu Estate, Madis P. O.	Whether the suspension of Thiru Kumaravel (117) is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1174, dated 1st June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
3 Salem Marketing Society Limited, Salem.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Thangavelu is justified; if not to what relief, he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1175, dated 1st June 1970.
	To compute the relief, any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
4 Sri Range Vilas Motor Service, Krishnagiri.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal Devaraj and Arumugam is justified; if not to what relief they are entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1289, dated 12th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
5 Udipi Cloth Mart, Udumalpet.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru A. S. Palanisamy is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1290, dated 12th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	
6 S.M.R. Transports Private Limited, Rasipuram.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. R. Kandassamy is justified; if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 1308, dated 13th June 1970.
	To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	



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(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE- cont.		
7 Courtesy Transport (Private) Limited, Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru R. Sundarajan 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. 1339, dated 17th June 1970.
8 Ramakrishna Private Limited, Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of I. S. Mani 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. 1340, dated 17th June 1970.
9 Swarnambigai Motor Services, Salem.	Whether the demand for the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Road Transport Undertakings is justified; if not to what relief the workmen are entitled to. To fix the quantum of bonus for the year 1968.	G.O.R. No. 1311, dated 18th June 1970.
10 Madras Forging and Allied Industries (Coimbatore) Limited, Coimbatore.	Whether the demands for categorisation and fixation of scales of wages to workers including staffs justified and if so to fix the scales of wages and define the manner of fitment in the scales so fixed. Whether the demand for the grant of separate dearness allowance is justified; if so to fix the quantum.	G.O.R. No. 1358, dated 19th June 1970.
11 Sri Ramakrishna Steel Industries Limited, Karaimadai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru T. Srinivasan 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. 1310, dated 15th June 1970.

4. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF AWARDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS, MADRAS AND LABOUR COURTS, PUBLISHED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO PART II—SECTION 1 OF THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1970.

Serial number and name of the establishment. Page number and date of the Gazette. G.O. Ms. number and date.

(1) (2) (3)

LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.

1 Venus Cafe, Madras	1/1st July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1304, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
2 Sreenivas and Company, Madras.	2/4th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1.66, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
3 Madras Battery Emporium, Madras.	5/15th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1484, Labour, dated 1st July 1970.
4 C. R. Baluswamy Iyer, Madras.	6/15th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1466, Labour, dated 1st July 1970.
5 Sri Rama Machinery Corporation Private Limited, Madras.	10/15th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1466, Labour, dated 1st July 1970.
6 Thillai Natarajan Transport, Madras.	13/15th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1511, Labour, dated 3rd July 1970.
7 Gowri Theatre, Mayuram.	15/15th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1536, Labour, dated 4th July 1970.
8 Rajakumari Theatre, Pondy Bazaar, Madras.	4/22nd July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1550, Labour, dated 7th July 1970.
9 C. Gopal Nayar and Sons, Basin Foundry, Madras.	7/22nd July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1566, Labour, dated 10th July 1970.

LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.

1 Blue Mount Switchgears Associate Private Limited, Coimbatore.	2/8th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1370, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
2 Gleurock Estate, Mangorango Post, The Nilgiris.	4/8th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1371, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
3 Perundurai Co-optex Emporium, Perundurai by the Marketing Officer, Tamil Nadu (R.S.) Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited, Salem.	5/8th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1372, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
4 Vargeese Phomas Yalpanam Tobacco Mandy, Palladam.	8/8th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1373, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
5 Anai Mudi Estate, Mudis P.O.	1/15th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1388, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE—cont.		
6 Ramakrishna Transports Private Limited, Coimbatore.	4/15th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1339, Labour, dated 26th June 1970.
7 Stanes Motors (S.I.) Limited, Ootacamund.	11/18th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1508, Labour, dated 2nd July 1970
8 Attikunna Division of Mangorango Estate, Mangorango P.O., Nilgiris.	16/18th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1539, Labour, dated 6th July 1970.
9 Seshasayee Paper Board (T) Cauvery R.S.	1/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1509, Labour, dated 2nd July 1970.
10 P. V. R. Industries, Coimbatore.	10/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1530, Labour, dated 18th July 1970.
11 Sri Parasuram Service Company Limited, Coimbatore.	12/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1592, Labour, dated 14th July 1970.
12 Modern Theatre Limited, Salem.	13/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1593, Labour, dated 14th July 1970
13 Super Tyres Retreading Works, Salem.	14/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1594, Labour, dated 14th July 1970.
14 Ootacamund Co-operative Milk Supply Society, Ooty.	14/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1598, Labour, dated 15th July 1970.
15 Engineering Equipment Enterprises, Ganapathy, Coimbatore.	15/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1599, Labour, dated 15th July 1970.
16 Ramajayam Transport, Namakkal.	16/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1600, Labour, dated 15th July 1970.

ARBITRATOR.

1 Mellur Industries Limited.	17/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1607, Labour, dated 16th July 1970.
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LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.

1 Sri Dhanalakshmi Press, Kovilpatti.	1/1st July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1352, Labour, dated 18th June 1970.
2 Madura Mills Company Limited, Madurai.	2/1st July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1353, Labour, dated 18th June 1970.
3 Sree Palani Industries, Madurai.	13/15th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1534, Labour, dated 4th July 1970.
4 The Indian Textile Paper Tube Company Limited, Virudhunagar.	14/15th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1535, Labour, dated 4th July 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.		
1 Loyal Textiles Mills Limited, Kovilpatti.	16/8th July 1970.	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1228, Labour, dated 6th June 1970.
2 Dhanalakshmi Mills Limited (S Mills), Tiruppur.	30/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1369, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
3 Madras Cements Limited, Thulukkappatti.	32/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1375, Labour, dated 26th June 1970.
4 Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras-16.	22/22nd July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1577, Labour, dated 6th July 1970.

ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.

1 Range Structural, Maduravedu, Madras-50.	9/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1396, Labour, dated 12th June 1970.
2 Madras Circle Postal Co-operative Bank Limited, Madras.	10/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1345, Labour, dated 17th June 1970.
3 Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Vellore.	14/8th July 1970	G.O. Ms. No. 1362, Labour, dated 19th June 1970.
4 Metha Enterprises, Madras.	15/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1365, Labour, dated 20th June 1970.
5 Santhanalakshmi Bhavan, Sunkuvarehatram.	19/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1528, Labour, dated 4th July 1970.
6 Royals Corporation Private Limited, Madras.	19/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1583, Labour, dated 18th July 1970.
7 Nagammai Cotton Mills, Vikravandi.	22/8th July 1970	.. G.O. Ms. No. 1591, Labour, dated 14th July 1970.

6. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்திய வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பினால் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்கள் பற்றிய அட்டவணை

(1) வரிசை எண்ணும் தொழிலுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இலக்கமும்.	(2) தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும், விலாசமும்.	(3) வேலை நிறுத்தம் அல்லது கதவடைப்பு.	(4) தகராறு ஏற்பட்ட காரணம்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.				(9) மாத இறுதிவரை யுள்ள கால அளவு.	(10) சாதாரணமாக பணிபுரியும் வேலையாளர்கள்.	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட வேலையாளர்களின் அதிக அளவு எண்ணிக்கை.		(13) நடப்பு திங்களில் வேலை செய்த நாட்கள் இழப்பு.	(14) மொத்தம்.	(15) மாத இறுதிவரை ஏற்பட்ட மனித நாள இழப்பு.	(16) இழக்கப்பட்ட கூலி நடப்பு மாதத்தில்.	(17) இழக்கப்பட்ட கூலி மாத இறுதி வரை.	இழக்கப்பட்ட உற்பத்திப் பொருள்களின் மதிப்பு.		(20) முடிவு.	(21) முடிவின் முறை.	(22) எந்த மத்திய தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்றும் தொழிலதிபர்களின் சங்கத்துடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டது.	(23) ஒழுங்கு விதிகளை மீறிய தன்மை.
				(5) ஏற்கனவே ஏற்பட்டது.	(6) அழுதிக்குக் கொண்டு வராததால்.	(7) வேலை நிறுத்தம் ஆரம்பம்.	(8) முடிவு.			(11) நேர் முகமாக.	(12) மறை முகமாக.						(18) நடப்பு மாதத்தில்.	(19) மாத இறுதி வரை.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1 23/231 நூற்பாலை	சோமசுந்தரம் மில்ஸ் பிரைவேட் லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர் (நெசவுத் துறை மட்டும்).	வேலை நிறுத்தமும். கதவடைப்பு.	சில கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	26-3-1970 (வே)	தொடருகிறது.	27	170	170	..	4,590	4,590	..	..	..	..	..	தொடருகிறது.	..	(அ)	..
2 பொறியியல்	.. ரீசா கம்பெனி சென்னை-32.	.. உள்ளிருப்பு வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	29 தொழிலாளர்களை குறைப்பு செய்தது.	ஆட்	..	25-4-1970 7-5-1970	தொடருகிறது.	27	98	6	..	162	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 212 & 214 மற்றவை	.. கே. சி. பி. லிட்., சென்னை-9.	.. வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	சம்பளக்குழுவின் சிபாரிசுகளை அமுல் நடத்தக்கோரி.	..	..	19-5-1970	30-6-1970	பிரிவு 10ல் இருந்து 20 வரை சென்ற மாத அறிக்கையில் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	வேலை நிறுத்தத் தையும் கதவடைப்பையும் அரசு தடை செய்துள்ளது.	..	..	..
4 23/231 நூற்பாலை	கதரி மில்ஸ் ஒட்டர்பானையம், கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே	சர்வீஸ் அடிப்படையில் தற்காலிக தொழிலாளர்களை வேலைக்கு எடுப்பது பற்றி.	..	..	24-6-1970	5-7-1970	4	468	85	9	736	736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 ..	.. எஸ். ஆர். பி. மில்ஸ் கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே	ஆண் ரீலர்களுக்கு ஷிப்டு வரிசை கிராமமாக அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது பற்றி.	..	..	26-6-1970	4-7-1970	4	963	536	14	2,200	2,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 உலோகம்	.. ஸ்ரீ கணேசர் அலுமினியம் வர்க்ஸ், சென்னை.	ஷே	பலதரப்பட்ட கோரிக்கைகள்	..	..	9-8-1970	14-7-1970	12	400	400	..	4,800	4,800	..	87,683	87,683	7,41,673	7,41,673	வேலை நிறுத்தம் வாய்ப்பு பெறப்பட்டது.	..	..	..
7 ..	.. மைசூர் பிரீமியர் மெடல் பேக்டரி, சென்னை.	ஷே	..	..	..	19-8-1970	14-7-1970	12	225	225	..	3,900	3,900	..	36,400	36,400	6,75,000	6,75,000	வேலை நிறுத்தம் வாய்ப்பு பெறப்பட்டு 14-7-70 அன்று வேலை துவக்கப்பட்டது.	..	..	..
8 பீடி ..	.. 12 பீடி தொழிலாளர்கள், சென்னை.	ஷே	..	..	..	25-8-1970	4-7-1970	4	10,000	10,000	..	40,000	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 பொறியியல்	.. அன்னசெஸ் இஞ்சினியர்ஸ் (பி) லிட்., சென்னை.	ஷே	சம்பளக்குழுவின் சிபாரிசுகளை அமுல் படுத்தாமல் மற்றும் 96 தொழிலாளர்களை தற்காலிக வேலை நீக்கம் செய்தது பற்றி.	..	..	1-8-1970	தொடருகிறது.	27	222	29	..	783	783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 மற்றவை	.. சூபி ரப்பர் வர்க்ஸ், சென்னை-19.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	ஆட் குறைப்பு நோட்டீசு அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதை வாய்ப்பு பெறக்கோரி.	..	..	27-8-1970	13-7-1970	11	250	85	..	935	935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 ..	.. இ.ஜி.டி. பாரி லிட்., நெல்லிக் குப்பம்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	..	..	17-8-1970	தொடருகிறது.	21	2,250	2,250	..	60,750	60,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 பீடி ..	.. வட ஆற்காடு மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள பீடி நிறுவனங்கள்.	ஷே	பீடி மற்றும் சுருட்டுத் தொழிலாளர் சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துதல், போனஸ், வே-ஆப் முதலியவை சம்பந்தமாக.	..	..	20-8-1970	7-7-1970	6	30,000	30,000	..	1,80,000	1,80,000	..	13,50,000	..	38,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
13 பொறியியல் 37 (ஏ)	.. சோவா பிரைவேட் லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	..	..	27-8-1970	7-7-1970	2	165	151	..	302	302	..	1,460	4,380	18,500	55,500	வேலை நிறுத்தம் பெறப்பட்டது.	..	..	..
14 37 (வ)	.. இஞ்சினியரிங் எக்ஸிப்மெண்ட் எண்டர்பிரைஸ், கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே	..	..	..	25-8-1970	தொடருகிறது.	27	25	18	7	675	675	..	2,363	2,813	31,000	37,200	..	..	..	..
15 0-10 (ஏ)	.. எட்டெஸ்ஸோ எஸ்டேட், கலியல்	..	..	..	..	8-8-1970	..	27	85	85	..	2,295	2,295	4,080	9,450	16,800	5,400	96,000	..	..	..	..
16 பொறியியல்	.. ஹிந்துஸ்தான் டெலி பிரின்டர்ஸ் லிட்., கிண்டி, சென்னை-32.	..	..	..	..	22-7-1970 (வே)	..	9	1,200	1,200	..	10,800	10,800	10,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 0-10 (ஏ) (3)	.. நியு அம்பாடி என்டேட், குலசேகரம். (தனியார்துறை.)	..	..	..	..	25-7-1970 30-8-1970	2-7-1970	3	108	108	..	324	324	324	1,350	1,350	11,000	11,000	..	..	..	..

