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

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LABOUR GAZETTE

Started in 1921, the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly, is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour in India and abroad. It contains statistical and other information on consumer price index, movements for working class, industrial disputes, industrial relations, cases under labour laws, labour legislation, etc. Special articles on labour etc., are published from time to time.

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ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS BY GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

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The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of May 1983, with average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 547, 546 and 530 respectively. The Pune, Jalgaon, Manded and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of May 1983, with the average for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 521, 549, 559 and 547 respectively.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) base 1960—100 for May 1983, was 521 as compared to 508, in April, 1983 on base 1949—100 derived from 1960 based index worked out to 633 as against 617 in April, 1983.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During the month of April, 1983, there were 84 disputes involving 90,023 workmen and time loss of 21,36,518 working days as compared to 79 disputes in March, 1983 involving 94,808 workmen and time loss of 22,68,966 mandays. Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at pages 703 to 709 of this issue.

Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of May, 1983, 10,073 insured persons received Rs. 23,72,232-85 Cash benefit due to employment injuries. This includes 4,567 persons who were in receipt of pension for permanent disablement benefit and 1,645 persons who were in receipt of dependants benefits as dependents of deceased insured persons. During the month 3,616 accidents were reported against 3,531 during the preceding month.

Current Notes

Industrial Peace a matter of human relations

Mr. Veerendra Patil, Union Minister of Labour, said in Bombay on May 22, 1983, that industrial peace is a question of human relations and can not be brought about by legislation. He added that the basic requirement to meet the challenge of the adversary relationship between employees and employers was mutual goodwill and trust between the two.

(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 1st June, 1983)

Family pension fund limit raised

The Union Labour Minister, Mr. Veerendra Patil informed the Parliamentary Consultative Committee in New Delhi on April 29, 1983 that the maximum amount of retirement-cum-withdrawal benefit payable to members on reaching 60 years or on cessation of membership of family pension fund scheme before reaching 60 years for reasons other than death, has been raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 9,000.

(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 1st June 1983)

29 Ministers continue to hold T. U. Posts

According to Labour Ministry sources, 29 ministers in the States continue to hold office in various trade unions. West Bengal tops the list with 16 such ministers including Chief Minister Jyoti Basu.

(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 1st June 1983)

India has key role in I.L.O. alert system

India has a key role in a new global system for alerting Government about occupational hazards as they come to light. The I.L.O. has recently put into operation a safety and health hazard alert system for sending warnings around the world about newly discovered occupational risks. The system has a tripartite mechanism, the first members of which, as named by ILO's Governing Body include the Director-General of India's Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute.

(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 1st June 1983)

Bill to ban boys from mine work

The Union Minister of Labour introduced in the Lok Sabha on May 10, 1983, a comprehensive Amendment Bill to modify the Mines Act of 1952 which, among other things, seeks to ban the employment of adolescents in the mines. The amendment introduced says, "No person below 18 years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine or part thereof".

(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 15th June 1983)

'Uniform Criteria' for minimum wages revision soon

The Centre proposes to amend shortly the Minimum Wages, Act, 1948, with a view to introducing a "uniform criteria" for the revision and fixation of minimum wages in the country.

According to official sources, the proposed criteria envisages fixation of general minimum wages with due regard to the basic needs of the workers at the level of poverty-line as defined by the Planning Commission.

The poverty-line, as defined by the Planning Commission, is the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure having a calorie intake of 2,400 per person in rural areas and 2,100 person in urban areas.

Hence, taking into account the average size of a family of three consumption units—one adult and two children in addition to the employed person the minimum wages at the poverty-line of a worker in the rural areas would be Rs. 228 per month or Rs. 8.75 per day. This is based on the consumer price index number as of 350 during the year 1979-80.

Sources maintain that the concerned parties including the trade unions have so far failed to agree on a uniform criteria which forced the appropriate Government to consider several factors in determining the wage-level.

These included : needs of the workers, the prevalent rates, wage-rates and capacity to pay. This led to 'wide variations' in the wage-rates prescribed for the same employment in the different States or for the same employments in the same State.

What has made the otherwise ticklish issue of evolving an acceptable formula for wage determination, sources point out, is the Supreme Court ruling that "if industry is unable to pay to a workman atleast bare or subsistence minimum wages, it has no right to exist."

This ruling has put in proper perspective the concept of the capacity to pay as a wage determinant, sources added.

The Kerala Government in its note to the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board has pointedly drawn attention to the absence of guidelines in the Act for the determination of wages and the resultant wage-disparities.

Whereas, on the one hand, most of the States have not fixed the minimum wage higher than the poverty-line, the Madhya Pradesh Government complains 'the poverty-line keeps on shifting farther and farther with the passage of time.'

In such circumstances, the Madhya Pradesh Government emphasises the need for some kind of co-relation between the minimum wages in various employment and the fluctuating poverty-line.

Meanwhile, the Karnataka Government has pleaded for a national-level committee to identify the parameters within which the wages should be fixed in the overall interest of uniformity.

(Indian Worker, dated 6th June 1983)

New Government promotes employment Programmes

At a National Economic Summit held in Canberra recently, the new Australian Labour Government announced a policy of economic revival by means of employment programmes and the promotion of public investment.

(Australia is in its most serious economic crisis since the '50s—with an unemployment rate of 10.1 per cent, on 11 per cent inflation rate and shrinking output).

Prime Minister Bob Hawke the former President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, called on employers and trade unions to co-operate on the prices and incomes policy, in order to ensure the success of the policy for boosting the economy by means of a stable incomes policy.

The new ACTU President, Cliff Dolan, acknowledged that, in the current economic crisis, the trade unions consider that full employment has priority over further increasing real wages.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 6th June 1983).

Tripartite panel on Chemical Units

The Government has constituted a tripartite industrial committee on the chemical industry to study and discuss problems in the labour field.

The committee will be chaired by Shri Veerendra Patil, Union Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation, and will have 30 members representing employers workers and State Government, says an official release here on May 15.

The Government has already set up industrial committees on jute and plantation. The constitution of committees for textile and engineering industries is under consideration.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 6th June 1983).

Service benefits for railway casual labour

The Union Railway Minister, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chowdhary has decided to offer service benefits to casual labourers working on railway projects.

Casual labourers working on construction projects and being paid a daily wage will now be paid a consolidated monthly salary equal to their wages. They will also be given dearness allowance admissible to their category of regular employees and be entitled to avail nine national holidays instead of three at present.

The scheme will benefit about 80,000 labourers and will cost the railways Rs. 15 crores.