(அ) 1. தேதிய பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் (இ.தொ.ச.கா.)
2. கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட திராவிட பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம், கோயமுத்தூர்.
(ஆ) கே.சி.பி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், சென்னை.

(இ) கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
(ஈ) கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட ஆலைத் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
(உ) ஸ்ரீ கணேசர் அலுமினியம் பேக்டரி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
(ஊ) 1. மைசூர் பிரீமியர் மெடல் பேக்டரி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
2. இஞ்சினியரிங் மெடல் அண்ட் ஜெனரல் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

(எ) பீடி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
(ஏ) சூபி ரப்பர் வர்க்ஸ் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், சென்னை.
(ஐ) கோவை மாவட்ட பொதுத் தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம்.
(ஒ) கோவை மாவட்ட பொது, பொறியியல் மற்றும் இயந்திர தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

(ஓ) இந்துஸ்தான் டெலி பிரின்டர்ஸ் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், சென்னை-32 (இ.ஐ.டி.டி.).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
18 7 (713)	.. தமிழ்நாடு போக்குவரத்து கன்னி யாகமரி கிளை. சூழித்துறை டிப்போ, நாகர்கோவில்.	ஷே	பண்களில் அமரும் இடமாற்ற மும், நேர மாற்றமும் கோரி.	..	..	13-7-1970	18-7-1970	6	2,323	224	296	3,120	3,120	3,120	..	..	1,20,110	1,20,110	ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றி.	மாவட்ட கல்கட்டின் மத்தி யஸ்த்தம்.	..	..	
19 23/231 நூற்பாலை	.. ஸாரதா மில்ஸ் லிட்., போத்த னூர், கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே	பயிற்சியாளர்களுக்கு வேலைப் பளு மற்றும் சம்பளம் பற்றி.	..	..	4-7-1970	21-7-1970	15	204	103	48	2,265	2,265	2,265	11,304.81	11,304.81	11,304.81	11,304.81	வேலை நிறுத்தம் வாபஸ் பெறப் பட்டது.	..	..	..	
20	.. ஸ்ரீ காளீஸ்வரர் மில்ஸ், லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே	நூற்பு பிரிவு தொழிலாளர் களுக்கு நோட்டீசு அளிக்கப் பட்டதை எதிர்த்து.	..	..	20-7-1970	22-7-1970	3	104	104	..	312	312	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ஒள)	..	
21	.. மதுரை மில்ஸ் கம்பெனி லிட்., மதுரை.	ஷே	சம்பளம் மற்றும் சம்பள நிர்ணயம்.	..	..	16-7-1970	23-7-1970	6	8,700	450	..	2,700	2,700	2,700	21,600	21,600	6,05,500	6,05,500	ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றி.	தொழிற் தகராறு சட்டம் பிரிவு 12 (3)ன் கீழ் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டது.	எம்ப்ளாயர்ஸ் ஃபெடரேஷன் ஆப் இந்தியா, பம்பாய் யூனியன். இந்து மஸ்தூர் சபா, அ.இ.தொ.ச.கா., யு. டி.யு.வரி., அ.இ.தொ. ச.கா.	நோட்டீசு இல் லாமல் வேலை திறத்தம்.	
22 23/231 நூற்பாலை.	.. ராஜேந்திரா மில்ஸ் லிட்., சேலம்.	வேலை நிறுத்தமும் கதவடைப் பும.	அகிலகலாசு இயங்கக்கூடிய இயந்திரங்களை கொண்டு வந்ததை எதிர்த்து.	..	..	(வே) 9-6-1970 (க) 15-6-1970	17-7-1970	15	694	459	..	6,885	6,885	15,606	97,586.07	97,586.07	..	..	ஒரு பகுதி வெற்றி.	14-7-70 அன்று தொழி லாளர் துறை ஆணைய ரின் தலையீட்டின் பேரில் ஓர் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டது.	(1) இ.தே.தொ.ச.கா., அ.இ.தொ.ச.கா.	..	
23 போட்டோ மவுண்ட் தயாரிப்பு 27 (சி).	.. கிருஷ்ணா போட்டோ மவுண்ட் சர்வீஸ் மதுரை.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	சம்பள உயர்வு கோரிக்கை	..	..	2-7-1970	15-7-1970	12	10	10	..	120	120	120	253	253	6,000	6,000	ஷே	தொழிற் தகராறு சட்டம் பிரிவு 12 (3)ன் கீழ் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டதை தொடர்ந்து 16-7-70 முதல் தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை துவங்கினார்கள்.	..	..	
24 ஏரேட் வாட்டர் இன்டஸ்ட்ரி.	.. சாஃப்ட் பீலரெஜஸ் (பி) லிட்., மதுரை.	வேலை நிறுத்த மும் கத வடைப்பு ம்.	தற்காலிக தொழிலாளர்களை வேலைக்கமர்த்துவது பற்றி.	..	..	(வே) 10-7-1970 (க) 11-7-1970	24-7-1970	12	26	26	..	338	338	338	110	110	2,03,000	2,03,000	ஷே	ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டதைத் தொடர்ந்து 25-7-70 முதல் கதவடைப்பு நீக்கப்பட்டது.	..	..	
25 இரும்பு வேலை 39/370	.. எக்ஸ்போர்ட் ரீ-லேவர், சுப்பிர மணியபுரம், மதுரை.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	ஒப்பந்தத்தை அமுல் படுத்தாமை.	..	..	9-7-1970	தொடருகிறது.	20	32	32	..	640	640	640	..	..	..	..	தொடருகிறது.	நிர்வாகத்தினர் ஒப்பந்தத் தை அமுல் படுத்த கட டாயப் படுத்தப்பட்டனர்.	..	..	
26 பொறியியல் 37 (ஏ)	.. இந்துஸ்தான் எக்ஸ்ப்ரெஸ் மனுபாக்சர்ஸ், கோயமுத்தூர்.	வேலை நிறுத் தமும் கத வடைப்பு ம்.	சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவும் வேறு சில கோரிக்கைகளும்.	..	..	7-7-1970	..	22	71	71	..	1,562	1,562	1,562	9,000	9,000	40,000	40,000	கதவடைப்பு தொடருகிறது.	..	(2)	..	
27	.. கோயமுத்தூர் பிரீமியர் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் (பி) லிட்., கோய முத்தூர்.	ஷே	தொழிலாளர்களின் மந்த வேலை.	..	..	11-7-1970	24-7-1970	12	200	200	..	2,400	2,400	2,400	9,200	9,400	1,35,000	1,35,000	..	கோயமுத்தூர் துணைத் தொழிலாளர் துறை ஆணையர் முன் ஏற்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தத்தைத் தொடர்ந்து வேலை நிறுத்தமும் கதவடைப் பும வாபஸ் பெறப் பட்டன.	..	(3)	..
28	.. டெக்ஸ்டைல் கம்பெனி, கோயமுத் தூர்.	உள்ளிருப்பு வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	சில தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை யின்மை.	..	..	2-7-1970	27-7-1970	22	872	302	..	6,644	6,644	73,670	73,670	73,670	2,05,861	2,05,861	வேலை நிறுத்தம் வாபஸ் பெறப் பட்டது.	தொழிலாளர் துறை ஆணையரின் மத்யஸ்தம் காரணமாக தொழிலா ளர்கள் வேலை துவங்கி னார்கள்.	..	(4)	..
29	.. டெக்ஸ்டைல் கம்பெனி பாப்ப நாயக் கன் பானியம், கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே	..	..	..	13-7-1970	27-7-1970	12	163	34	..	408	408	2,692.27	2,692.27	2,692.27	12,000	12,000	ஷே	..	..	(4)	..
30 மற்றவை	.. ஸ்டெட் பார்க் எண்டர்பிரைஸ், சென்னை-58.	ஷே	சில தொழிலாளர்களை ஆட் குறைப்பு செய்தது பற்றி.	..	..	15-7-1970	தொடரு கிறது.	15	52	31	..	465	465	465	..	விவரங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.	..	..	தொடருகிறது.	பேச்சு வார்த்தை நடை பெறுகிறது.	..	(5)	..
31	.. கே. என் சாரி & கம்பெனி, சென்னை-58.	ஷே	6 தொழிலாளர்களின் வேலை யில்லாமை போனஸ் மற் றும் தற்காலிக விடுப்பு.	..	..	(வே) 14-7-1970 (க) 27-7-1970	..	16	68	50	..	800	800	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(6)	..
32	.. ராமா மெஷினரி, சென்னை-19.	ஷே	சம்பள மாற்றம்	..	..	21-7-1970	22-7-1970	2	92	45	15	120	120	120	..	..	..	..	23-7-70 முதல் தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை துவங்கி னார்கள்.	..	..	(7)	..
33	.. வெஸ்டர்ன் இந்தியா பேக்டரி, சென்னை-19.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	..	..	26-6-1970	6-7-1970	9	1,737	30	1,242	ஜூன் 4,948 ஜூலை 6,360	11,308	11,308	90,000	90,000	7,43,999.50	7,43,999.50	..	தொழிலாளர் துறை துணை ஆணையரின் மத்யஸ்தத் தத்தின் மேல் கொழி லாளர்கள் 7-7-1970 முதல் வேலை துவங்கி னார்கள்.	..	(8)	..
1	.. டபிள்யு. ஜி. புஷ் புரடக்ட்ஸ் லிட்., நெல்லிக்குப்பம்.	அனுதாப வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	இ. ஜி. டி. பாரி கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர்களின் வேலை நிறுத்தத்திற்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டும் வகையில்.	..	..	22-7-1970	22-7-1970	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	.. பாரிஸ் கன்ஃபெஷனரி லிட்., நெல்லிக்குப்பம்.	ஷே	..	..	..	22-7-1970	22-7-1970	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