There are two categories of casual labour in railways. The scheme will cover only "open line" labourers who are engaged in construction projects of new lines, major bridges, restoration of damaged lines, doubling of railway tracks and other such projects which are completed within a definite time limit.

The other category of casual labour is engaged in maintenance of new tracks and day-to-day running of new trains, etc. This category will not be covered under the new scheme.

The measure should reduce the disparities between casual labour and regular railway employees. At present casual labour is covered under the minimum wages Act, the workman compensation Act and other statutory provisions.

Those engaged as casual labour on projects would also be paid productivity linked bonus and medical treatment benefit.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 5th June 1983).

Tripartite panel on DA set up

The Government of India on June 8 appointed the longwaited tripartite committee to review the amount of increase in the dearness allowance to industrial workers in the public sector. The committee will be headed by the Union Labour Minister, Shri Veerendra Patil.

The Committee is also to consider a new formula for the revision of dearness allowance and the repercussions of a higher DA in the public sector on other employments, including Government jobs.

The INTUC is represented on the Committee by Shri Gopeshwar, General Secretary of the Indian National Metal Workers Federation and Shri Raja Kulkarni, President, National Federation of Petroleum Workers.

Those representing the other central trade union organisations are Dr. M. K. Pandha (CITU), Shri Raj Kishan (BMS), Shri Homi F. Daji (AITUC), and Shri S. R. Kulkarni and Shri D. D. Vashist (HMS).

Early this year, an understanding between Union Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee and major Central trade unions on the need for revision of the present quantum of D. A. of Rs. 1.30 for every point price index, averted a possible showdown in the public sector. The constitution of the committee is in response to that understanding.

The 20-member committee has six Government, six representatives of the public sector and seven representatives of Central Trade Unions.

The Government is represented by Secretaries of the expenditure, labour, heavy industry, mines and chemicals and fertilisers and Director-General of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

The public sector representatives on the Committee are Shri K. K. Rao, Director, Indian Telephone Industries, Shri M. R. R. Nair, Director, Steel Authority of India, Shri O. Mahapatra, Adviser, Coal India Ltd., Shri Bimal Kapur, Director, Indian Oil Corporation, Shri I. P. Hazarika, Director, National Thermal Power Corporation, Shri C. S. Malhotra, Manager, Indian Airlines.

The Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months. The Government announcement also says that any decision on the Committee's recommendation would be taken in consultation with the Central Trade Union Organisations within one month of the submission of the report.

The specific terms of reference include whether any enhancement in the present industrial DA formula is called for and if so the amount of enhancement.

The terms also include repercussions of "the across the board approach" for enhancing DA in the public sector on the Central and State Government servants, organised private sector employees, unemployed industrial workers and rural agricultural workers.

The Committee is also to consider the frequency of the DA revision which at present is quarterly for workers and six monthly for officers. The terms also

include the percentage of neutralisation which at present is 100 per cent at the lowest level of basic pay and decreases as the pay level goes up.

If the appointment of the Committee leads to revision of the amount and manner of payment of DA, this will be the first time in the last 15 years that such a revision has taken place.

The Government had, all along, been of the view that higher amount of DA in some of the public sector undertakings at Rs. 2.00 and above per point should actually be brought down to the norm of Rs. 1.30 per point shift. The appointment of the Committee thus represents a departure from that stand which was opposed by all Central Trade Unions.

(Indian Worker, dated 13th June 1983).

Noise at work a major hazard to health

Noise at work is now recognised as a major hazard to health. Unfortunately many workers, although aware that intense noise can endanger hearing, do not realise that continual exposure to noise levels which are considered a nuisance but normal in the trade or process, can endanger hearing in a more insidious way.

Exposure to this sort of noise does not damage the eardrum like a very loud noise, but can destroy certain inner ear structures. This damage occurs gradually and it may be years before the accumulated effect builds up to a serious permanent hearing loss.

Noise does not just cause deafness.

It can cause tension and stress which can affect the worker's mental and physical health. In a noisy environment workers are liable to be less efficient and accurate and less able to concentrate. This, of course, can lead to accidents of a different kind.

Where noise is a problem at work the only real solution is its control. However, all too frequently management's 'solution' is to issue ear protectors as the cheapest way for them to deal with the problem. But protectors are only a second best solution; they should never be accepted as a permanent feature but regarded as a stop-gap until control measures can be implemented.

The issue of ear protectors signifies a dangerous place of work and the objective of health and safety is not the acceptance of danger but its control or elimination.

Where ear protectors have to be resorted to, certain points should be borne in mind. Firstly as mentioned above they should be viewed as a temporary measure until control measures reduce the noise level. Management should never be allowed to sit back believing the problem has been solved.

Points to look out for when making a noise inspection include :—

1. Do any workers have difficulty in hearing each other speak ?
2. Have any workers complained of head noises or ringing in the ears ?
3. Have any experienced temporary deafness ?
4. Have any complained of failing hearing or been told by friends or family that they are getting a bit deaf ?

5. Is there an above average labour turnover in sections where there is noise

Noise levels are measured in decibels (dB). This is a measure of the sound pressure wave. Another factor in a unit of measurement which is commonly used is the 'A' weighting which takes into account the sound frequency as well as its intensity.

Most noise level meters measure dB (A).

Government regulations in Britain recommend a maximum level of exposure to noise without ear protection to 90 dB (A) in an eight-hour day.

(Indian Worker, dated 13th June 1983)

PF interest rate raised by 9.5 per cent.

The subscribers to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) will be paid interest at the rate of 9.15 per cent per annum for 1983-84.

Last year the rate of interest was 8.75 per cent.

About 10 million employees subscribe to the EPF.

(Indian Worker, dated 13th June 1983)

Group insurance for farmers

Gujarat proposes to introduce a group insurance scheme for farm labourers on a pilot basis from July 1.

Initially, villages under 12 labour welfare centres of Valsad and Surat districts would be covered.

A State Government Press release, issued in Delhi on June 14 says the decision to introduce the scheme was taken by the Governing Body of the Gujarat Village Labour Welfare Board (GVLWB) headed by State Finance Minister Sanat Mehta, who was in Delhi on a brief visit.

According to the scheme, each farm labourer would be insured for Rs. 1,000 annually for which he would have to pay Rs. 9 as a Premium Corporation would pay the insured sum in the event of death. The Board would assist the Corporation in collecting the Premium from the farm labourers.

(Indian Worker, dated 20th June 1983).

Mines Act to be made more effective

The Mining and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act is likely to be provided with more teeth so as to put a halt to the malpractices in the mining industry and this will be done through an amendment of the Act.

This was disclosed by Union Minister for Steel and Mines N. K. P. Salve while inaugurating the 17th Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries here on June 14.

The Minister said that the amendment of the MMRD Act was necessitated by the non-payment of the minimum wages to the workers by some mines, including that of manganese ore and the government was helpless because of lack of adequate powers to take action under the Act.

According to Shri Salve, the proposed amendment, which would also enable the synchronisation of the activities of the Centre, the States and the leases in the sphere of mineral development presently going in different directions, would be brought about at the earliest.

He called upon the mining industry to adopt modern and scientific techniques of mineral exploration as "mineral are wasting assets". Conservation of mines was absolutely necessary and the effort should be to utilise lower grades of ores in preference to higher grades of ores, he added.

The minister also wanted that the industry should urgently to into the possibilities items like non-traditional items like diamonds, emeralds, special varieties of mica, and the like.

Shri Salve did not agree with the remarks of Shri R. L. Bathwal, President of the Federation that the future of the mineral industry was uncertain with no growth prospects and observed "only the prophets of doom take this pessimistic approach" since there was tremendous scope for further improvements performance of this industry.

He also described the federation's accusation that the state-owned Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation was not cooperating with the industry at the time of crisis as a "mere allegation" and said that the MMTC had a social obligation.

(Indian Worker, dated 20th June 1983)

Monthly meetings for solving problems of industry

Address a meeting of the All India Manufacturers Organisation on 13th June 1983, Shri Ramrao Adik, Dy. Chief Minister and Minister for Industries, Maharashtra has *inter-alia* suggested that a monthly meeting of the representatives of Government and Industry to discuss and solve important issues may be conducted. He also stated that militant trade union activities were not conducive to industrial progress. Industrial peace and cordial employer-employee relations were necessary for industry to prosper. He also assured all possible help in this respect.

(Daily Note, dated 14th June 1983)

Council Limits Revised

The Government of Maharashtra has altered the limits of the Mudkhed Municipal Council in Nanded district by including certain areas therein which will be effected from June 20.

The notification has been published in part I-A, of the Gazette, extraordinary, Aurangabad Division, Supplement of May 1983.

(Daily Note, dated 20th June 1983)

Shop Inspectors' Conference, Nashik

A conference-cum-training programme for Shop Inspectors of Bombay Division was held at Nashik on 29th and 30th June 1983.

The Conference was inaugurated by Shri P. J. Ovid, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. In his inaugural speech, Shri Ovid, took the audience through the various stages of the take-over programme and explained to the Shop Inspectors Hercul and task in which they are required to take part and render active

co-operation. On a special request made, Shri Ovid, delivered a talk on the techniques of inspection, in which, among other things, he outlined how to go about the work of inspection and to improve its quality. He, thereafter, gave guidelines (in the shape of "Do's" and "Don't's"), by following which, the Shop Inspectors could be ideal public servants and serve the purpose for which they were appointed.

Shri P. K. Panse, Dy. Commissioner of Labour (Shops), Bombay, and Shri G. M. Shaikh, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nashik, gave talks on various subjects and discussed the various points raised by the Shop Inspectors. The Shop Inspectors were arranged in groups with Group leaders. The groups discussed the various topics given to them and the group leaders read out papers containing their conclusions and suggestions. These were also discussed in the general meeting.

Shri S. Bhattacharjee, Additional Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, did the summing up and delivered the concluding address.

The Conference was convened and conducted successfully by Shri P. K. Dy. Commissioner of Labour, while the credit for organising it properly and hosting it at Nashik goes to Shri G. M. Shaikh, Assistant Commissioner of Labour and his colleagues.

Articles, Reports, Enquires, etc.

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

ILO AND ITS OBJECTIVES

BY

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL

Union Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation

The 69th Session of the International Labour Conference being held at Geneva since June 1 has gained a special significance this year with the re-entry of the People's Republic of China in the tripartite International Labour Organisation. India is one of the countries that are happy that China has taken its rightful place in the Conference which had been vacant for many long years. The absence from the organisation of a vast and major country like China that had made tremendous strides over the years had detracted seriously ILO from its universality.

The Director-General has placed before the Conference a lucid report focussing attention on Child Labour. He has analysed the problem in all its aspects and his conclusion is that children in the developing world work out of necessity. This seems to be the crux of the whole situation. The employers find it necessary to employ child labour to keep their costs low in an economy of rising costs and the parents find it necessary to put their children to work to supplement their incomes. Child Labour is thus essentially a manifestation of under-development. The problem of child labour cannot, therefore, be solved unless the necessity for the employment of children is eliminated. This is the function of development. Economic Development is, therefore, the key to the solution of the problem.

Deepest crisis

Since the 68th Session of the Conference last year, the world economy has been in the throes of the deepest crisis since the Great Depression. Though the crisis has been truly global in scope, it has had a devastating impact on the economies of the developing countries. In many of these countries, the development process has virtually come to a halt. Most of the developing countries experienced a decline in their per capita incomes during the last two years. The collapse of the commodity prices, rising protectionism in developed countries, high interest rates and increase in the price of manufactured imports, combined to create a precarious balance of payment situation in most of these countries.

Developed countries, unemployment reached the highest level since the Great Depression. The massive un-employment problem—in some cases, as high as 50 per cent of the labour force—in the developing countries further deteriorated, pushing many more million people below the poverty line. International co-operation has suffered a serious setback and multilateral

economic institutions have been grievously eroded. In the political field, the arms race has not only continued unabated but has reached a new level of both qualitative and quantitative escalation. In the process, hundreds of billions of dollars and material resources of the planet which could have been used for combating unemployment, squalor, disease and illiteracy, are being squandered in the irrational arms race.

The recent developments pose a major threat as well as a challenge for the ILO which was founded with the noble objective of securing enduring peace in the world by means of social justice. Both peace and social justice are in jeopardy today. With the virtual disappearance of detente, divisive forces are now stronger than the unifying forces. This Conference itself is increasingly becoming an arena of bitter political controversies. Making it more and more difficult to arrive at conclusions acceptable to all. Last year we had the unusual experience of the Resolution Committee of the Conference not being able even to produce a report and the report of the Committee on Standards being voted out in the Conference. This trend has no doubt reduced the effectiveness of the organisation and is threatening to undermine its basic principles and objectives.

Room for all in peace and beauty

If the world is to avoid a catastrophe of an unprecedented dimension, the present trend has to be reversed. Each of us has to make a supreme effort towards that end through mutual understanding and co-operation. As our Prime Minister said in her key note address at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in Delhi in March 1983; "Our world is small but it has room for all of us to live together in peace and beauty and to improve the quality of the lives of men and women of all races and creeds.".....