பிரிவு 'சி' மற்றும் 'டி'

- (ஒள) கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட ஆலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், கோயமுத்தூர்-9.
 (1) திராவிட முன்னேற்ற கழகம்.
 (2) கோவை மாவட்ட பொது பொறியியல் மற்றும் இயந்திர தொழி லாளர் சங்கம்.
 (3) பிரீமியர் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், கோவை.

- (4) 1. கோவை மாவட்ட பொறியியல் மற்றும் இயந்திர தொழிலா ளர் சங்கம்.
 2. கோவை மாவட்ட பொது தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம்.
 3. என். ஜி. ஆர். பொறியியல் காங்கிரஸ் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
 (5) சென்னை மாவட்ட பொது தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம்.

- (6) சாரி அண்ட் கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
 (7) ராமா மெஷினரி கார்ப்பொரேஷன் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
 (8) விம்கோ தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4 ஷோலையார் டி பேக்டரி, ஷோலையார் போஸ்ட்.	..	..	6-7-1970	இரு மாதங் களுக்கு.	தற்காலிகமாக மூடப்பட்டது.	..
5 கிரைக்மோர் டி பேக்டரி, குள்ளக்கம்பி.	..	..	1-8-1970	ஒரு மாதத் திற்கு.	புது இயந்திரங் களை நிறுவு வதற்காக.	..
6 ஸ்பிரிங்டேல் எஸ்டேட், துட்டபுளினம் ..	..	95	1-7-1970	ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு மாதங் கள்.	சில இயந்திரங் களை நிறுவு வதற்காக.	..
7 வட்காட்ஸ், குண்டூர்.	..	4	23-8-1969	செப்டம்பர் 70	தாதுப் பொருள் தேவை.	..
8 சேலம் சட்டிறுவு சர்க்கரை ஆலை மோஹனூர்.	..	469	17-7-1970	..	..	..
9 ஹைசர் எலக்ட்ரிக் அன்ட் எஞ்சினீயரிங் கார்ப்பரேஷன், கோயமுத்தூர்.	..	..	15-7-1970	2-8-1970	வேலை செய்வது நிறுத்தப் பட்டது.	..
10 ஸ்ரீ ஷண்முகர் மில்ஸ், ராஜபாளையம்.	..	..	17-7-1970	..	வியாபாரத்தில் தஷ்டம்.	..