It will soon be 40 years since the adoption of the Philadelphia Declaration on the aims and purposes of the organisation. This Declaration is as valid today as it was before. But we have still a long way to go to achieve its objectives. The ILO has tried to achieve its aims and purposes mainly by setting standards. The time has come to examine whether the standards adopted so far have contributed significantly to the achievement of social justice, the basic objective of the organisation.

The ILO Standards

The standards set by the ILO meant for the improvement of the working and living conditions of the workers all over the world have been relevant mainly to the conditions obtaining in the developed world being based on the experience of those countries. It has not been practicable to apply most of them in the developing countries especially in the rural and unorganised sectors. This has resulted in a situation which has tended to divide the working class itself—one section enjoying the benefits of the standards and the other, for whom the standards have practically no meaning, struggling for their very existence. In this context, we have seriously to consider what is the true value of the standards and whether the attempts being made by some parties to link trade agreements with fair labour standards would not lead us to the widening of the gap between nations and accentuation of social injustice within a nation.

The ILO standards will be the central theme of the Director-General's Report for the next year, which would provide a good opportunity to appraise the true value of these standards. The need for flexibility in the ILO Standards has all along been emphasised by the developing countries but the standards adopted until recently based on the experience of the developed countries have been rigid in their coverage and application. Most of the developing countries have found it difficult to ratify or implement them. In the last year or two, we have noticed a trend of recognition of the need for flexibility in the formulation of ILO Standards. The developing countries would welcome this trend.

The ILO at present consults each country by issue of questionnaires before drafting the standards but due to lack of data, shortage of time or other reasons many developing countries are not able to express definitive views in that regard. It will improve matters if consultations can also be held on a regional basis through the ILO regional offices, Conferences or Advisory Committees which would be in a better position to ascertain—the socio-economic conditions obtaining in each country and the standards that can be applied therein. In any case, the process of consultations needs to be improved and the opinion of the developing world to be better reflected in the formulation of the standards.

A good deal of study and research are carried out before the formulation of standards. The association of Research and Academic Institutions in the developing countries with such studies and research would help the organisation in getting a realistic appreciation of the state of affairs in the respective countries.

Greater technical assistance

The most important problem the world is facing today is that of mass poverty and unemployment. Eradication of this scourge is a major objective of the ILO. The problem of unemployment should, therefore, warrant the priority attention of the organisation. The Employment and Training Programmes of the ILO have made significant contributions in this direction. There is, however, considerable scope for further intensification of the activities of the organisation in this field. The ILO, through its network of regional institutions, should aim at providing meaningful assistance to the member countries in solving the problem of un-employment by stepping up employment promotion and training activities in these areas. Projects, such as ARPLA, ARTEP and APESDP are making useful contributions. These, in our view, should not only be continued but also strengthened. There is also a need for some reorientation in the programme content of these projects. They have so far concentrated on study, research and discussions. The developing countries are in greater need of technical assistance in the form of materials and equipment.

The budget proposals for 1984-85 of ILO have already been adopted by the Governing Body and are now before this Conference. I do not propose to discuss the details of these proposals, but I wish to refer to some issues. First, it is heartening to note that the Director General has proposed an addition of nearly two million US dollars to the regular budget for technical co-operation. It is no emphasis that from the point of view of developing countries, ILO activities in this field are vital as they are of direct relevance to improving the working and living conditions of the millions of workers. This needs to be regarded as a welcome step.

There is a demand from some delegations for a further cut in the budget so as to achieve a zero growth. I am afraid this would be a retrograde step and would undermine ILO's utility to the developing countries. The real programme level of ILO is already seven per cent lower than that in 1973. This decline in the programme has taken place at a time when the ILO is required to play a leading role in dealing with the world unemployment problem.

There is, of course, scope for economy in the expenditure of the organisation. For example, staff costs, which account for the bulk of the budget, could be reduced by farming out research and allied activities to national experts and institutions instead of having them done from sources of higher costs. Similarly, some economy could be exercised in printing documents by having them printed outside Geneva at lesser costs. However, while such measures of economy can help, the organisation will need all these resources and more to carry out in the coming years the programmes agreed upon by workers, employers and governments.

Another financial question which calls special attention is the scale of contribution by members of ILO. Lately, voices are being heard that the ILO should delink its scale of contributions from that of the UN on the ground that it places heavy burden on some members. The UN Scale of Assessment of Contributions is drawn up after a careful exercise taking into account all relevant factors including the paying capacity of countries concerned. There is every merit in this. We would, therefore, urge that there should be no change in the present system.

The ILO is currently passing through a critical period. The organisation is primarily concerned with social problems of the world but certain political questions which have crept into its deliberations have tended to divide the organisation. Limitation of resources and constant threat of further reductions in their availability have affected its capability in coping with its tasks. But the organisation occupies an important and strategic place in the life of the world community. World peace is its goal. Unity and solidarity are essential conditions for achievement of this goal. Let us, therefore, work together unitedly so that we may achieve genuine peace and justice in our life time.

(Published in Indian Worker, dated 6th June 1983)

Gist of Important Notifications under Various Labour Laws

I INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1923

1. Exemptions under the Act. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-7847 belonging to the Tata Power Company, Trombay, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of Clause (1) of Section 6 of the said Act for the period of six months from the 25th March 1983 to 24th September 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/10311/CR-484/Lab-3, dated 5th March 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2990).

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra, has exempted the boiler bearing No. 9731 belonging to the Indian Dyestuff Industries, Kalyan from the operation of Clause (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 25 days from the 3rd March 1983 to 28th March 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/9577/CR-472/Lab-3, dated 24th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983 Page No. 2990-91).

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10288 belonging to the Allana Oil Mills, Bombay 400 004, from the operation of Clause (1) of Section 6 of the said Act for the period of 10 days from the 21st February 1983 to 2nd March 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/9735/Lab-3, dated 24th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2991).

4. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. 8787 belonging to the Century Rayon, Shahad, District Thane from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from the 3rd March 1983 to 2nd April 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/9856/CR-475/Lab-3, dated 24th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2991.)

5. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra, has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-7740 belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mahul, Bombay 400 074 from the operation of Clause (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from the 24th February 1983 to 23rd March 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1083/CR-480/Lab-3, dated 28th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2991-92.)

6. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9595 belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nashik Thermal Power station, Ckshare from the operation of Clause (C) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from the 1st March 1983 to 31st August 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1083/9355/CR-447/Lab-3, dated 23rd February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2992).

7. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9518 (Waste Heat) belonging to the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, Thane from the operation of Clause (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from the 15th February 1983, to 14th March 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1083/8520 /CR-457/Lab-3, dated 10th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2992.)

8. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9519 (Waste Heat) belonging to the National Organic-Industries Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, Thane from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from the 15th February 1983 to 14th March 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No IBA/1083/8521/CR-455/Lab-3, dated 10th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983 Page Nos. 2992-93).

9. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9646 belonging to the United Carbon India Limited, Thane-Belapur Road from the operation of Clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of twelve months from the 4th February 1983 to 3rd February 1984 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/7378/CR-445/Lab-3, dated 3rd February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2993).

10. In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act the Government of Maharashtra, has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10287 belonging to the M/s. Allana Oil Mills, Kalwa, Thane, from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 11th February 1983 to 10th April 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1083/7951/CR-452/Lab-3, dated 9th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2993).

11. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9019 belonging to the Ballarpur Industries Ltd., of Ballarpur, District Chandrapur from the operation of Clause (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 18th February 1983 to 17th April 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/9057/CR-461/Lab-3, dated, 15th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page Nos. 2993-94).

12. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9619 belonging to Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani from the operation of Clause (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 4th March 1983 to 3rd May 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/8756/CR-467/Lab-3, dated 18th February 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 26th May 1983, Page No. 2994).

II MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

Declaration of Special Allowances under the Act—

1. Paper and Paper Board Manufactory.—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural wing and Enforcement), Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred on it has declared the Special Allowance Cost of living allowance payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Zones mentioned in

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LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1983

column, 2 Schedule III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of April 1983 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of special Allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
1	2	3
1 I		Rs. 269.00 per month.
2 II		Rs. 215.20 per month.

For the purpose of this Notification, Zones I and II, so all respectively means Zones I and II, formed for to purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5675/104084/Lab-III-A, dated 21st March 1975.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Paper and Paper Board Manufactory dated 2nd May 1983 Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part-I-L, dated 17th May 1983, Page Nos. 2906-2908).

2. *Cloth Dyeing and Cloth Printing.* (1) The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred on it, has declared the Special allowance (Cost of living allowance), Payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Zones mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III, appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of April 1983 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance cost of living allowance payable
1	2	3
1 I		Rs. 294.00 per month.
2 II		Rs. 294.00 per month.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this Notification Zones I and II, shall respectively means Zones I and II formed for the purpose and shown in the notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 6274/904/Lab-7, dated 4th January 1977.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Cloth Dyeing and Cloth Printing dated 2nd May 1983 Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 12th May 1983, Page Nos. 2909 to 2911.)

3. *Engineering.*— The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay in exercise of the powers conferred on it, has declared the Special allowance (Cost of living allowance), payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said Scheduled employment in the zones mentioned in column (2) of Scheduled III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of April 1983 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of special allowance (Cost of living allowance payable).
1	2	3
1 I		Rs. 9.75 per day.
2 II		Rs. 9.75 per day.
3 III		Rs. 9.75 per day.
4 IV		Rs. 9.75 per day.

For the purpose of this notification, Zones I, II, III and IV, shall respectively means Zones I, II, III and IV formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5274/198006/Lab-III-A, dated 15th November, 1974.

(Notification No. MWA/Engineering dated 2nd May 1983 Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 12th May 1983, Page Nos. 2912 to 2914.)

4. *Rubber Manufacturing Industry.*— The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Rural Wing and Enforcement), Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred on it, has declared the special allowance (cost of living allowance), payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said Scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III, appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of April 1983 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Area	Amount of Special Allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
1	2
State of Maharashtra	Rs. 9.87 per day.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Rubber Manufacturing Industry, dated 2nd May 1983, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 12th May 1983, Page Nos. 2915 to 2917).

Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for May 1983

BOMBAY*

A rise of 15 points

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 547 being 15 points higher than that in preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 22 points to 602 due to a rise in the average prices rice, wheat, jowar, arhaldal, moongdal, edible oil, fresh fish, milk pure, milk aarey, curd, dry chillies, onion, sugar, tea-leaf, vegetable and fruits.

The index number for the Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc. group increased by 25 points to 582 due to a rise in the average price of pan leaf, pan finished and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the Fuel and Light group increased by 3 points to 696 due to a rise in the average prices of fire, wood and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 162 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 6 points to 556 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, long-cloth, full pants, vest and shoes gents.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 424 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, toilet soap, tooth powder, laundry, charges, washing soap and tailoring charges.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960-100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
I-A. Food	77.1	580	602
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	557	582
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	693	696
III. Housing	4.6	162	162
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-Wear	9.3	550	556
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	422	424
Total	100.0	532	547
Consumer Price Index Number			

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

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

A rise of 24 Points.

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 546 being 24 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Solapur Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 35 points to 578 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, arhaldal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, wanaspati, milk, ghee, turmeric, green chillies, dry chillies, various vegetables and fruit, sugar, gur, tea-leaf and jalebi.

The index for the Pan, Supari and Tobacco etc. group increased by 10 points due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari and katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 706 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 243 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 13 points to 559 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, long cloth, trouser cloth and ladies chappal.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 5 points to 430 due to a rise in the average prices of Ex. book, pencil, hair oil, toilet soap, cosmetics, laundry charges and washing soap.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960-100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
IA. Food	63.0	543	578
IB. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	475	485
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	701	706
III. Housing	5.2	243	243
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	546	559
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	425	430
Total			
Consumer Price Index Number		100.00	546

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 December 1963 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata see page 897 of January 1966 issue.

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

Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for May 1983

BOMBAY*

A rise of 15 points

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 547 being 15 points higher than that in preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 22 points to 602 due to a rise in the average prices rice, wheat, jowar, arhaldal, moongdal, edible oil, fresh fish, milk pure, milk aarey, curd, dry chillies, onion, sugar, tea-leaf, vegetable and fruits.

The index number for the Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc. group increased by 25 points to 582 due to a rise in the average price of pan leaf, pan finished and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the Fuel and Light group increased by 3 points to 696 due to a rise in the average prices of fire, wood and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 162 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 6 points to 556 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, long-cloth, full pants, vest and shoes gents.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 424 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, toilet soap, tooth powder, laundry, charges, washing soap and tailoring charges.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960-100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
I-A. Food	57.1	580	602
I-B Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	557	582
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	693	696
III. Housing	4.6	162	162
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-Wear	9.4	550	556
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	422	424
Total	100.0	532	547
Consumer Price Index Number			

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

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

SOLAPUR*

546—A rise of 24 Points.

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 546 being 24 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Solapur Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 35 points to 578 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, arhaldal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, wanaspati, milk, ghee, turmeric, green chillies, dry chillies, onions vegetables and fruit, sugar, gur, tea-leaf and jalebi.

The index for the Pan, Supari and Tobacco etc. group increased by 10 points to 485 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari and katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 706 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 243 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 13 points to 559 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, long cloth, trouser cloth and ladies chappal.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 5 points to 430 due to a rise in the average prices of Ex. book, pencil, hair oil, toilet soap, utensils, laundry charges and washing soap.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960-100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
IA. Food	63.0	543	578
IB Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	475	485
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	701	706
III. Housing	5.2	243	243
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	546	559
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	425	
Total			
Consumer Price Index Number	100.00	522	546

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 December 1963 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata see page 897 of January 1966 issue.

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

NAGPUR*

530—A rise of 15 points.

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 to 100 was 530 being 15 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nagpur Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 18 points to 557 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, arhar dal, gram dal, moong dal, groundnut oil, gingelli oil, linseed oil, vanasapti, milk, curd, ghee, turmeric, coriander, ginger, zeera, vegetable and fruits, gur and tea-leaf.

The index number for the pan, supari and tobacco etc. group increased by 22 points to 533 due to a rise in the average prices of supari, bidi, cigarettes and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 750.

The index number for housing remained steady at 260 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 9 points to 599 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, ganji, shoes, gents, chappal gents, and sandal ladies.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 15 points to 418 due to a rise in the average prices of barber charges, toilet soap, ornaments, face powder, school book, Ex. book, earthenware, utensils, aluminium and brass and washing soap.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
I A. Food	57.2	539	557
I B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	511	533
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	750	750
III. Housing	6.6	260	260
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	590	599
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	403	418
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		515	530

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

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

PUNE*

—A rise of 27 points.

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Pune Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was higher by 27 points than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 51 points to 579 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, tur dal, gram dal, moong dal, groundnut oil, karad oil, mutton, milk, ghee, salt, turmeric, tamarind, potatoes, onions, vegetables, banana, sugar, gur and prepared tea.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 21 points to 689 due to a fall in the average prices of raywal and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 143 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 516 due to a rise in the price of saree only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group has remained steady at 433.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING

CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
I. Food	55.85	528	579
II. Fuel and light	6.89	710	689
III. Housing	6.65	143	143
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	515	516
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	433	433
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		494	511

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1727 to 1730 of the August 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata thereto, see page 217 of September 1965 issue.

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JALGAON*

549—A rice of 30 points

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Jalgaon Centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 549 being 30 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 43 points to 605 due to rise in average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, turdal, moongdal, gramdal, Uriddal, oils and fats, turmeric, milk, garammasala, dry chillies, onions, banana, sugar, gur, tea-leaf.

The index number for fuel and light group increased by 1 point has been due to rise average price of kerosene only.

The index number for housing remained steady of 183 being six monthly item.

The index number for clothing and footwear groups has increased by 5 points to 490 due to rise in the average prices of dhoti, cloth for trousers, long cloth, coloured fabrics.

The index number for Miscellaneous group increased by 19 points to 436 due to rise in the average prices of utensils brass i.e. lota Pune, Dhantak soap, Barbar charges, Hamam soap.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
I. Food	60.79	562	605
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	709	710
III. Housing	6.11	183	183
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	485	490
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	417	436
Total	100.00	519	549
Consumer Price Index Number		.....	.....

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1939=100, the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2.29.

NANDED

559—A rice of 12 points

May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nanded Centre with the base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 559 being 12 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 18 points to 615 due to rise in the average price of rice, wheat, jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, dry chillies, potatoes, gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group has remained steady of 670.

The index number for housing remained steady at 302 being six monthly item.

The index number for clothing and footwear group has increased by 7 points to 498 due to a rise in the average prices of clothing items.

The index number for the miscellaneous group has remained steady at 424.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING
CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1983	May 1983
I. Food	61.46	597	615
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	670	670
III. Housing	4.62	302	302
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	491	498
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	424	424
Total	100.00	.....	.....
Consumer Price Index Number		547	559

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

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

AURANGABAD*

—A rise of 13 points

In May 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was higher by 13 points than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 21 points to 584 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, karad oil, vanaspati, milk, vegetables, banana, gur and prepared tea.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 765 due to a rise in the price of kerosene only.

The index number for housing remained steady at 316 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear remained steady at 517.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 432 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, katha and jarda.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		April 1983	May 1983
I. Food	60.72	563	584
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	763	765
III. Housing	8.87	316	316
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	517	517
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	430	432
Total	100.00	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number		534	547

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944, the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz 2.22.

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The statistics for the Last 12 calendar months from June 1982 to May 1983 are given in the following table

TABLE

Month	Base 1960=100	*Base 1949=100
	2	3
June 1982	470	571
July 1982	478	581
August 1982	488	593
September 1982	489	594
October 1982	491	597
November 1982	496	603
December 1982	497	604
January 1983	495	602
February 1983	500	608
March 1983	502	610
April 1983	508	617
May 1983	521	633

*Index numbers under this column are derived from the 1960 based index.

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS (INDUSTRIAL WORKERS) GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1983.

Centre	Base	Food	Pan. Supari, tobacco etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing, bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index Number May 1983	Equivalent Old Index Number	Consumer Price Index Number April 1983	Equivalent Old Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	1960=100	602	582	696	162	556	424	547	2,429	532	2,362
Solapur	1960=100	578	485	706	243	559	430	546	2,086	522	1,994
Nagpur	1960=100	557	533	750	260	599	418	530	2,767	515	2,688
Pune	1961=100	579	....	689	143	516	433	521	....	494	....
Jalgaon	1961=100	605	....	710	183	490	436	549	2,904	519	2,746
Nanded	1961=100	615	....	670	302	498	424	559	1,370	547	1,340
Aurangabad	1961=100	584	....	765	316	517	432	547	1,214	534	1,185

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent old index numbers the new Index Numbers may be multiplied by the linking factors mentioned against the respective centres as follows :—
 BOMBAY : 4.44, SOLAPUR : 3.82, NAGPUR : 5.22, JALGAON : 5.29, NANDED : 2.45, AURANGABAD : 2.22

LABOUR GAZETTE—MAY 1983

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1983

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1,621 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts during the month. Their break-up are as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month under the—				Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I. Industrial Courts/Tribunals—						
1	Industrial Court, Bombay ..	15	34	95	110	
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	15	..	68	34	
3	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	28	..	149	83	
4	Industrial Court, Pune ..	3	13	44	177	
5	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	..	31	..	13
6	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	..	..	..	47
7	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	..	..	..	31
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		61	78	356	495	
II. Labour Courts—						
1	Labour Court, Bombay ..	61	138	218	413	
2	Labour Court, Pune ..	5	51	97	90	
3	Labour Court, Solapur ..	21	18	37	194	
4	Labour Court, Jalgaon ..	5	148	37	63	
5	Labour Court, Nashik ..	7	148	37	81	
6	Labour Court, Nashik ..	14	29	15	245	
7	Labour Court, Nashik ..	1	160	7	40	
8	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	2	..	..	170
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	26
10	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		121	700	582	1,403	

Wage Boards—
 1 reference was received by the Wage Board for cotton textile industry during the month under review.