1. 1970-ல் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் தமிழக தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலரால் பெறப்பட்ட, விசாரிக்கப்பட்ட, தீர்த்து வைக்கப்பட்ட புகார்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

பெறப்பட்ட புகார் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
பொருத்தார-I ..	..	348	..	..	15	..	..	57	..	72	48	372
பொருத்தார-II ..	..	140	2	1	4	..	..	4	..	11	74	77
பொருத்தார-III ..	..	156	3	1	13	1	..	14	..	32	52	136
பொருத்தார-IV ..	..	..	4	..	47	..	2	29	..	82	10	72
கூலர் ..	..	259	12	7	16	..	..	35	..	69	125	203
சென்னை-I ..	..	138	7	4	..	16	..	16	..	43	44	132
சென்னை-II ..	..	52	3+5	1	22	2	..	7	..	40	36	56
சென்னை-III ..	..	63	12	..	18	1	..	16	..	47	25	85
சென்னை-IV ..	..	..	3	9	30	..	..	..	..	76	11	65
வேலூர் ..	..	91	..	..	8	..	..	14	..	22	28	85
சேலம் ..	..	92	..	..	12	..	..	25	..	37	39	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
தஞ்சை-சிரப்பள்ளி ..	69	..	..	10	..	..	..	6	16	42	43
தஞ்சை-சிரப்பள்ளி ..	68	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	76
மதுரை-I ..	79	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	44	47	76
மதுரை-II ..	164	..	..	30	..	..	2	..	32	58	138
இராமநாதபுரம் ..	..	30	..	20	..	..	70	..	120	15	105
கடலூர் ..	..	3	1	73	..	..	3	..	80	9	71
திருநெல்வேலி ..	234	2	..	12	1	2	12	..	20	104	209
நாகர்கோவில் ..	77	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	7	19	65
மொத்தம் ..	2,073	90	24	332	31	38	348	6	869	786	2,156

8. தமிழக தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டம், 1946.

1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்ட விவரங்கள்.

1	1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதம் 1-ந் தேதி வரை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	1,667
2	1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	2
3	மொத்தம்	1,669
4	1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் ஏற்கனவே சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளில் திருத்தம்.	2

9. வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923.

1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட விபத்துக்களும், அளிக்கப்பட்ட நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை பற்றிய விவரங்கள்.

	தொழில்துறைகளால் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட விபத்துகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை.
1	மரணம்	8
2	நிரந்தரமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	..
3	தற்காலிகமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	75
மொத்தம்		69,945-00

10. வேலையாள இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923.

1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் வேலையாள இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் தாக்கல் செய்யப்பட்ட வழக்குகள், அதன் முடிவுகள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

வழக்கின் விவரம்.	அற்கனவே முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை.	பெற்றவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	மொத்தம்.	தீர்வு கண்டவை.	மீதம்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 பிரிவு 10-ன் கீழ் விண்ணப்பம் : (அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து.. (ஆ) ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் : (1) நிரந்தரம் .. (2) தற்காலிகம் ..	99 117 4	15 16 ..	114 133 4	19 11 1	95 122 3
2 பிரிவு 8 (1)-ன்படி பணம் பாதுகாக்கப்படுபவை .. (அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து .. (ஆ) சட்டப்படி ஊனமுற்றவர் கள் எனத் தீர்மானிக்கப் பட்டவர்கள். ..	73 ..	26 ..	104 ..	22 ..	82 ..
3 பிரிவு 8 (2)-ன்படி பணம் பாதுகாக்கப்படுபவை. ..	10	1	11	2	9
4 ஒப்பந்தங்கள் பற்றிய குறிப்பு : (1) நிரந்தர ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் (2) தற்காலிகமாக ஊனமுற்ற வர்கள். ..	36 10	41 3	77 13	24 70	53 3
5 பிரிவு 31-ன் கீழ் பணப் பிடித்தம். ..	19	5	24	2	22
6 பிரிவு 12 (2)-ன் கீழ் உத்தரவாத விண்ணப்பங்கள். ..	8	1	9	2	7
மொத்தம் ..	381	108	489	93	396

11. கூலி கொடுப்புச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள வழக்குகள் :

1-7-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	291
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	31
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவு பெற்றவை	28
31-7-70 அன்று முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	294

சென்னை கடைநிறுத்தவன் சட்டம், 1947.

12. (அ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் பிரிவு 41-ன் கீழ் பெற்ற முடிவு செய்த விண்ணப்பங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை

1-7-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	146
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	36
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	21
31-7-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	163

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

1-7-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	3
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	..
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	..
31-7-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	3

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

1-7-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	69
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	22
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	23
31-7-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	68

13. (அ) 1970 ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் தொழிற் சங்க சட்டத்தின்கீழ் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

வரிசை எண்.	பதிவு எண்.	பதிவு செய்த நாள்.	தொழில்.	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும் முகவரியும்.	குறிப்புகள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	107/செங்கல்பட்டு	.. ..	17- 7-1970	பலவகை சென்ட்ரல் வேர்ஷென்கிங் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், தென் பிராந்தியம், குசோம்பேட்டை, சென்னை-44.	சங்கம் ஒழுங்கு விதிமுறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
2	103/ ..	.. ..	17- 7-1970	ஸ்டீல் ரோலிங் யூ. எஸ். சூர். மில்ஸ் ஸ்டாப் யூனியன், 4/81, தெற்கு மாட வீதி, திருநெல்வேலி.	செ
3	109/ ..	.. ..	24- 7-1970	பாதுகாப்பு ஹெவி வெக்கிங்ஸ் பேக்டரி, லாக்ஃஸ்புரேசாகிரலிவ் யூனியன், சென்னை-54.	செ
4	270/சென்னை	.. ..	3- 7-1970	அச்ச .. தமிழ்நாடு அரசு எழுதுபொருள் மற்றும் அச்சத்துறை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், சென்னை-1.	செ
5	271/ ..	.. ..	3- 7-1970	வியாபாரம் ஜேக் மொகமது ராவுத்தர் எஜென்சிஸ், எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், சென்னை-1.	செ
6	272/ ..	.. ..	9- 7-1970	உரம் .. மெட்ரூஸ் ஃபொட்டிசர்ஸ் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், சென்னை-13.	செ
7	273/ ..	.. ..	9- 7-1970	சகிலவே எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் புரோசிரலிவ் யூனியன், சென்னை-8	செ
8	274/ ..	.. ..	17- 7-1970	பலவகை சென்னை கொத்தவாஸ் பஜார் யூனியன். உருளைக் கிழங்கு மற்றும் காய்கறி முதலியவை ஏற்றி இறக்கும் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், சென்னை-1.	செ
9	275/சென்னை	.. ..	20- 7-1970	வியாபாரம் வேலூர்பாஸ் ஸ்டாப் ஆசோசியேஷனை, 115/116, அரண்மனைக்கார தெரு, சென்னை-1.	சங்கம் ஒழுங்கு விதிமுறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
10	276/ ..	.. ..	20- 7-1970	செய் .. ஸ்பென்சர்ஸ் தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம், "அன்பகம்".	செ
11	277/சென்னை	.. ..	24- 7-1970	பொறிமியல் அட்லஸ் காம்கோ எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், 92, பீடர்ஸ் ரோடு, சென்னை-14.	செ
12	278/ ..	.. ..	.. ..	மருந்து மற்றும் இரசாயனம் பேட்டல் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், 2-A, கேசவ முதலி தெரு, தண்டையார்பேட்டை, சென்னை-21.	செ
13	279/ ..	.. ..	27- 7-1970	பாட்டரிகள் நேஷனல் கார்பன் அண்ட் யூனியன் கார்பைடு எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் புரோசிரலிவ் யூனியன், சென்னை-13.	செ
14	280/ ..	.. ..	27- 7-1970	சினிடா சினிபா ஆங்கிலோ இந்தியன் இளநிலை சலைஞர் மற்றும் எஜென்ட் யூனியன், சென்னை-7.	செ
15	77/திருநெல்வேலி	.. ..	16- 7-1970	சுகாதாரம் திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்ட நகராண்மை சுகாதார பணி சிப்பந்தி சங்கம், தூத்துக்குடி.	செ
16	78/ ..	.. ..	16- 7-1970	பஞ்சாலை நெல்லை மாவட்ட தூற்பாலை தெரழிலாளர் சங்கம், திருநெல்வேலி.	செ
17	79/ ..	.. ..	16- 7-1970	செய் கோமதி மில்ஸ் சிப்பந்திகள் சங்கம், வீரவ நல்லூர்.	செ
18	80/ ..	.. ..	24- 7-1970	பிரிவு 9 நெசவு தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், விக்கிரம சிங்கபுரம்.	செ

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19	21/கன்னியாகுமரி ..	16- 7-1970	ஷே	நாகர்கோயில் டவுன் ஸ்டேதரி நெசவு தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், நாகர்கோயில்.	சங்கம் ஒழுங்கு விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது. ஷே
20	64/ தஞ்சாவூர் ..	16- 7-1970	523	நகர சுத்தி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், திருவாரூர்.	ஷே
21	65/ ..	16- 7-1970	714	தஞ்சாவூர் ஒற்றை மாட்டு வண்டி தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம், தஞ்சாவூர்.	ஷே
22	66/ ..	16- 7-1970	714 (ஏ)	தஞ்சாவூர் ரிக்கா இழுப்பவர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம், தஞ்சாவூர்.	ஷே
23	98/திருச்சி ..	16- 7-1970	பஞ்சாலை	கரூர் மில்ஸ் ஸ்டாப் ஜாப்ர் அண்ட் வர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனிடெட் யூனியன், தான் தோனிமலை.	ஷே
24	99/ ..	24- 7-1970	390 (ஏ)	ஆர்ட்னன்ஸ் பேக்டரி தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம், திருச்சி.	ஷே
25	96/மதுரை ..	16- 7-1970	231	நெஷனல் சோஷலிஸ்ட் டெக்ஸ்டைல் லேபர் யூனியன், மதுரை.	ஷே
26	97/ ..	16- 7-1970	பிரிவு 9	சீதாலக்ஷ்மி பொது தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் மதுரை.	ஷே
27	98/மதுரை ..	24- 7-1970	பிரிவு 5	மதுரை மின்வாரிய தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், மதுரை.	ஷே
28	99/ ..	24- 7-1970	711	தென் பிராந்திய ரயில்வே தேசிய லேசன்க பெற்ற போர்டர்கள் சங்கம், மதுரை.	ஷே

29	100/ ..	24- 7-1970	பிரிவு 9	பெரியகுளம் உத்தமபாளையம் தாலுகா பொது தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், தேனி.	சங்கம் ஒழுங்கு விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
30	116/கோவை ..	18- 7-1970	நூற்பாலை	நூற்பாலை தேசிய தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், குமாரபாளையம், இ. தே. தொ.ச.கா. வின் நகர கிளை, கோயமுத்தூர்-1.	தொழிற்சாலையில் ஒழுங்கு விதிமுறைகள் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்பட்டன.
117/ ..	18- 7-1970	மின்சாரம்	பொள்ளாச்சி நகராட்சி மின்சார ஊழியர் சங்கம், பொள்ளாச்சி.	ஷே	

13. (அ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் இணைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின்விவரம்.
இல்லை.

13. (இ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின்விவரம்.
இல்லை.

13 (ஈ). 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் பதிவு நீக்கம் செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகளின் விவரம்.

வரிசை எண்.	பதிவு எண்.	பதிவு நீக்கம் செய்யாத நாள்.	தொழில்.	தொழிற்சாலைகளின் பெயரும், முகவரியும்.	குறிப்புகள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	578/கே.வை	.. ..	6-7-1970	ம. மற்றும் க.பி தொழிலாளர் கங் சங்கம் ஒழுங்கு விதி கிரஸ், கோயமுத்தூர்-18.	முறைகளை உறு திப்படுத்தியது.
2	62 "	.. ..	11-7-1970	கோயமுத்தூர் டவுன் கொசின் விற்பனை யாளர் சங்கம், கோயமுத்தூர்-18.	..
3	70 "	.. ..	10-7-1970	பேக்கரி. கோவை பேக்கரி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், கோயமுத்தூர்-2.	..

70

சுருக்கம்.

1.	30-6-70 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சாலைகள்	.. ..	1,801
2	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சாலைகள்	.. ..	31
	மொத்தம்	.. ..	1,832
3.	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் இணைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள்	.. ..	இல்லை
4.	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள்	.. ..	இல்லை
5.	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு நீக்கப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சாலைகள்	.. ..	3
6.	31-7-70 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற்சாலைகள்	.. ..	1,829

14. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் தொழிலாளர் துறை சட்டங்கள் அமுலாக்குதல் பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரங்கள்.

வரிசை எண்ணும், விவரங்களும்.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 ஆய்வு செய்த நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	898	2,536	262	29,823	2,874	176	836	8,490	71
2 சட்ட விதிகளை மீறிய நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	1,712	752	132	6,870	992	13	191	2,716	
3 எச்சரிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	48	33	1	211	121	..	27	32	
4 வழக்கு தொடரப்பட்டவை ..	138	41	..	65	109	..	23	19	
5 தண்டனை அளிக்கப்பட்டவை ..	130	19	..	62	87	..	25	17	
6 அபராதம் விதிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை (ரூபாய்) ..	2,460	421	..	1,297	1,868	..	359	265	

445-9-11

15. (அ). 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்திய தொழிற்சாலைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை விவரம்.