Conciliation :

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during April 1983 under various Acts is given below

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus	Employment leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
1	2	3	4
1 Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	99	99	198
2 Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	7	8	15
3 Bombay Industrial Relations (Extensions and Amendment) Act, 1964.			
Total ..	106	107	213

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. D. Act. 1947	906	198	54	150	30	181	281	812
B. I. R. Act, 1946	58	15	1	1	5	1	13	60
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	964	213	55	151	35	64	305	872

Industry-wise and District-wise analysis of the cases received during the month under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964 are given below

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Chemi-Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.I.R. Act, 1946 ..	1	8		2		2	1	1	15

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

District-wise analysis is given below—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Ngapur	Thane	Nanded	Kolhapur	Aurangabad	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	4	5	2	....	....	2	1	15

Act	Amravati	Bombay	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldana	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING APRIL 1983

	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
No. of Disputes	84	79	84
No. of Workers involved	90,023	94,808	1,07,338
No. of Man-days lost	21,36,518	22,68,966	26,99,950

Industry-wise classification is given below

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before April 1983	Started during the month i.e. April 1983	Total		
	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	43	1	44	79,800	19,32,367
Engineering	14	3	17	4,423	1,06,828
Chemical	5	2	7	2,858	49,082
Miscellaneous	16	...	16	2,942	48,241
April 1983 Total	78	6	84	90,023	21,36,518
March 1983 Total	68	11	79	94,808	22,68,966

11 out of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowances and bonus issues" related to "Retirement and gratuity about pension" while the remaining 3 were due to other causes.

Out of the 11 disputes one was concluded during the course of the month in which it arose entirely or partially in favour of the workers, while 4 in favour of the employers.

The statistics given in this column have been compiled on returns furnished under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to the collecting authorities by the concerned employers and workers. The names of the persons concerned are indicated in the following table.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1983.

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppers		No. of workers involved	Man-days lost		Result	
				Began	End		During the month	Till the close of the month		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bombay— Standard Batteries Ltd. Vakola, Santacruz (E), Bombay-55.	Pvt. L	Co-slow	28-11-1982	14-4-83	1,180	14,160	4,04,20	successful.	
2	Thane— Teksons Ltd., Kolsheet Road., Thane.	Pvt. S	Reinstatement	20-4-1981	....	450	11,700	2,80,978	Continued.
3	Bombay— The Bombay Gas Co. Pvt., Ltd., Lalbaug, Bombay-12.	Pvt., S	Others— Leave Benefits Bonus, wages etc.	29-7-1981	....	1,450	37,700	7,97,950	Do.
4	Bombay— The Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Dr. A. Nair Road, Bombay-11.	Pvt. S	Bonus	20-10-1981	....	1,660	22,366	25,23,778	Do.
5	Bombay— The Shreejiwas Cotton Mills Ltd., 402, Senapati Bapat Marg, Bombay-13.	Pvt. S	20 Per cent Bonus	20-10-1981	....	5,349	1,27,073	30,03,928	Do.
6	Bombay— Prakash Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd., Opp. Ganpatrao Kadam Marg., Lower Parel, Bombay 13.	Pvt. S	Higher Bonus.	21-10-1981	....	1,847	44,274	16,27,914	Do.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF April, 1983.

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector, S/L		Reason	Date of work stoppage		No. of workers involved	Man-days lost		Result	
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
7	<i>Bombay—</i> The Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Prabhadevi Road, Bombay 25.	Pvt.	S	Bonus.	21-10-1981	....	2,933	76,258	22,56,167	continued.
8	Shree Madhusudan Mills Ltd., P. B. Marg, Bombay-13.	Pvt.	S	<i>General Demands—</i> Wages D. A. etc.	27-10-1981	....	5,985	1,55,610	28,12,950	Do.
9	<i>Bombay—</i> Poddar Processors G. K. Marg., Lower Parel, Bombay-13.	Pvt.	S	<i>Others—</i> Calling for Holiday working.	23-12-1981	....	529	13,986	3,12,173	Do.
10	<i>Bombay—</i> The Morarjee Gokuldas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.,	Pvt.	S	<i>General Demands—</i> Wages D.A. etc.	17-1-1982	....	3,905	1,00,571	23,20,098	Do.
11	<i>Bombay—</i> The Morarjee Gokuldas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Unit No. 2, Lower Parel, Bombay-12..	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982	....	1,786	43,537	11,40,194	Do.
12	<i>Bombay—</i> Piramal Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Piramal Bhavan, G. K. Marg, Bombay-13.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982	....	912	2,20,053	7,49,810	Do.
13	<i>Bombay—</i> The Khatau Makanji Spg. Wvg. Co. Ltd., B. J. Marg, Byculla, Bombay-27.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982	2,226	57,876	19,44,060	Continued.
14	<i>Bombay—</i> The Tata Mills Ltd., Dr. B.A.Rd., Dadar, Bombay-400 014.	Pvt.	S	<i>G. D.—</i> Wages, D. A. etc.	18-1-1982	6,892	1, 85,580	28,68,224	Do.
15	<i>Bombay—</i> Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., 30, Keshavrao Khade Marg., Sant Cadge Marg., Maharaj Chowk, Bombay-400 011.	Pvt.	S	<i>G. D.—</i> Wages, D.A. etc.	18-1-1982	2,701	67,525	14,65,821	Do.
16	<i>Bombay—</i> The Podar Mills Ltd., N. M. Joshi Marg., Chinchpokli, Bombay-400 011.	Pvt.	S	<i>G. D.—</i> Do.	18-1-1982	2,904	65,005	12,45,108	Do.
17	<i>Bombay—</i> Digvijay Textiles Mills, Lalbaug, Bombay-400 033.	Pub.	S	<i>G. D.—</i> Do.	18-1-1982	1,064	20,919	8,78,003	Do.
18	<i>Bombay—</i> Jupiter Textile Mills, (Unit of N.T.C.), B. M. Marg., Parel, Bombay-400 013.	Pub.	S	<i>G. D.—</i> Do.	18-1-1982	954	24,122	10,40,232	Do.
19	<i>Bombay—</i> Apollo Textiles Mills, N. M. Joshi Marg., Chinchpokli, Bombay-400 011.	Pub.	S	<i>G. D.—</i> Do.	18-1-1982	414	10,764	7,27,009	Do.