மாவட்டம்.	ஆரம்பத்தில்.			பதிவு செய்தவை.			நீக்கம்.			மொத்தம்.		
	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.	இ.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. வட ஆற்காடு ..	275	113	170	4	1	2	4	6	..	275	108	172
2. தென் ஆற்காடு ..	126	6	38	2	..	..	2	..	..	126	6	38
3. செங்கற்பட்டு ..	531	14	53	7	..	..	2	..	..	536	14	53
4. கோயமுத்தூர் ..	1,269	10	68	3	..	..	6	..	..	1,266	10	68
5. கன்னியாகுமரி ..	81	17	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	17	19
6. சென்னை ..	867	29	90	7	..	..	5	..	..	869	29	90
7. மதுரை ..	492	24	41	3	2	..	2	1	..	493	25	41
8. நீலகிரி ..	130	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	129	..	1
9. இராமநாதபுரம் ..	283	72	137	4	..	..	2	2	..	285	70	137
10. சேலம் ..	791	3	139	9	..	..	4	..	..	796	3	139
11. தஞ்சாவூர் ..	346	10	172	1	..	..	3	..	..	344	10	172
12. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ..	315	7	163	..	..	..	..	1	..	315	6	163
13. திருநெல்வேலி ..	360	97	164	5	..	..	..	1	..	365	96	164
14. தர்மபுரி ..	31	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	7
மொத்தம் ..	5,897	402	1,262	47	3	2	32	11	..	5,912	394	1,264
மொத்தம் ..												7,570

குறிப்பு.—அ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (i)

ஆ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (ii)

இ. பிரிவு 85-ல் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள்.

15. (ஆ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்திற்குரிய தோட்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கைப் பட்டியல்.

வரிசை எண்ணும் தோட்டங்களின் வகைகளும்.	இம்மாத ஆரம்பத்தில்.			இம்மாதத்தில் புதியதாக பதியப் பெற்றவை.			இம்மாதத்தில் நீக்கப் பெற்றவை.			இம்மாத இறுதியில்.		
	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.	இ.	அ.	ஆ.	இ.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 காப்பி ..	137	22,696.86	9,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	22,696.86	9,661
2 தேயிலை ..	137	67,751.73	71,996	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	67,751.73	71,996
3 ரப்பர் ..	21	9,755.82	2,136	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9,755.82	2,136
4 சின்கோலு ..	2	9,406.00	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9,406.00	1,253
5 எலக்காய் ..	11	3,891.86	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,891.86	567
மொத்தம் ..	308	1,13,502.27	85,613	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	1,13,502.27	85,613

குறிப்பு.—அ. தோட்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

ஆ. தோட்டங்களின் பரப்பளவு (ஹெக்டாரில்).

இ. வேலையாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

16. (அ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்திய விபத்துக்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

தொழில் இலக்கம்.	தொழிலின் பெயர்.	விபத்துக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	
		இறந்த வர்கள்.	மற்ற வர்கள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
01	விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமான சாதனங்கள் ..	..	..
20	உணவு, பானங்களைத் தவிர ..	..	60
21	பானங்கள் ..	..	8
22	புகையிலை ..	..	..
23	துணி மற்றும் ஆடைகள் ..	..	692
24	காலணிகள் ..	..	3
25	மரம், மற்றும் கார்க், மேஜை, நாற்காலி போன்ற மரச் சாமான்கள் ..	..	6
26	மரச் சாமான்கள் ..	..	3
27	காகிதமும், காகிதத்தினால் செய்யும் பொருள்களும் ..	..	30
28	அச்சத் தொழில், வெளியிடுதல் மற்றும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான ..	..	29
29	தோல் மற்றும் தோலில் செய்யும் பொருட்கள் (காலணி தவிர) ..	..	12
30	ரப்பர் மற்றும் ரப்பரால் செய்யப்படும் பொருட்கள் ..	..	44
31	இரசாயனப் பொருட்கள் ..	..	141
32	கரி மற்றும் பெட்ரோலியமும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருட்களும் ..	..	3
33	உலோகமல்லாத தாதுப் பொருட்கள் (அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருள் தவிர) ..	..	51
34	அடிப்படை உலோகத் தொழில் ..	..	231
35	உலோகப் பொருட்கள் (இயந்திரம் மற்றும் போக்குவரவு சாதனம் தவிர) ..	..	80
36	இயந்திரம் (மின்சார இயந்திரம்) தவிர ..	..	572
37	மின்சார இயந்திரம், கருவிகள் மற்றும் அது சம்பந்தமான பொருட்கள் ..	..	149
38	போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்கள் ..	..	624
39	பலதரப்பட்ட தொழில்கள் ..	4	91
51	மின்சாரம் மற்றும் நீராவி ..	..	14
52	தண்ணீர் மற்றும் சுகாதாரப் பணி ..	..	..
83	தனிப்பட்ட பணிகள் (லாண்டரி, சரயம் காய்ச்சுதல், சுத்தப்படுத்துதல்) ..	..	..
84	பொழுதுபோக்கு பணிகள் (சினிமா ஸ்டூடியோ) ..	..	17
	மொத்தம் ..	4	2,860

16. (ஆ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் பருத்தி மற்றும் சணல் ஆலைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட விபத்துக்கள் விவரம்.

தொழிலின் பெயர்.	பெரியவர்கள்.			நேரஞர்கள்.			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.
பருத்தி இயந்திரம்—									
1 ஆரம்பம் மற்றும் ப்ளோ ரும் இயந்திரம்.	..	7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2 கார்ட் ரும் இயந்திரம்.	..	28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3 டிராயிங் பிரேம்ஸ்.	..	4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4 ஸ்பீட் பிரேம்ஸ்.	..	5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5 நூற்கும் இயந்திரம்.	..	207	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
6 நெய்யும் இயந்திரம்.	..	17	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
7 முடிக்கும் இயந்திரம்.	..	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
8 ப்ளேயிங் ஷட் டில்ஸ்.	..	47	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9 இதர இயந்திரங்கள்.	..	46	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10 இதர இயந்திர சம்பந்தப்படாத விபத்துக்கள்.	..	313	.. 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
மொத்தம் ..	..	675	.. 16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

சணல் இயந்திரம்—இல்லை.

குறிப்பு.—அ. இறந்தவர்கள்.

ஆ. விபத்தால் இறக்காதவர்கள்.

17. EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISION OF THE ACTS AND RULES INDICATED BELOW WAS GRANTED TO THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1970.

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

NIL.

18. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்தில் பஞ்சு, நூல் ஆகியவற்றின் தொகுத்த விலைப்பட்டியல்.

விவரங்கள் கிடைக்கப்பெறவில்லை.

19. STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN MADRAS CITY (GROUP WISE) AND MOFFUSIL URBAN CENTRES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1970 AS ASCERTAINED AND DECLARED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS UNDER SECTION 26 (1) OF THAT ACT.

(BASE: 1960=100.)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group index number.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Food	60.2	168.2
II. Tobacco, Pan, Supari and Intoxicants	2.4	167.9
III. Fuel and Lighting	6.2	198.7
IV. Housing	8.3	174.9
V. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-wear ..	6.6	141.5
V. Miscellaneous	16.3	166.6
	100.0	
Consumer price index number 168.63.		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1970 AND JULY, 1970.

Serial number and zone.	Cost of living index numbers for the month of		Variation.
	June 1970.	July 1970	
	(1960=100.)	(1960=100.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Madras	167.18	168.63	+1.45
	(Base: Year ended June 1936=100.)		
2 Cuddalore	815	826	+11
3 Tiruchirappalli	781	780	-1
4 Madurai	740	761	+21
5 Coimbatore	791	801	+10
	(Base: August 1939=100)		
6 Nagoreoil	899	912	+13

10 (a). INTERIM SERIES OF ALL-INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS (BASE: 1949=100).

Year/Month.						General index.	Food index.
(1)						(2)	(3)
1951	..	..	..	..	..	105	104
1956	..	..	..	..	..	105	105
1961	..	..	..	..	..	126	126
1962	..	..	..	..	..	130	130
1963	..	..	..	..	..	134	135
1964	..	..	..	..	..	152	155
1965	..	..	..	..	..	166	172
1966	..	..	..	..	..	184	190
1967	..	..	..	..	..	209	222
1968	..	..	..	..	..	215	228
1969	..	..	..	..	..	213	220

(b) NEW SERIES OF ALL-INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE: 1960=100).

1969—Average	..	..	..	..	..	175	190
September	..	..	..	..	..	179	196
October	..	..	..	..	..	178	195
November	..	..	..	..	..	177	193
December	..	..	..	..	..	177	191

1970—

January	..	..	..	..	..	177	192
February	..	..	..	..	..	177	192
March	..	..	..	..	..	179	194
April	..	..	..	..	..	181	196
May	..	..	..	..	..	183	199
June	..	..	..	..	..	185	203
July	..	..	..	..	..	186	203

20 (a) EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME—PRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1970.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is applied to 34 centres in Tamil Nadu Region and provide protection to 352,000 industrial workers in the event of employment injury, sickness and maternity, by providing payment of cash benefit and medical care. There are 64 offices of the Corporation for the purpose of disbursement of cash benefits.

During the month of July, 1970, 38,862 sickness benefit fresh claims were received and an amount of Rs. 11,33,675-98 was paid to the workers as Sickness benefit involving absenteeism of 2,93,278 days and an amount of Rs. 77,325-94 was paid towards extended sickness Benefit for 19,711 days.

In respect of employment injury cases, 3,643 accidents were reported for which temporary disablement benefit was paid to the tune of Rs. 1,67,783-53. In addition to this 429 persons drew permanent disablement benefit in the shape of periodical-payments and lumpsum compensation for injuries sustained by them during the course of employment. The total amount paid was Rs. 1,52,363-56. There are 314 cases of dependants of the deceased insured persons who claimed and were paid the Dependants' Benefit amounting to Rs. 11,850-53. Two hundred and ninety-eight insured women claimed maternity benefit and were paid Rs. 49,961-50.

In addition to the above funeral benefit was paid in 81 cases amounting to Rs. 8,100-00 in respect of deceased insured persons.

Legal action was taken against 4 insured persons for making wrong declaration and thus obtaining Cash Benefits. He was fined for Rs. 50.

Legal action was also taken for non-payment of Employers' Special Contribution under section 73-D and a sum of Rs. 440-00 was recovered in respect of one case.

20 (b) E.S.I. MEDICAL BENEFIT.

Serial number and particulars.	July 1970.	June 1970.	July 1969.	Average in 1969.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Total number of attendance	411,372	413,429	391,548	382,080
New	93,999	87,323	77,691	78,919
Old	317,373	326,106	313,867	303,161
2 Number of medical certificates issued.	124,863	129,953	109,276	110,849
3 Number of Domiciliary visits made.	672	740	687	614
4 Number of Injections administered.	184,987	185,544	179,875	164,958
5 Number of X-Ray Examinations.	1,416	1,523	1,475	1,313
6 Number of Laboratory Examinations.	5,264	6,517	8,590	6,039
7 Number of Specialist Investigations.	6,660	8,534	6,212	3,835
8 Number of persons admitted to hospitals.	1,807	1,938	1,835	2,033
9 Bed days occupied during the month.	10,984	11,344	13,231	12,171

21. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1970.

Serial number and districts.	Number of applicants.			Number of employers using the Employment Offices during the month.	Number of vacancies notified during the month.
	Registered during the month.	Placed during the month.	Remained on live register at the end of the month.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 North Arcot.	2,479	214	22,766	64	257
2 South Arcot.	2,165	253	28,873	114	256
3 Chingleput.	2,592	227	24,749	68	196
4 Coimbatore	3,290	395	32,993	166	727
5 Dharmapuri.	921	184	10,809	48	158
6 Kanyakumari.	1,524	142	24,013	39	160
7 Madras ..	7,302	664	70,881	266	684
8 Madurai ..	3,484	311	31,737	115	357
9 The Nilgiris.	677	138	10,454	42	144
10 Ramanathapuram.	1,758	175	16,884	91	198
11 Salem ..	2,468	282	57,806	81	240
12 Thanjavur.	2,591	405	28,402	105	380
13 Tiruchirappalli.	2,756	375	33,868	108	471
14 Tirunelveli.	1,828	200	20,938	82	208
Total for August 1970.	35,835	3,965	4,15,173	1,389	4,436
Total for July 1970.	39,268	3,921	4,05,745	1,454	4,789
Total for August 1969.	30,810	4,037	3,28,073	1,408	5,244
Average for 1969.	33,617	3,564	3,09,215	1,274	4,956

The above figures exclude statistics relating to work performed in respect of physically handicapped applicants which is given below—

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras—

August 1970 ..	63	16	945	19	..
July 1970 ..	65	15	902	25	2
August 1969 ..	43	11	753	25	4

PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT.

The Commissioner of Labour has granted extension of time under the proviso to section 19 of the Act to the following Establishments during the month of September 1970.

Serial number and Name of Establishment.		Ex ensi n of time Further period up to.
(1)		(2)
1	The Associated Publishers (Ms). Private Limited, Madras-2.	15th October 1970.
2	46, Textile Mills	Do.
3	The Enfield India Limited, Madras-19 ..	Do.
4	L. M. Van Moppes Diamond Tools India, Limited, Madras-11.	Do.
5	Sri Ganapathy Mills Company, Limited, Tirunelveli.	Do.
6	Shardlow India Limited, Madras-11 ..	Do.
7	Marshall Sons and Company (Manufacturing) Limited, Madras-58.	Do.
8	Sri Ramalinga Choodambigai Mills Limited, Tirupur.	Do.
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