LABOUR GAZETTE—MAY 1983

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1983.

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppage		No. of workers Involved	Man-days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Bombay—</i>		<i>General Demand:—</i>								
20	The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Dadasaheb Phalke Road, Dadar, Bombay-400 014.	Pvt.	S	Wages, D.A.ect.	18-1-1982		2,045	49,696	8,71,693	continued.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
21	Kamtala Mills Ltd., Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Bombay-400 013.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		2,681	65,330	16,42,343	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
22	Bradbury Mills Ltd., M. Aazad Road., Bombay 400 011.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		2,035	49,760	12,38,359	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
23	The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., 63, T. B. Kadam Marg., Bombay-33.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		1,868	41,383	8,15,010	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
24	Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Kurla, Bombay-70.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		2,139	47,532	13,73,397	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
25	Mumbai Textile Mills Senapati Bapat Marg, Bombay-400 013.	Pub.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		1,609	36,961	9,39,796	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
26	M/s. Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., M.M.G. Marg., Dadar, Bombay 400 014.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		6,059	1,57,534	25,71,207	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
27	The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., No. 3, 523 L. J. Rd., Dadar, Bombay 400 028.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		1,156	30,056	4,59,817	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
28	The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Lower Parel, Bombay 400 013.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		3,528	91,349	14,20,961	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
29	The Victoria Mills Pvt. Ltd., N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay-400 013.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		1,621	38,538	10,70,002	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
30	Swan Mills Ltd., (Unit Swan) T. J. Road., Sewree, Bombay-400 015.	Pvt.	S	Do.	17-1-1982		1,996	41,484	10,73,743	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
31	Swan Mills Ltd., (Unit Coorla Mills) Old Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay-400 070.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		1,665	37,748	9,08,933	Do.
<i>Bombay—</i>										
32	Swan Mills Ltd., (Process House) T. J. Road, Sewree, Bombay-400 015.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		709	16,864	4,81,338	Do.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1983

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	Strike Lockout	Reason	Date of work stoppage		No. of Workers involved	Man-days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33	<i>Bombay--</i> The India United Mills No. 5, Anant Ganpat Pawar Lane, Victoria Garden P.O. Bombay-400 027	Pub.	S	G. D. Wages D. A. etc.	10-1-1982		640	16,640	4,75,662	Continued.
34	<i>Bombay -</i> India United Mills Ltd., No. 1, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Bombay-400 012.	Pub.	S.	Do.	18-1-1982		3,480	67,663	21,66,250	Do.
35	<i>Bombay--</i> India United Mills No. 2, (N.T.C.) Kalachouki, Bombay-400 033.	Pub.	S	Do.	19-1-1982		506	13,156	5,64,970	Do.
36	<i>Bombay--</i> The Modern Mills Ltd., 101, K. Khadye Marg, Bombay-400 011.	Pvt.	S.	Do.	19-1-1982		1,938	50,388	11,83,420	Do.
37	<i>Pune--</i> Swastik Rubber Products Ltd., Khadki, Pune-411 003.	Pvt.	L	Others Labour trouble	28-3-1982		1,260	32,760	4,46,040	Do.
38	<i>Bombay--</i> Bedrock Tyre and Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd., M. G. Road, Bombay-400 090.	Pvt.	S	Wages D.A. etc.	28-9-1982		893	22,275	1,64,342	Do.
39	<i>Thane--</i> Amar Dye-Chem. Ltd., P. Box No. 228, Near Shahad Station Kalyan, District Thane.	Pvt.	S	Others Scuffle in the premises of the bet. rival unions.	7-12-1982		990	22,860	1,15,678	Do.
40	<i>Bombay--</i> Calico Dyeing Printing Mills Ltd., Industrial Estate, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Bombay-400 012.	Pvt.	L	Labour Trouble Bonus for the year 1981.	22-12-1982		585	15,210	65,520	D
41	<i>Thane--</i> Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Belapur Road, P. O. Kalwa, Thane-400 605.	Pvt.	S	Others Abolition of contract labour, false allegations.	23-1-1983		515	13,390	43,260	D

**EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
BOMBAY REGION**

**PRESS NOTE SHOWING THE PROGRESS DURING
THE MONTH OF MAY, 1983.**

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to Bombay area and includes Bassein and Goa in Bombay Region and provides protection to 15,59,808 workers in the events of Employment injuries, Sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways namely by provision of Medical Care and Benefits when needed. During the month of May, 1983; 10,073 Insured Persons received Rs. 23,72,232.85 cash Benefit due to Employment Injuries. This includes 4,567 persons who were in receipt of pension for Permanent Disablement Benefit and 1,645 persons who were in receipt of Dependents Benefits as dependents of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 3,616 accidents were reported against 3,531 during the preceding month.

Comparatively fewer persons need the employment injury benefits, but a fairly large number need cash benefit in the event of sickness. During May 1983; 22,954 Claims were received and an amount of Rs. 26,29,740.25 was paid as Sickness Benefit. During the preceding month 22,061 Claims were received and an amount of Rs. 25,46,204.64 was disbursed as Sickness Benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T. B., Mental, Malignant and other long term diseases required more attention and they are being paid additional Benefits called Extended Sickness Benefit. During the month an amount of Rs. 3,96,382.85 was paid towards this benefit.

During the month 170 Insured Women claimed Rs. 3,40,747.50 by way of Maternity Benefit.

The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 82,972 during the month.

During the month Funeral Benefit in 55 cases amounting to Rs. 5,500.00 was paid.

During the month confinement charges in respect of wives of Insured Persons amounting to Rs. 7,590.00 was paid.

During the month an amount of Rs. 6,699.00 was paid as Enhanced Sickness Benefit to 31 Insured Persons who had undergone sterilisation Operation for Family Planning.

For recovery of arrears of contribution under the Scheme, Legal proceedings were initiated in 10 cases against defaulting Employers.

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